

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 4, 1868.

Register in Bankruptcy.

We are gratified to learn that an additional Register in Bankruptcy has been appointed for this (the 6th) Congressional District. Col. A. W. Shaffer has received the appointment, and is to reside at Charlotte. Any one in this Congressional District desiring to take the benefit of the Bankrupt law can apply to either Col. Shaffer at Charlotte, or to Mr. Broadfield at Salisbury.

The appointment of Col. Shaffer at Charlotte will be of great convenience to the people of the surrounding counties. The counties composing this Congressional District are Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus, Rowan, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alexander, Catawba, Lincoln and Cleveland and Gaston.

IMPORTANT TO RETAILERS.—A notice from the Mayor of Charlotte will be found in our advertising columns in regard to retailing spirituous liquors. Gen. Canby has left the matter with the City authorities, and persons who want to retail must apply to them and give the required bond. Those who violate the law will be dealt with as the City law requires and as Gen. Canby's orders direct. The Mayor is instructed to enforce the law.

We learn that F. W. Ahrens of Charlotte, has been appointed U. S. Commissioner for this Congressional District. A good selection.

The Convention.

During the past week nothing of an important character was finally acted on. The various committees to prepare the Constitution have not all reported yet. The committees on the Bill of Rights and the Executive Department have reported and final action will be taken this week.

A committee has reported a Relief Ordinance, which will be found in the Convention proceedings. It stays the collection of all debts contracted previous to the 1st May, 1865. We think this Ordinance will be adopted.

Bankruptcy.

In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject (says the Raleigh Standard) we would state for the information of correspondents and others, that the following exemption is made for the benefit of the bankrupt, viz:—

Provided however, That there shall be excepted from operation of the provisions of this section:—The necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessities of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference to the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of five hundred dollars;

And also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children;

And the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States;

And such other property as may now, or hereafter shall be exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States; and such other property not included in the foregoing exceptions as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process, or order of any court by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Under the exemption of the State laws, the bankrupt is entitled to the benefit of the homestead act, ratified February 16th, 1859, which establishes a freehold homestead, not to exceed in value five hundred dollars. And in addition to this he is also entitled to the usual exemptions provided for in the Revised Code. All these taken together, will amount to about twelve hundred dollars.

In addition to the above remarks of the Standard, we will state, on the authority of a prominent lawyer, that judgments obtained in our Courts previous to the filing of a petition for bankruptcy, must be satisfied in full out of the property of the bankrupt. Therefore the necessity of persons filing their petitions before a judgment is obtained against them.

In order for a bankrupt to obtain the benefit of the provisions of the State Homestead law of 1859-60, he must have first applied to the County Court, and had the homestead set apart by order of the Court, and due notice given. The Homestead Act of 1859-60 provides that the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions shall, upon the petition of the owner of real estate, cause to be laid off and allotted to the petitioner, by notes and bonds, a homestead not exceeding five hundred dollars in value; and it further provides that the homestead or house and lot so laid off shall not be subject to execution for any debts contracted or cause of action arising after the same is registered, except for State and County taxes.

So, those who have not complied with the State Homestead Act in this respect, cannot now get the benefit of it in taking advantage of the Bankrupt Law.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—Gov. Holden, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, calls a Convention of the party to meet in Raleigh on Wednesday the 26th day of February, 1868, to nominate candidates for State offices, and to perform such other duties as may be deemed advisable.

LAND AGENCY.—We refer the reader to the advertisement of Hon. D. W. Courts of Rockingham county, N. C., and Gen. J. D. Imboden of Virginia, offering their services to sell Lands, Mills, Mines, Furnaces, Water-Powers, &c.

Everybody in this State knows Mr Courts (the late Public Treasurer of the State.) He will act fairly, and promptly transact any business entrusted to him.

The South Carolina Convention has not yet done much in the way of forming a Constitution. The members have voted themselves \$11 per day, State money.—(\$10 for South Carolina currency is worth about 70 cents in National currency.)

Gen. Canby has ordered the State Treasurer to furnish the funds for paying members, but whether he will do it remains to be seen.

