

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 18, 1868.

Collecting Debts.

We learn that the U. S. Marshal for this State has been instructed (by the District Judge perhaps) that judgments obtained in the Federal Courts against our citizens, creates a lien on their property. The absurdity of affording relief to the people generally by such Stay Laws as have been passed by the Convention or Legislature is now palpable. A non-resident can collect his debt from citizens of North Carolina, and force property to sale for that purpose, while a citizen of the State cannot collect from his fellow-citizen. Is there any fairness in that? Is there any real protection to a large class of debtors? None at all.

The only way to afford real relief is in the Convention or Legislature to adopt a Sealing Law in regard to old debts—say 25, 40, 50 or 75 cents on the dollar (according to the nature of the debt) payable in currency, and then adopt some scheme that will induce creditors and debtors to settle on the basis of the seal. Then repeal all Stay Laws. Both debtor and creditor who are citizens of the State, ought to be in favor of some arrangement of that sort. If something is not done to compromise old debts, many will have to see their property sacrificed to satisfy judgments in favor of non-residents, while the creditor at home goes a begging.

Is there not wisdom enough among our law-makers to perfect a plan which will afford fair and substantial relief to all classes?

Bad Practice and Bad Policy.

We regretted to see in the Raleigh Sentinel, a few days ago, a communication from a negro man assailing white men and calling them liars. The writer (a negro) professes to be a Conservative, but that is no reason why he should be permitted by the Sentinel to use its columns to assail white men. We have always admired the Sentinel as an able, decent, well-conducted paper, and we hope our friends, the Editors, will permit us to suggest the great impropriety of admitting to its columns communications from negroes denouncing white men. It is a bad example, and rather degrading. Some Republican negro may not be expected to appear in some other paper, denouncing white conservatives and calling them liars.

The Sentinel may justify its course by saying that Republican papers have heretofore been used by negroes to assail white men. If so, we do not remember it, but even if true, that will not excuse Conservative papers for doing so. We hope that neither Republican or Conservative editors of newspapers will ever again permit such communications to appear in their columns.

We also regret to see that three or four colored delegates in the Convention are behaving in a manner calculated to disgust white men with even political equality. One negro denounced the Judge of the Criminal Court of Wilmington. Judge Meares is a gentleman, and it is really mortifying to have to submit to such insults. Another negro is in the habit of using insulting language towards white members of the Convention.

Such conduct will rebound, sooner or later, to the injury of the colored people of the State. We have no prejudices against the negro—when we owned them we gave them a white man's chance, so far as we could; and two men, when set free, left us with a better education than thousands of white men ever get. But there is a distinction between the races that must and will be kept up, and the sooner the colored man acknowledges and abides by it, the better it will be for all classes.

We allude to those things not for party purposes, but to caution all friends of peace and good order against encouraging impudence on the part of the colored man. It makes enemies for the black man where he might have friends; and as a well-wisher of the colored people we disapprove of the conduct of some of their leaders.

The communication which we published to-day on "The Humanity of the Negro," effectually exposes the false and absurd character of such books as "Aerial," which assert that the negro has no soul. We never thought the reasoning of "Aerial" deserved the slightest respect or attention, but the friend who writes on the subject thinks it may mislead some and do harm, therefore we publish his sensible and able article.

"MECKLENBURG MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION."—It will be seen by Letters Patent, issued by Gov. Worth, that an Association of gentlemen of this City has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing the North State Washing Machine—one of the best machines for the purpose ever invented. We are informed (and believe it to be true) that the North State Washing Machine has given perfect satisfaction to all who have used it. A number of certificates to this effect, from persons of the highest respectability in this section, appear in our columns.

RETURNING HOME.—We are gratified to see that several farmers in this section of the State, who moved away in 1866 and '67, are returning, satisfied that they cannot better their condition. Unfortunately, many have returned much poorer than they left. But we are glad to see them back, anyhow.

