

N. C. CONVENTION.

MONDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr Harris of Wake, (col.) presented a petition from Ann Underwood, praying a divorce from her husband. Laid over.

Mr McCubbins, a memorial from the citizens of Rowan County, praying for a change in the usury laws. Referred.

Mr Ragland, a resolution as follows: Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report an ordinance declaring valid all contracts the consideration of which was Confederate Treasury Notes, in all cases where the same was offered to be discharged in the same funds. Referred.

Mr Duckworth, an ordinance for the relief of the Sheriff of Henderson County. Laid over.

Mr Petree, a resolution to raise a committee to memorialize Congress for the reduction of the revenue tax on tobacco.

Mr Harris of Wake, (col.) called up a resolution relative to appointment of a committee of eight for redistricting the State. The resolution was adopted.

The ordinance in relation to the admission of persons from other States to practice at the bar in this, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The ordinance of Mr French of Bladen, repealing that portion of the revenue law, requiring employers and corporations to list employees, was withdrawn because General Canby's order covered the case.

The ordinance of Mr Candler, repealing the amnesty law—except so far as applied to federal soldiers and females, was read and passed over.

The vote by which the relief question was postponed till Saturday was reconsidered, and on motion it was set for special order 12 o'clock tomorrow.

An ordinance for the relief of the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company was adopted. [This ordinance will be found in another column.]

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr Welker presented a memorial from certain citizens, praying that the distillation of grain be prohibited for five years. Lies over.

Mr Rodman, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following reports:

On ordinance in relation to the election of Judges by the people—unfavorably;

On ordinance in relation to providing Conveynances—unfavorably;

Also the following article to the Constitution: "That the General Assembly shall provide, by law, that mechanics and laborers should have a lien on the subject matter of their labors."

Also on ordinance respecting the admission of Attorneys to the bar of this State, introduced by Mr Welker of Guilford. A vote on this ordinance resulted, yeas 78, nays 20.

Also on an ordinance in regard to a change in the usury law, recommending that the law remain unchanged, but, as the matter belongs properly to the Committee on Legislature, asking its reference to that Committee. Agreed to.

The President then announced the following resolution, to report the names of persons whom this Convention may see fit to recommend to Congress for a removal of their political disabilities, viz: Messrs. Nicholson, of the 1st District; King, of Lenoir, of the 2nd; Hay, of the 3d; Tourge, of the 4th; Hood, (col.) of the 5th; Forkner, of the 6th; Jones, of Caldwell, of the 7th; and Gahagan, of the 8th.

THE STAY LAW.

The hour of 12 having arrived, and the Relief Bill being the special order, Mr Rodman, as Chairman of the Committee, was entitled to the floor. He entered into a lengthy argument in defence of the Report. He did not think the passage of the measure would in any way come in conflict with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States. Mr R. based his main argument upon the assumption, that we were not a State of this Union, and, therefore, were not held up to a strict accountability, but as individuals, we were bound by its provisions. He denied that the measure hinted at repudiation; but merely stayed the collection of certain debts temporarily, to prevent utter ruin falling upon the people.

Mr Graham spoke in opposition to the ordinance and proposed a substitute which was rejected.

Mr McDonald, of Chatham, opposed Mr G's substitute, and concurred with Mr Rodman in his views of the matter, and proceeded, at some length, to give his ideas of what he considered a good and lasting relief.

Mr Abbot was apprehensive of all such measures. He wished to relieve the suffering people, but thought the matter should be handled with great care, especially when it could, in any way, be construed into anything like repudiation.

Mr Fullings did not believe in special legislation in such matters. The rights of the poor and honest creditors, and their earnings of years of toil, should also receive some consideration at the hands of this body. They had worked, made money and loaned it in good faith, they had sold articles that cost them many a weary day's labor to produce; and now that they were poor and needy, were the richer classes who were in their debt, to be sheltered by this measure?

Mr Stille favored the bill as reported.

Mr King, of Lincoln, did not like stay-laws in any shape or form. Only dishonest debtors were always praying for one. He represented honest people, and did not want one.

Galloway, (col.) would not vote for repudiating any honest debts. He would only vote for repudiating debts contracted in the purchase of slaves after the proclamation of 1863, and debts contracted to carry on the war. He wished to be known as a "non-repudiator."