In the Convention several efforts have been made to pass resolutions asking Congress to loan the State money for the relief of the people—planters especially.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Brem, Brown & Co. Public Sale.—T. C. Neal, Guardian. Potatoes, Clover Seed, &c.—Carson & Grier. Boots and Shoes.—B. R. Smith & Co. Piano Tuning and Repairing.—Edward Voerge. Pishah School.—Rev. E. B. Boyce, Principal. Land Plaster.—Worth & Daniel, Wilmington, N. C. A. W. Shaffer, Attorney at Law. Liquor Agency.—D. W. Courts and Gen. J. D. Imboden. Rosadalis.—A. B. Harris, Mayor. Rosadalis.—A. B. Harris, Mayor. For sale by F. Scarr and J. H. McAden, Druggists.

The Pay Question.

The proceedings of the Convention show that the Public Treasurer of this State, Mr Battle, has decided that he cannot (consistent with his obligations) pay the members of the Convention out of the funds now in the Treasury.

We have much confidence in Mr Battle's judgment and disposition to do right, but we regret that he decided not to use the money now in the Treasury to pay the expenses of the Convention, for it that money is not so used, a special tax will be collected from the people for the purpose; and the people are not able to pay additional taxes at this time. In fact, a few members have shown a disposition to force the Convention to levy a tax to defray its expenses so as to cast as much odium on the body as possible. But we do not believe that such feelings influence Mr Battle—he is ready to perform his duty when he is satisfied that he will be justified by law and his obligations as a public officer. This disposition is manifested in the concluding portion of Mr Battle's communication to the Convention, as follows:

"In respectfully declining to obey the order of this Convention, I beg leave to assure them that nothing but a strong sense of duty could induce me to take an antagonistic position towards them. In all cases practicable, it will give me great pleasure to co-operate with them, and to give all the aid in my power towards furthering the best interests of the State."

The Convention has requested Gen. Canby to issue an order to Mr Battle, requiring him to pay the members with the money now in the Treasury.

In the meantime the Convention passed a resolution to borrow ten thousand dollars to meet present demands. The Conventions of South Carolina and Florida have authorized the levying of a direct tax to pay their expenses.

HISTORIES OF THE LATE WAR.—We have heretofore cautioned the public against purchasing histories of the late war by interested and prejudiced writers; and especially the book of E. A. Pollard, called the "Lost Cause." We are confirmed in the correctness of this caution by reading an article in the February number of the Land & Love, by Gen. D. H. Hill, headed "The Lost Dispatch." Pollard's book accuses Gen. D. H. Hill of being responsible for affording Gen. McClellan and the Federal army important information because Gen. Hill, in a fit of passion, threw a dispatch of Gen. Lee on the ground, which was afterwards picked up by a Federal soldier and communicated to Gen. McClellan. Gen. Hill, in an article containing incontrovertible testimony, shows that Pollard has slandered him in the grossest manner, and that his statements in regard to the matter are destitute of truth. No southern man, who sympathizes with the brave men from all the Southern States who fought in the Confederate armies, ought to encourage such a miserable one-sided history as Pollard's book.

Superior Court—Union County.

The Extra Term of Union Superior Court was held last week by Judge Shipp. In consequence of bad weather and bad roads, the Judge did not reach Monroe till about 1 o'clock on Tuesday, but as soon as dismounting from his horse he went into the Court House and opened Court, and labored faithfully during the week to clear the Docket of the large number of civil cases which had accumulated. Notwithstanding the bad weather, there was a larger attendance than we ever saw before, and we had the pleasure of seeing many old and valued friends. Our subscribers and customers in Union county always did pay us promptly, and although there is general complaint of the scarcity of money, they met their obligations this year as well as we could expect.

Our friend, J. E. W. Austin, has opened a new Hotel in Monroe, and our experience will justify us in saying that it is well kept. Some idea may be formed of the condition of the roads in this section when we state that we usually travel from Charlotte to Monroe in four hours, but last week it took about a day and a half to go the distance.

We are indebted to our friend, Robert Grier, Esq., for a night's entertainment and much kind attention while on the road.

Our Northern friends don't seem to care how much negro equality is forced upon Southern white people, but they themselves are unwilling to endure it in its slightest forms. The following dispatch tells how "our Northern friends" punish negroes who follow the advice and teachings of members of Congress, Military Commanders, &c.:

INDIANAPOLIS, (Indiana), Jan. 30.—A negro was fined \$2,000 and sentenced to two years imprisonment for marrying a white woman.

Wonder what was done with the miserable "white woman."