WILD BEASTS.—A Wild Cat of extraordinary size (called by some a Tiger Cat) was recently killed by Mr. D. N. Phifer on McAlpin's Creek in this county, near the Rice Mine, about 9 miles from Charlotte. It measured 3 feet in length, and had claws and teeth capable of doing serious damage. It resembled a young Tiger more than a Cat, but we think it was a large species of the Wild Cat.

A few weeks ago, a Panther was killed in Gaston county, and the appearance of these wild animals in this section causes surprise, if not fear of being attacked by them.

The new Iron Bridge over the Catawba River, on the Western Division of the W. & R. R. Railroad, was finished last week. The Superintendent of this Division of the Road, B. S. Guion, Esq., has always shown great zeal and industry in discharging his duties, and we congratulate him on the improvement made in his portion of the work.

New Advertisements.—Marvin's Fire Proof Safes, &c.—Brem, Brown & Co. Fruit Trees—C. P. McDaniel, Greensboro, N. C. Charlotte Hotel—W. H. Hart, Proprietor. Family Groceries, Tin Ware, &c.—A. Berryhill. Drugs & Medicines at the Drug Store of Dr. J. N. Butt. Dry Goods and Groceries—H. M. Phelps. Letters Patent, North State Washing Machine. Potatoes, Bacon, &c.—Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. Certificates of the North State Washing Machine. Groceries and Family Supplies—J. Kuck & Co. W. L. Grier at J. Kuck & Co's.

Boots and Shoes at 5 per Cent Profit—S. B. Meacham. Court Order—E. A. Osborne, Clerk. Executors' Notices—Saml S and S F Marks, Exrs. Bank Notes, Revenue Stamps, &c.—Thos W Dewey & Co., Bankers and Brokers. C & C Railroad Stock for Sale—M W Alexander, Attorney for Administratrix.

The Convention.

The Convention is making some radical changes in the Constitution and laws of our good old State, and we do not believe that either is being improved. We have been an earnest friend to speedy reconstruction since the close of the war, but we do not think we can consent to endorse some of the proposed changes, because we fear they will injure the peace and welfare of our people generally. When the Constitution is completed and submitted for ratification, all of us can better judge what course will be right and proper.

On Wednesday, the Convention devoted a good deal of time to arguing a proposition to change our judicial system, and abolish the distinctions now existing between Courts of Law and Courts of Equity. Our native lawyers, such as Rodman and Jones, opposed the proposition, while Mr. Tourgee, (a new resident of the State), favored it. We give below a short sketch of the remarks of Messrs. Rodman, Jones and Abbott, on the subject. Mr. Abbott is a Northern man and a new comer, but he does not appear to be in favor of making changes in our laws merely for the purpose of suitting Northern sentiment—he has shown fairness and modesty in the Convention.

Mr. Rodman said it was rather singular that a man of the profession (Mr. Tourgee) should insinuate to such an intelligent body as this, that all the rest of the bar were devoted to insatiable greed of money, excepting himself. Mr. R. was not willing to put into this Constitution things that were repulsive and odious to the people. He wished to produce a good and wise Constitution, that the people would enjoy, as it was the only and the shortest way of getting back into the Union. He would oppose the incorporation of such a measure into the Constitution; 1st, because it did not belong there, but to an act of the Legislature; 2d, because he did not think it right to insinuate, and allude to the high standing of the bar of North Carolina, and their universal willingness to assist, with aid and counsel, those who were too poor to pay for the services of a lawyer.

Mr. R. next argued the objections he had named, at some length. In regard to the fees of lawyers of this State and New York, he had been informed, by good authority, that a small case here, probably costing from 15 to 20 dollars, would cost there fully \$200. A gentleman had told him that, for merely asking information in regard to affixing a stamp, he had to pay \$10 for the information. He perfectly agreed with Mr. Tourgee in wishing to accelerate the actions of the Courts of justice, but he could not see how the views of the gentleman would accomplish that end. It would create confusion, annoy the people, and he (Mr. R.) would oppose the incorporation of anything into the Constitution so fatally demolishing to our whole system, that has worked so well and justly elicited the praise of the bar of the whole country, and with which our people are perfectly well satisfied.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, claimed to know as much about the sense and wisdom of the bar of North Carolina as the gentleman from Guilford, (Mr. Tourgee). That gentleman seemed to have a mania to fix upon the people of this State certain customs, simply because the Northern States had seen fit to establish them. He protested against this wholesale butchery of all the time and talents, and industry, and beloved and revered judicial system. Our people had steered clear of the foolish sentimentalism that had over-run some of the Northern States.