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr Ellis wished to call up his resolution, offered a few days ago, in regard to memorializing Congress to aid the President of the United States in testing the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. Mr King of Lenoir, objected.

The Relief Ordinance was taken up and discussed at considerable length.

Mr King of Lincoln, thought that if this measure was passed, at the very next Legislature there would come up a clamor from the same men for utter repudiation. He hoped that every man would vote against the measure.

Mr Fallings said he too was opposed to all stay laws. There was no protection in them to the honest creditor. What would hinder the debtor from defrauding his creditor? If some clause were put in preventing that, he might vote for the ordinance, but as it stood he would oppose it.

The original ordinance of the committee, unamended, was adopted by the following vote: For—Messrs Abbott, Aydlott, Barnes, Blume, Bradley, Bryan, Carey, Colgrove, Etheridge, Fisher, Forkner, Franklin, French of Bladen, Galloway, George, Grant of Wayne, Graham of Montgomery, Gully, Gunter, Harris of Wake,

Harris of Franklin, Heaton, Highsmith, Hobbs, Jones of Caldwell, Kinney, Legg, Lennon, Long, Mann, Mayo, Marler, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, Morton, Moore, Mulliken, Nance, Newsom, Patrick, Pierson, Ragland, Read, Rich, Rodman, Smith, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Tucker, Turner, Watts, Williams of Sampson, Williamson—57.

Against—Messrs Andrews, Baker, Candler, Cherry, Congleton, Dowd, Duckworth, Ellis, Eppes, French of Rockingham, Fullings, Gahagan, Glover, Grant of Northampton, Hayes of Robeson, Hayes of Halifax, Hoffer, Hollowell, Hood, Hyman, Ing, Jones of Washington, King of Lenoir, Lee, Logan, May, Murphy, Nicholson, Parker, Parks, Peterson, Pool, Ray, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rose, Tague, Trogden, Welker, Williams of Wake—39.

On motion of Mr Heaton, the article of the Constitution, as reported by the Committee of the Whole, in regard to Governor and Executive Officers, was next taken up. Mr Heaton moved to strike out "2 years," as the term of office, and insert "3." Mr Watts favored four.

Without deciding the question the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

An ordinance to levy a tax to meet the expenses of the Convention was passed.

Mr Mullican's ordinance, declaring that contracts should be held inviolate, was taken up. Mr Tourge moved to postpone it indefinitely. Carried.

Mr Gunter's resolution, voiding all contracts, the consideration of which was Confederate money, and also all contracts, the consideration of which was slaves, was referred to the Committee on Relief.

The Report of the Committee on Governor and other Executive officers was considered, and the term of office for the Governor and heads of departments was fixed at four years after the 1st of January, 1869.

The New Stay Law.

The following is the Ordinance passed by the Convention last week.

An Ordinance Respecting the Jurisdiction of the Courts of this State.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That no court of law or equity of this State shall have jurisdiction of any suit or action founded on any contract made prior to the first day of May, 1865, (except actions against public officers, executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and others acting in a fiduciary capacity, and their sureties for breach of their respective duties, by the appropriation to their own use of money or property officially received by them or other fraudulent act,) or any action or process to revive or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered on any contract, whether such action be now pending, or shall be commenced hereafter, and whether such process has been already issued or shall hereafter be sued for; and the sheriffs, coroners, and constables of this State, having in their hands any final process issued upon any judgment founded on any such cause of action, are hereby commanded to stay all proceeding upon the same, and return the same to the proper courts.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification by this Convention, and shall continue in force until the first day of July, 1868, or until the Constitution, which this Convention has met to adopt, shall go into effect, whichever shall first happen.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing ordinance be sent to Maj. Gen. Canby, commanding, &c., and that he be respectfully requested to cause the same to be enforced.

Ratified February 5th, 1868.

North Carolina News.

THE SUPERIOR COURTS.—Spring Terms.—The Judges of the Superior Courts of the State will hold the Spring Terms as follows:

- 1st Circuit—Judge Warren. 2d " " Barnes. 3rd " " Gilliam. 4th " " Vacaney. 5th " " Mitchell. 6th " " Buxton. 7th " " Little. 8th " " Shipp.