A Murder Trial. The Statesville American gives the following notice of a trial which took place at Iredell Superior Court week before last:

"A Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Shipp presiding, opened for the opening of the County for this place, Monday of last week. The case of Thomas Dula, charged with the murder of Laura Foster, was called on Tuesday. More than a hundred witnesses were summoned by the State, most of whom were present, and their examination occupied three days. The Solicitor, Mr. W. P. Caldwell, was aided by Messrs. Boyden and Clements, and the accused was defended by Gov. Vance and Messrs. Furches and Allison. The pleadings began Friday afternoon and were concluded the following evening, when the Judge gave his charge and the case went to the Jury.

The murder was committed in the county of Wilkes, some eighteen months ago, where the parties resided, and the trial removed to Iredell; and, at the following term of our Superior Court, Dula was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and a new trial granted. The Jury returned and in a short while returned with a verdict—"Guilty." Dula was sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in February. An appeal was then applied for and granted to the Supreme Court now in session; with little hope, however, for a new trial. The prisoner was ably defended by his counsel. The address of Gov. Vance to the Jury was ingenious, eloquent, and distinguished for legal lore of the highest grade; but failed to inspire the minds of the Jury with a "reasonable doubt."

The Salisbury North State gives the following statement of the case:

"Thomas Dula, a young man of about twenty-five years of age, is charged with the murder of Miss Laura Foster. And Ann Melton is arraigned as accessory. It appears from the evidence that in May 1866, Laura Foster arose from her bed in her father's house, about an hour before day, and taking her father's horse, which was tied that night near the door, traveled some few miles on a road to a place to which the horse was tracked, and near which her body was subsequently found in the woods. Dula and Mrs. Melton were absent from their homes the night on which Laura Foster left her father's, and were seen next morning in the neighborhood of the place where the body of Laura Foster was found buried. It is charged that Mrs Melton was jealous of her attentions paid Laura Foster by Dula, and therefore aided and abetted in the murder. The incidents, as developed before the jury, were of the most thrilling character."

The Bureau of Statistics reports the number of immigrants since 1861 at 1,500,000. The number of inland passengers, not immigrants, during the same time, was 250,000.

New Jury Order.

We learn from the Charlotte News, that Gen. Canby has issued a new and important jury order, materially different from the one heretofore in force, in South Carolina, and more liberal in its provisions. An important improvement made by General Canby on his former orders is that jury lists in the future are only to comprehend all male citizens who have paid taxes within twelve months preceding; and, further, that a Judge may set aside any juror for personal unfitness by reason of intellectual disqualifications. The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions are also invested with new privileges.

The law in relation to tenants referred to, authorizes any magistrate—in the case of any tenant at will or under contract, who shall refuse or neglect to quit the premises occupied by him when required, or upon the expiration of the contract letting the same—to require the tenant to show cause why he should not be ejected, and if no sufficient cause be shown, then to cause the said tenant to be ejected at once.

The order applies only to the State of South Carolina; but we publish the substance of it, as above, as an evidence of an improved spirit of liberality on the part of Gen. Canby; and under the impression that a similar change will be made in the jury order of this State.—Wilmington Star.

Davidson College.

The Trustees and friends of Davidson College will be gratified to learn that there are now fifty students on the ground, and that the number is daily increasing. The present Freshman class is probably larger than any previous one even in the palmy days before the war. It consists already of twenty-seven members, and several others are expected to arrive soon. The means of living are so abundant and cheap in the thickly settled neighborhood around the College, that all the advantages of the most liberal education may be obtained at less expense than the charges of almost any country school. Candidates for the ministry find here peculiar advantages, as in addition to the low price of board (\$14 a month) no charge is made in their case for tuition and roomrent.—N. C. Presbyterian.

AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE JAIL.—A ridiculous effort was made, on Friday night last, to get a white man, named John Staton, confined in jail here, (awaiting the action of the authorities of Union for his transfer to that county to be tried for some minor offence,) out without the proper papers. On the night mentioned his wife, a very young woman, and her brother, were allowed to visit him. While the jailor was absent an effort was made to remove Staton's beard. His wife then effected an exchange of clothing with him, sufficient it was thought for him to pass for her. All being ready the jailor was called to let the wife and her brother out of the prisoner's room. As the female passed out into the light the jailor discovered that she had more beard than females usually have, although an effort was made to hide the face, and said "Stop, John!" John did stop, and turning his head over his shoulder, remarked to his wife, who was in the room in his "long togs," "Didn't I tell you they'd find me out," and quietly turned and walked back. After another exchange of clothing the true Mrs. S. was turned out to go home and brood over her disappointment.—Wadesboro Argus.