Mr. Abbott said he would move the indefinite postponement of this matter, as he did not think they should deal with this matter in the Constitution. If it would lay an embargo upon the Legislature, in considering the matter. He was in favor of some alteration in the practice in this State, but did not see how the abolition of the distinction between the Courts would materially affect the cheapness or efficiency of justice. He thought they should be very cautious how they tampered with such institutions. He did not array himself against the measure, and, at the same time, he did not sympathize with the remarks of the gentleman from Guilford. He was not afraid of improvement or innovation, but this was too grave a matter to step into with such boldness as the gentleman from Guilford would have us. He wished to leave the coming Legislature free and untrammelled. They had enough legitimate business to occupy their time.

Notwithstanding these prudent and sensible suggestions, the Convention voted in favor of the proposed change—yeas 50, nays 38.

An ordinance has been passed giving the Sheriffs of this State time, until the 1st of January next, to collect arrearages of taxes for 1866 and '67.

The Senatorial Districts have been fixed. The State is divided into fifty Districts, apportioning Senators exclusively on population, and does away with the property qualification. An ordinance was also passed allowing every man, without regard to qualification, who can prove a moral character and pay the tax fee, to practice law in the Courts of this State.

UNFORTUNATE.—The Convention has decided in favor of giving the election of Judges and Magistrates, in this State, to the people. The number of new officers being created by the Convention, and the frequent elections by the people, we fear will keep up almost a constant political agitation in North Carolina.

We regret to see the action of the Convention in the matter of offices and elections. What the people most need now is peace and quiet, and freedom from turmoil and political excitement.

Alabama.

The vote in Alabama on the new Constitution closed last week and it is reported as defeated. The negroes being largely in the majority in the State, the only way that the Constitution could be defeated was for the white people to refuse to vote at all, thus causing a less vote to be polled than the Constitution Acts declare must be polled before the Constitution can be ratified. For instance, in the city of Mobile about 6,000 negroes voted, and only 72 whites.

But, notwithstanding this vote, we should not be surprised if Congress changed the law so as to take Alabama in the Union anyhow. In fact, a bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate last week, by Mr. Sherman, to declare the Constitution adopted, and admit her members of Congress on their taking the test oath.

The Constitution of Alabama was rejected by the whites because it placed the State at the mercy of negro rule, and forced negro equality to too great an extent upon the white people.

Such will be the fate of the North Carolina Constitution, unless a more prudent and better spirit is manifested by those who control the Convention now in session at Raleigh. The conduct of some of the negro delegates has not been calculated to induce white people to vote for a Constitution maintaining negro equality in North Carolina.

A large public meeting was held in New York week before last for the purpose of condemning the course of Congress and approving that of President Johnson. Resolutions were passed to that effect, and also declaring that the meeting was not intended to nominate a candidate for the Presidency or promote individual aspirations.

The following are two of the resolutions adopted: Resolved, That we regard with alarm the various schemes and enactments of the present majority in Congress, relating to the establishment of civil governments in the Southern States, these schemes being animated by sectional, personal and party purposes; seeking to elevate to power the negro race, and involving usurpation by Congress of powers which plainly belong to the other departments of the government.

Resolved, That the continuance of the military dictatorships in the States still excluded from the Union, is a gross wrong on the Constitution and on the rights of those States and a menace to the remainder, and is wholly at war with the spirit of our Republican institutions.

The President, Gen. Grant and Sec'y Stanton.