THE PAY OF DELEGATES.—We learn from Messrs. Abbott and Ragland, the Committee raised on the subject, that they have received a letter from Maj. Gen. Canby, dated January 31st, in which he states that as soon as the Convention shall levy a tax on property, as provided by the 8th section of the act of March 23d, 1867, to defray its expenses, and notify him of the fact, that he will direct the State Treasurer to pay the expenses of the Convention on the warrant of its President; the taxes thus levied and collected to be paid into the State Treasury. This difficult question is at length solved. The commanding General insists on the law of Congress. He has announced it as his purpose not to require the Treasurer to pay out until the tax is levied.—Raleigh Standard.

W. F. McKesson, Esq., contractor on the Western N. C. Railroad, hired about one hundred negroes in Raleigh, last week, to work on that Road.

SENTENCED.—The notorious rascal Washington Hicks, who was tried and condemned last Summer, for Highway Robbery, but whose execution was delayed by an unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court, was sentenced yesterday, by Judge Green to be hung Friday, the 14th of February.—Newbern Journal Commerce.

COSTS AND FEES.—We are indebted to J. N. Bunting, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake, for the following extract from a letter received by him from District Headquarters, which conveys information in a matter of much importance to suitors:

"Referring to your communication of Jan. 1st, I am instructed by the Commanding General to state that wherever, by the terms of military orders, the enforcement of a judgment is stayed, the collection of costs and fees incident to the same is likewise stayed.—Raleigh Sentinel.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—At the session of the Superior Court for Pitt county last week, His Honor Judge Warren, presiding, Richard Jackson and Needham Evans, negroes, were arraigned for the murder of Willis Briley, a white man, in December last. The evidence elicited fully substantiating the charge, the accused were convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 14th inst.

By way of diversion the Newbern thieves are now cutting off the backs and sides of top buggies. Leather is in demand.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill making habitual drunkenness a ground of divorce. A majority of the members must want to get rid of their wives.

Conservative State Convention.

A Convention of the Conservative party of North Carolina was held in Raleigh on Wednesday and Thursday last, the 5th and 6th inst.

In order to give our readers an idea of what was said and done, we condense an account of the proceedings from the Raleigh Sentinel:

The Convention was called to order by Col. Thos. A. Allison, of Iredell, who moved that, for the purpose of temporary organization, R. H. Smith, Esq., of Halifax, be invited to take the chair.

Mr Smith took the chair, amid the applause of the Convention.

On motion of the Hon. Thomas Bragg, Messrs. Seaton Gales, J. A. Engellard, Lewis Hanes and Jordan Stone were requested to act as temporary Secretaries of the convention.

The list of counties was then called, and 47 counties were found to be represented by about 250 delegates. Among the counties represented we note the following:

Burke—S. McD Tate, T. D. Carter, W. F. McKesson, A. C. Avery.

Catawba—G. L. Gibson, R. S. Harris, John Wincoff, R. W. Teas, W. C. Means.

Catawba—Dr. J. R. Ellis.

Cleveland—Veto Durham.

Caldwell—Col. G. N. Folk, Maj. W. H. Malone, Capt. W. D. Jones.

Iredell—John H. McLaughlin, T. A. Allison, Benj. Avery, J. H. Hill, S. A. Sharpe, W. W. Foot, G. W. Clegg, W. F. Drake, R. M. Allison, R. F. Sinton.

Lincoln—Jno. Bulinger, Dr. M. L. Brown, J. F. Hoke, Mckenzie—Gov. Vance, J. L. Morehead, J. H. McAden, Thos. Grier.

Rowan—F. E. Shober, W. M. Robbins, Kerr Craige, J. S. Henderson, F. N. Luckey, J. C. Turner, J. F. S'neel, S. McCubbins.

Speeches were made by Gov. Vance, Gov. Bragg, R. Y. McAden and Hon. Weldon N. Edwards.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers:

FOR PRESIDENT—Hon. William A. Graham.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren; Hon. Lewis Hanes, Davidson; Richard H. Smith, Halifax; Samuel Radcliff, Cary; John W. Leak, Richmond; J. P. H. Russ, Wake; Jesse H. Lindsay, Guilford; Jno. H. McLaughlin, Iredell; A. T. Davidson, Macon; Col. E. D. Hall, New Hanover; Samuel McD Tate, Burke; Wm. J. Robbins, Rowan; J. F. Arnfield, Wilkes.