The Wilmington Star denies the rumor that the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad is in the hands of a "receiver for the benefit of its creditors." It says that Mr. H. M. Drane was appointed receiver under a decree of court, giving judgment in favor of only one creditor, whose claim amounted to about ten thousand dollars. Mr. Drane has nothing whatever to do with the operations of the road, and when the earnings cancel the debt for which he was appointed receiver, the office expires.

SHERIFF OF WAKE COUNTY.—We learn that Gen. Canby has appointed Rufus K. Ferrell, Esq., Sheriff of Wake County, in place of E. H. Ray, Esq., resigned.—Raleigh Standard.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The jail at Oxford, Granville county, was consumed by fire two or three weeks ago. The Henderson Index thinks there is now no doubt that the two negroes confined in the jail were consumed with it. A fellow named Cooper, who had been convicted both by the Superior Court and by Military Commission for the crime of rape, was one of the parties. It is believed that he set fire to the building. He was endeavoring to burn the jail so as to slip the bars of the windows, and thereby effect his escape. But it took too deep hold, and was past saving, either the prisoners or the house, before assistance arrived. The burning of the jail is a severe loss to the people of Granville just at this juncture, as it was one of the best in the State. It cost, we learn, about \$10,000.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.—The New York World has a masterly dissection of the iniquitous bill, destroying the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It says, in conclusion: "This scandalous bill, if passed, will throw the McClellan case out of Court, and bar the door against the entrance of all similar cases. It is the final step in the establishment of absolute tyranny. The last hope of redress from any sort of governmental agency is about to vanish. But as hope sinks in one direction it rises like an effulgent dawn in another, and sets the whole heavens in a blaze. In this bill Congress furnishes the Democratic party with a routing electioneering document which will be borne on the wings of all the winds to every habitation between the two oceans. It will be scattered broadcast over all the prairies; it will ascend all the valleys whose winding streams the workman's axe has opened to the sun. Wherever in all this broad land there are voters to be influenced, this dying speech and confession of the Republican party will be read and exalted. The party confesses that it is a fugitive from justice. It confesses that its neck is not safe within the precincts of a court. It shuns the face of a judge like a thief. It admits that it has murdered the Constitution. It is in a fair way to commit suicide to save itself from the sentence of the law. Its guilty conscience has saved the Supreme Court the trouble of pronouncing its condemnation, by anticipating the duty of the Court and passing sentence on itself."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—We are sorry to announce the death of the wife of Mr Henry Letson, which occurred on Sunday night, at Chertsey, under very painful circumstances. She fell out of the bed, and being quite a large woman, fractured her skull on the wash-board, which produced instant death.—Yorkville Enquirer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn with extreme pain and sorrow that the Rev. J. P. Morris, of the South Carolina Conference, died very suddenly in Darlington yesterday. He was a native of Canada, had but recently joined the Conference, and gave promise of great usefulness.—Cheraw Advertiser, 25th ult.

Washington Items.

The Supreme Court is equally divided in the case of John K. Elgess's administrator, plaintiff, in error, and affirmed thereby the judgment of the lower court, with costs. This case involved the virtue of a pardon in restoring property. The case came from the United States Court of Missouri, where Elgess's administrator sued the Treasury agent for cotton seized in Louisiana.

The President has nominated J. Ross Brown Minister to China; Wm. D. Bishop of Connecticut, Commissioner of Patents; and Thos. Price of New Jersey, Consul-General of Havana.

The bill regulating impeachments provides that two-thirds of the Senate may suspend the accused during his trial.

T. H. Harmon, a Bureau agent, who stole a sum of money at Lake Providence, La., has been arrested at Charleston and goes to New Orleans ironed. Most of the money was recovered, and will be refunded to the proper claimants.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that in case of necessity, the captain of a vessel can sell her in a foreign port.

Mr Hubbard introduced in the House on Monday a joint resolution, (which was referred to the committee on appropriations,) fixing the compensation of Senators, members, and delegates to Congress, from and after the 4th of March, 1868, at \$4,000, and mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile; provided that the compensation of the Speaker be \$7,000 per annum.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"There have been received here by Republican members of Congress such vigorous protests of Republican constituents against the last reconstruction bill adopted by the Reconstruction Committee, forbidding adjudication by the Supreme Court in causes arising under the reconstruction acts, that it is not believed the committee will urge the bill on the House, and from authentic sources it is learned that the proposed measure will be reconsidered by the committee and ignored. Democratic members say they prefer to have the bill tested by a vote in the House, and let the result go to the people in the coming contest for President."