We have read the correspondence between President Johnson and Gen. Grant, in regard to the conduct of the latter in surrendering the War Office to Mr. Stanton. We are not an admirer of the manner in which Mr. Johnson has conducted public affairs since he succeeded Mr. Lincoln—we think he is to blame for most of the trouble that has been brought upon the Southern people—but the action of the U. S. Senate in forcing Mr. Stanton back into the Cabinet, and the trickery and duplicity of Gen. Grant, shows that Mr. Johnson has been most shamefully treated. It is really disgraceful to the country.

Ever since the establishment of the Government of the United States, all parties have agreed that the President should have the privilege of choosing his Cabinet—his confidential advisers. When there was a Democratic President, and a Whig Senator, the latter never refused the President the privilege of selecting his Cabinet, and always confirmed his appointments—and vice versa. But the present Senate persists in forcing on the President a man the President does not want, and with whom he refuses to hold official intercourse. Mr. Stanton disgraced himself by acting as a spy on the President, and it is an indecent outrage for the Senate to force such a man back into the Cabinet.

The conduct of Gen. Grant, in violating his promise to the President not to surrender the war office to Stanton without giving the President an opportunity to appoint a successor, ought to ruin him in the estimation of all honorable men. Those who disregard solemn promises cannot be relied on in any respect.

The President, in the correspondence alluded to, accuses Gen. Grant of deception, and proves it by the testimony of five members of his Cabinet, viz: Secretary Seward, Welles, Randall, McCulloch and Browning. The President also charges Grant with insubordination.

Gen. Grant's aspirations to be President, and defeat Judge Chase for the Republican nomination, has caused his departure from the path of rectitude and good faith. What a pity!

And however correct the President's intentions may be, he has shown a want of moral courage in the whole reconstruction and other business of the government.

The Republican party of this State propose to hold a State Convention in Raleigh on the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Officers.

The Council of State met in Raleigh last week to recommend some one for Judge, in place of D. G. Fowle, resigned. Col. C. A. Gilley, now living in Caldwell county, was recommended for the place. Col. Gilley came to this State with the Federal army, and commanded the troops at Salisbury for some time after the close of the war. He is said to be a gentleman of fairness and ability, but we do not think he has been in the State long enough to be appointed to such a responsible position. We protest against making comparative strangers our rulers.

Gen. Canby was on a visit to Raleigh last week, and stopped at the Yarrowburg House. We presume he inspected the Reconstruction work—military style.

He visited the Convention on Wednesday last, and was received by the President. In reply to the welcome of the President, Gen. Canby said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention, The relations which we occupy to each other, render it impossible for me not to return my sincere thanks for this cordial reception; and in addition I assure you of my entire sympathy with, and full appreciation of, the labors in which you are engaged, and of my devout prayer for the speedy return of the old North State to her place in the Union."

IMPEACHMENT.—Northern newspapers and correspondents are again talking about efforts at Washington to impeach the President. We think it will end in failure.

A dispatch from Washington dated the 13th, says: "In the Reconstruction Committee to-day, Stevens presented a resolution impeaching the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. It was tabled by the following vote:

Yeas—Bingham, Payne, Beaman, Hulbert, Republicans; and Brooks and Beck, Democrats. Nays—Stevens, Bottwell, Farnsworth. This is considered the end of impeachment."

It having been rumored about Raleigh that some of the delegates of the Convention had been bribed to vote for certain Ordinances, a committee was appointed last week to investigate the matter. We heard the rumor when in Raleigh two weeks ago, and it was said that one debtor had spent as much as \$1,000 in electioneering for the passage of a Stay Law.

This is the first time that charges of being influenced by bribery were ever made against a North Carolina legislative body.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES.—A resolution declaring that the seat of government should be removed to the Mississippi Valley was defeated by a strictly sectional vote: 77 to 97.

If such is the present feeling, the removal is reduced to a question of time.

The New England yankees will yet crave the help of the Southern States to maintain a balance of power against the West—and the time will come when the Northern States generally will depend on the South for grain as well as cotton! Mark the prediction.