SECRETARIES—Seaton Gales of the Raleigh Sentinel; J. A. Engellard of the Wilmington Journal; Jordan Stone of the Roanoke News; W. P. Drake, Statesville American; J. H. Brinn of the Newbern Herald.

The temporary chairman having requested the Hon. Thomas Bragg and Col. Thos. A. Allison to conduct Gov. Graham to the stand, that gentleman came forward and assumed the chair amid the hearty cheers of the large and enthusiastic audience.

GOV. GRAHAM'S SPEECH.

Gov. Graham said that although he had expected to take his full share in the deliberations of the Convention, nothing could surprise him more than this call to preside over it. He had no anticipation that such would be the case, and would, therefore, apologize, in advance, for any deficiencies in what he might have to say. He thanked the convention heartily for the appreciation of himself implied in the honor conferred, and would endeavor to discharge the duties imposed upon him to the best of his ability.

We had met for purposes of deliberation on the political situation. A desolating and expensive war had swept over the land, and the question now to be settled is whether, after all, we have Peace. The President of the United States declares that we have—the Judicial Department of the land has so decided, (especially has Judge Nelson emphatically so declared in the Eagan *Habeas Corpus* case.) But Congress implies, by its action, that war still prevails. Surely, if so, war only exists by a fiction of law, of which the people are profoundly ignorant. They had supposed that the armies of the South surrendered, that the capitulation had been accepted in good faith, and that, therefore, Peace prevailed. In other countries, after a protracted and desolating war, and the return of peace, men may have been punished, but it was done in a constitutional manner. But the measures taken indicate that the States, as States, must suffer as well as men in their individual capacities.

Gov. G. said that he thought (with all deference to Congress, of which he should speak in no terms of contumely) that it would have been no difficult matter to have settled the controversy, given harmony to the country, and placed the people on the road of a moderate prosperity, instead of their being, as now, depressed and impoverished. When Charles the Second came back to the throne—an era of restoration of authority, somewhat analogous to the present, after that authority had been temporarily deposited—Lord Clarendon, the Chancellor, speaking for the King, said to Parliament: "His Majesty directs me to say that he is a suitor to you, and asks you to join with him in restoring the country and people to their ancient temper and dignity, their old good humor and manners." Oh! if a Clarendon at the close of our war. If it had been proclaimed in the councils of the country that there was a desire to restore harmony and the return of concord and amity, it would have been universally seconded, and although some little ground-swell of alienation might have succeeded to the furious lashings of the storm, all would, ere now, have been tranquil and peaceful.

The war had been carried on about a question upon which the people had differed from the formation of the Constitution. A large class believed that a State had a right to withdraw from the Union, as in case of ordinary contracts, when they thought the obligation violated on the other side. That class constituted, perhaps the majority—a majority which held the reins of power with rare intervals. He (Mr G.) had never believed in that doctrine; but it was a disputed question. When therefore, it was practically resorted to, it was only bringing to trial the issue which, sooner or later, would have come. True he did not think our grievances sufficient to warrant a resort to it, but when North Carolina thought her duty and honor required her to take part in the great issue, he went with her into what he regarded as a revolution. We did our utmost for our section and our cause; and when we failed, we did our utmost for peace, on such terms as were just and honorable. We meant Peace in reality.

It has been supposed by some that the war might have been terminated earlier. The distinguished speaker said that he had been placed in a position where he could minutely discern the current of events. "As the hand panted for the water-brooks," he had yearned for peace; but he had not seen the time when he believed that it could be had at a much earlier moment than when it came. A long protracted war is, generally, a security for a lasting peace. All opposition ceased on the termination of hostilities; the people saw the contest (waged on unequal terms) decided against them; they acquiesced,

and only longed to be restored to the rights of American citizens, according to the Constitution.