GEN. GRANT'S CONDUCT.—The partisans of Gen. Grant have resorted to every manner of expedient in order to relieve him from the crushing effects of the exposure of his conduct towards the President of the United States, and his participation in the trick of reinstating Stanton in the War Department. All these efforts have only served to complicate the General more seriously, and to put him in a position which no soldier should desire to occupy.

From whom did Gen. Grant receive the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim; and who had the power to confer it? There is but one answer possible, because the appointment could only come from the Executive. Gen. Grant had no official connection whatever with the Senate. His relation was exclusively with the President; and when he clandestinely abandoned the office which the President had voluntarily confided to his honor, in order to identify himself with a partisan conspiracy, he betrayed his trust into the hands of those who contrived that base proceeding. There is no escape from this conclusion, whatever may be thought of his conduct in volunteering to give the President notice and then failing to redeem his promise.—Washington National Intelligencer.

GEORGIA.—In the Convention, a resolution was introduced asking Congress to loan the destitute planters of the South \$30,000,000, to be secured by mortgage. Several sections of the bill of rights were adopted.

Gov. Jenkins has served notices on Gen. Ruger, Capts. Rockwell and Wheaton, that he files a bill in Supreme Court, on the 7th of February, enjoining the use of money belonging to the State of Georgia.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, February 3, 1868

COMBINED BY STENOGRAPHERS, MACAULAY & CO.

Cotton.—Last Monday the market opened firm at 14 1/2 cents for middling, purchaser paying tax, and advanced steadily to 18 1/2 cents, being the closing quotation on Saturday—an advance of nearly two cents during the week—the Liverpool and New York markets up to this date remaining firm. Sales for the week 612 bales.

The estimate of three million bales for the present crop being now found to be too high, it is thought that the present advance will be maintained.

Flour remains at about last week's quotations—\$5.65 to \$5.85 per sack.

Corn.—The market is bare, and readily commands \$1.15 to \$1.18 per bushel from wagons. Corn Meal, \$1.20 to \$1.25. Peas, \$1.05 to \$1.10. Oats, 65 cts.

Pork, 10 1/2 to 11 cents. Baltimore Bacon sides, 16 to 16 1/2 cents for storks. Lard, 16 cents.

Butter, 30 cents; Chickens, 20 cents; Eggs, 20 to 25 cents.

Corn Whiskey and Apple Brandy, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per gallon by the barrel.

Liverpool Salt, \$2.75

Molasses, 75 cents to \$1 by retail.

Business during the past week was generally good, considering the almost impossible condition of the roads. Groceries generally unchanged. Dry Goods slightly advanced.

North Carolina Land Agency. Having associated myself with Gen. J. D. Imboden, of the City of Richmond, Va., to whose card below I refer the public, for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I invite those persons in the State, having such property for sale, to address me at Reidsville, N. C., and steps will be taken, at once, to call the attention of Northern capitalists to all such property. D. W. COURTS.

Virginia Central Land Agency. I have very recently perfected the organization necessary to conduct, on the largest scale, the business of selling Lands, Mills, Mines, Furnaces & Water-Powers. My partner, Col. R. J. Page, is in charge of our office in New York. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, I have Associates of the highest respectability and responsibility.

And for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I am associated with D. W. Courts, Esq., of Reidsville, for many years State Treasurer of N. C. The facilities this Agency offers for the sale of Lands are not surpassed in the South. In regard to Mines of all kinds, I have made contracts with parties in the cities North of this, who make that branch of the business a specialty, both in this country and Europe, securing to me the widest possible field of operations, and in this I will have the aid and services of that accomplished Mineralogist and Assayer, Col. William Gilman, for the prompt analysis of all minerals that may be sent to me—thus determining the value of all mines, before they are offered for sale.

TERMS.—For selling lands, five per cent commission on all sales actually made, but no charge whatever, unless a sale is effected. For Mines, an additional contingent fee, the subject of contract in each case, and payable out of proceeds of sale.

Reference is made to public men generally throughout the State, with most of whom I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted.

Feb. 3, 1868. J. D. IMBODEN.

Latest News.

THE MARKETS.

At the close of last week, the price of Cotton in New York and Liverpool still had an upward tendency, and the market firm and active.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the House, Mr. Elliott reported a bill, continuing the Freedmen's Bureau. The resolutions, withdrawing the assent of Ohio to the Howard Amendment, were presented. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report on the law question involved.