Gov. Graham next briefly discussed the policy of President Johnson, with reference to the State governments, after the surrender. While he did not conceive it necessary to strike down those governments, yet in common with all our people, he acquiesced therein. He recounted the concessions and sacrifices made by the people of the South, in obedience to the exactions made upon them. They did all this for the sake of Peace. And yet Congress is not satisfied. Another Convention has been called by it,—not by the State,—bringing in the colored race as voters—a thing unknown before,—and through that agency it is sought to change entirely our State government and place us under a new and anomalous one. He expressed his belief that the people of the North will not sanction this. They will find a departure from the golden rule—mischievous and dangerous; and as they claim the regulation of their own internal affairs, so, when they come to act with deliberation and dispassion, they will do justice by restoring to the people of North Carolina the same great right. Justice is so natural—a sense of right so invariably prevails,—that, when the matter is presented fairly, they will say "this is right." And this conclusion will be hastened, when, forgetting latter prejudices, they go back to the past and remember that it was the Southern Washington who compelled Gage to raise the siege of Boston, and that it was the troops of North Carolina and Virginia who, on the Hudson, amid the hills of Jersey, in Pennsylvania, and down to the Brandywine, broke the back of British power.

Gov. G. cited the case of the Dorr rebellion, and the judicial decision therein, to prove that the forms of government can never be rightfully changed, except by those who at the time exercise the right of suffrage, and, accordingly, declared that the present attempt of Congress to change those of the Southern States was revolutionary. But in the case of this attempted change,—on this Constitution which is to be presented to the people,—we have a right to vote, and it will be our fault if it is fastened upon us. We have a majority of over 300,000 registered white voters, and the question is whether they will take the blacks into political partnership. "I," said Gov. G., "with the kindest feelings to that race, say 'No.'" Political association cannot come until social association shall precede it. We are not without observation. Where has the experiment ever succeeded? [The Speaker here entered into a forcible recital of the effects of negro suffrage and rule in Hayti and Jamaica.] With these examples before us, shall we establish it? A good deal had been said about "impartial suffrage," with certain qualifications of property or intelligence as the test. He was opposed to disfranchising any white man in North Carolina. And as to the blacks, while some of them, under the test, might be qualified, yet the line of color was the true line of demarcation; and that would be best for all races. Stability in government is indispensable.

Gov. G. expressed the hope that the present state of things would cease. If the men in power have no commiseration, the great masses can feel the movings of sympathy. There are evidences of this everywhere. He was sure that there was no desire here to perpetuate hatreds. Unfortunately as the war was, it had had, and would still have, the effect of making the world think more highly of this country. Although, for the present, prejudices might exist, and clouds might impend over the names of some, history will accord to the people of North and South alike the highest meed of admiration for a heroism, prowess and manhood, such as the world never saw before. Their mutual achievements are so many common exhibitions of the greatness of the American people.

The Speaker next pronounced a high eulogy upon the Judiciary of the land, and expressed high hopes from that quarter, and indulged in an eloquent tribute to President Johnson. After again returning his acknowledgments, he took his seat amid great applause.

[The foregoing is a most insufficient and meagre abstract of this great speech, which was received with great delight by the Convention.]

Col. E. D. Hall, of New Hanover, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That, in the efforts we are about to make to save the country from humiliation and ruin, we will put aside all former party predilections, and know only a common purpose to preserve civil liberty and restore a Constitutional Union.

On motion of Col. W. L. Steele, the President was directed to appoint a Committee of Sixteen—two from each Judicial District—to prepare Resolutions and other business for the Convention; whereupon the President named the following gentlemen:

1st District—J. B. Hare, Richard H. Smith, 2d—M. E. Manly, W. G. Morrisey, 3d—Thomas Bragg, D. S. Hill, 4th—M. G. Waddell, P. C. Cameron, 5th—W. L. Steele, J. D. Taylor, 6th—Z. B. Vance, Lewis Hanes, 7th—A. C. Avery, R. F. Arnfield, 8th—S. M. Merrimon, A. T. Davidson.

On motion of Col. J. F. Hoke, of Lincoln, a committee of five was ordered to report on plan of organization, &c. The chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the committee, viz: Jno. F. Hoke, D. G. Fowle, Col. W. J. Green, Col. G. N. Folk and John Hughes.

The Convention then adjourned until Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

[For further proceedings see 2d page.]

PUBLIC SALE.

The Court having refused to confirm the sale of a portion of the property of the late Col. B. W. Alexander, I will again offer it for sale at the Public Square in Charlotte, on Wednesday the 12th of February, viz:

The "Pond Place," 10 miles from Charlotte on the Statesville Road, 277 acres.

The House and Lot in Charlotte, subject to the widow's dower. The sale of this piece of property will be commenced with the advanced bid of 10 per cent on former bid.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place, 20 Shares of the Capital stock of the Bank of North Carolina and 15 Shares of the stock of A. Tenn & O. Railroad.

Terms—12 months credit, interest from date. S. P. ALEXANDER, Administrator.

Rock Island Goods, BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO. Opposite Charlotte Hotel

Iron. A large lot of Wagon Tires, Horse Shoe and Bar Iron, Plow Moulds, &c. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Nails. A large lot of the Extra Tinsale 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. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO. February 3, 1868.

[FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.]

Public Meeting in Lincoln County.

In accordance with previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Lincoln county assembled in Lincoln on Saturday, February 1st, and organized by calling Capt. John F. Hill to the Chair, and appointing Peter S. Beele and Sydney Goodson Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Daniel Finger, Jno. D. M. Bullinger, O. C. Henderson, Wm. McCaslin, Philip Carpenter, Daniel Seagle and W. J. Hoke, a Committee to report business for the meeting, who, after consultation, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A Convention of Conservatives is to be held in Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, and believing it is of the greatest importance for every section of the State to be represented, be it therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five delegates to represent Lincoln county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the effort now in progress to degrade the white man to a perfect equality with the negro, for the purpose of political gain, is destructive of every principle upon which the Government of the United States was originally founded.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Central Committee of five, and a Committee for each election precinct in the county, whose duty it will be to call meetings, distribute addresses, give notice of meetings, procure speakers, &c.

The following persons were appointed under the first resolution, delegates to the Convention at Raleigh: W. P. Bynum, J. F. Hoke, J. D. M. Bullinger, Jas. A. Caldwell and M. L. Brown.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. V. A. McBea, Chairman; R. E. Burch, B. S. Guion, Jos. Stamey and W. J. Hoke.

Lincoln Precinct—B. H. Sumner, J. W. Beam, W. H. Motz, Alfred Robinson, Theo. J. Ramboer, Levi Shrum, James Banister, R. R. Sumner, H. W. Burton, Jno. B. Smith, A. Kirksey, A. S. Hayes and Thompson Robinson.

Beal's Old Field—C. L. Hunter, David Kincaid, J. D. M. Bullinger, Capt. Timothy Cahill, D. A. Lowe, Dr. Wm. McLean, Thomas Rozzell, Robt. Nixon and F. J. Jetton.

Catawba Springs—Isaac Lowe, W. W. Munday, J. M. Ivey, Levi Killian, Thos. Thompson, John Asbury, H. H. Howard, Elihu Lockman and Abner Gardner.

Stamey's—Jno. H. Wood, James Seagle, John Goodman, Barney M. Sane, Coon Seagle, Levi Huss, Monroe Seagle, H. Rhodes, Samuel Yount, J. A. Roberts and M. Warlick.

Rayfield's—O. B. Jenks, Dr. W. A. Thompson, Jos. Stamey, Jr., H. E. Baxter, Jno. Lacey, Jacob Beam, D. Williams, D. Boyles, J. N. Biggerstaff, Liberty School House—Philip Carpenter, Joshua Carpenter, Marcus Heyner, L. H. Hill, Jacob Sane, P. W. Carpenter, Ephraim Elmore, D. A. Coon and Jo. Reep.

J. M. Smith's Precinct—Spreight Reel, J. M. Smith, A. B. Laney, S. V. Goodson, J. W. Derr, Elisha Sanders, Jacob Goodson, F. M. Reinhardt, A. L. Brevard, M. Burke, W. A. Graham, J. Helderman and M. Sumrow.

JNO. F. HILL, Chairman. P. S. BEELE, } Secretaries. S. V. GOODSON, }

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.

T. C. NEAL, Guardian. February 3, 1868. 4wpd

Cheapest and Most Reliable MANURE IN MARKET. 400 BRIS. FRESH LAND PLASTER direct from the State Manufacturers in the country for sale very low by WORTH & DANIEL, Feb. 3, 1868. 2w WILMINGTON, N. C.

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 in return to offer our customers SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS in the Shoe trade, and of 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 else in the City, and of better quality. Every article warranted as represented. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves. SMITH'S SHOE STORE, Next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C. February 3, 1868.

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, seeking to me the widest possible field of operations, and in this city I have the aid and services of that accomplished Mineralogist and Assayer, Col. William Gilham, 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