In the Senate, Ohio's withdrawal of assent to the Howard Amendment, created quite a sensation. Reverdy Johnson agreed, with others, that the assent could not be withdrawn.

It is stated that the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee is adverse to immediate report on the Supreme Court bill.

Gov. WORTH.—We regret to state that his Excellency, Governor Worth, who has been confined in his house, in a great measure, for weeks past, by indisposition, was quite sick on yesterday. We sincerely trust that he may be speedily restored to his wonted vigorous health.—Raleigh Sentinel, Feb. 1.

We find the following in the Raleigh Standard of Saturday last:

NOTICE—SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The Republican Nominating Convention, for Congress, will meet at 10 o'clock on the 3d day of March next.

W. B. MYERS, } Committee.
C. J. COWLES, }
W. J. WILLIAMS, }

MARRIED.

In Cabarrus county, on the 21st ult., by Rev. Jno. E. Presley, Mr. S. C. Fullham to Miss Elizabeth J. Pope.

In Union county, on the 23d ult., by J. M. Reid, Esq., Mr. W. A. Biggers to Miss N. J. Reid.

In Gaston county, on the 16th ult., Mr. Abram Howser to Mrs. Elizabeth Willis.

In Wadesboro, on the 28th ult., Mr. Stephen Threadgill to Miss Mary E. Whiloughby.

In Catawba county, on the 16th ult., Mr. Henry H. Crowson, formerly of Wadesboro, to Miss Emma Cobb.

In Lenoir, N. C., on the 17th December, by Rev. R. N. Davis, Mr. J. L. Haile, of Camden, S. C., to Miss Mary W. Hamilton.

DIED.

In this county, on the 14th ult., Mrs. Mary R. Sifford, wife of D. M. Sifford, aged 33 years, 2 months and 14 days.

In Statesville, on the 3d ult., David C. Foster, aged 65 years.

In Rowan county, on the 16th ult., Mrs. M. E. Allison, wife of T. A. Allison, aged 18 years, 8 months.

PUBLIC SALE.

Having been appointed Guardian of W. T. Alexander, at the January Term of the County Court of Mecklenburg, I will expose to sale on Thursday, 27th inst., six or eight Horses and Mules, five or six good Milch Cows, and other articles not necessary to mention—the property of said W. T. Alexander.

A credit of 8 months will be given—sale to take place at J. Morehead Alexander's.

February 3, 1868. T. C. NEAL, Guardian.

Just in Time!

A fine lot of the celebrated "Early Goodrich," "Pink Eye" and Mountain Potatoes. Also, a fresh supply of Soda and Milk Crackers, Raisins, &c. Another lot of fresh Clover Seed, and a general assortment of THORBURN'S GARDEN SEED.

Come quick and secure your supplies.

Feb. 3, 1868. W. CARSON & GRIER.

Piano Tuning.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that I am prepared to tune and repair Pianos, Violins, Guitars, &c., at the lowest rates and shortest notice.

Call at R. F. Davidson's Furniture Store.

Feb. 3, 1868. Imp'd. EDWARD VOERGE.

A. W. SHAFFER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Register in Bankruptcy, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will hold Courts in Bankruptcy in any County in which Bankrupts reside.

Office at the residence of Mr E. Fullings.

February 3, 1868. 3m

Cheapest and Most Reliable MANURE IN MARKET.

400 BBLs. FRESH LAND PLASTER direct from the best Manufacturers in the country for sale very low by

Feb. 3, 1868. 2w. WORTH & DANIEL, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rock Island Goods,

In great variety. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO. Opposite Charlotte Hotel.

Iron.

A large lot of Wagon Tire, Horse Shoe and Bar Iron, Plow Moulds, &c.

BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Nails. A large lot of the EXTRA TISDALE Nails at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

Our Prices shall be as low as any merchants in the City.

N. B.—We do want all who owe us to come forward at once and pay us up.

February 3, 1868. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

SMITH'S SHOE STORE!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT 10 Per Cent Profit.

B. R. SMITH & CO., Return their sincere thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage during the past year. Having done a successful business, we are happy now to return to our customers SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS in the Shoe trade, and will hereafter sell to our regular customers all styles and qualities of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS at

10 Per Cent Profit. By confining ourselves strictly to the Shoe trade, and from an experience of over ten years in the business, we can always furnish a first rate article of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters lower than can be bought anywhere