The Macon Telegraph says "Jacob Thompson, one of the distinguished American exiles abroad, recently received a remittance of \$80,000 in gold, the proceeds of a sale of his lands lying along the Mississippi river. Before the war he was the richest man in Mississippi—his wealth being over one million dollars.

An independent candidate for sheriff in Kentucky puts forward as his chief claim the fact that he once slept with Andrew Jackson.

[The only claim a great many other candidates have had is, that they are the sons or relatives of some smart man. Bah!]

GEORGIA CONVENTION.—A. A. Bradley (negro), by a unanimous vote, expelled for gross insults offered the Convention. A disfranchising bill was adopted, leaving in the cold only those convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, bribery, and idiots and insane persons.

ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas Constitution enfranchises females and negroes, and makes them competent by as Jurors. It disfranchises those disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts, and those voting against the Constitution. [Such a Constitution ought to be rejected.]

FLORIDA.—The Convention is divided into two factions, and doing nothing.

OHIO.—The House of the Ohio Legislature has adopted, by a strict party vote, resolutions in favor of the repeal of the Congressional Reconstruction Acts, which are declared to be subversive of the rights of the States, the liberty and prosperity of the people, and of the constitutional powers of the executive and judicial departments of the Federal Government. They also denounce in unmeasured terms the pending supplemental reconstruction and Supreme Court bills. The resolutions go to the Senate for concurrence.

Gen. Canby's Order.

The following order (says the Raleigh Sentinel) has been issued by Gen. Canby and has been laid before the Public Treasurer. Acting in accordance with his own judgment and the counsel of others whose opinions he respects, we learn that the Public Treasurer will obey Gen. Canby's order.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, } Charleston, S. C., Feb. 12, 1868. } General Orders, No. 20.

The Constitutional Convention assembled in North Carolina, under the authority of the laws of the United States, having, in conformity with the eighth Section of the law of March 23, 1867, (supplementary to the law of March 2, 1867, "To provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.") by an Ordinance adopted in the Convention on the sixth day of February, 1868, provided for the levy and collection of a tax of one twentieth of one per cent. on the real and personal property in the State, to raise monies to pay the expenses of said Convention; and having directed that the tax so provided for shall be paid into the Treasury of the State in reimbursement for advances made from the said Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the Convention, the payment of its officers, members and contingent accounts: It is ordered.

First. That the assessors of taxes in the State of North Carolina shall add to the assessments already made or about to be made for the year 1868, under the authority of the laws of the State, the tax levied under the ordinance before cited, and the collectors of taxes will proceed to collect the same at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State for State taxes, and pay the same into the Treasury of the State.

Second. That the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and directed to pay the per diem and mileage of the delegates, the compensation of the officers, and the contingent expenses of the Convention, upon the warrants of the President, in the usual form.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. CANBY: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Adj't. Gen.

The following Ordinance has been passed by the Convention, making it the duty of the General Assembly to provide a Land Agency in each county in the State:

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the General Assembly, at its first session, after the ratification of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, shall provide for establishing a Land Agency in each county in the State, to be vested in the wardens of said counties, for the purpose of procuring such lands as may be forced upon the market, exclusively for the benefit of actual settlers under such regulations as the General Assembly may direct, provided that no agency for any one county shall have on hand at one time more than ten thousand acres, and shall not dispose of the same in lots greater than eighty acres each.

NOT VERY COMPLIMENTARY.—EX-GOV. PERCY of South Carolina, who has always been counted a Union man, has written another letter on the subject of Reconstruction, in which he speaks of the South Carolina Convention as follows:

"What a commentary on Republican institutions is that unlawful and usurped assembly now sitting in forming a constitution for the once proud, glorious and honored State of South Carolina. Composed, as it is, of negroes, unprincipled and ignorant white men, traitors to their race and country, outcasts of Northern society, and adventurers, white and black Yankees, with a constitution bearing internal evidence of its having been written by some ignorant Northern Abolitionist, and sent here for adoption."

CHARLOTTE MARKET, February 17, 1868.

CORRECTED BY STEINHOSE, MACALEY & Co. Cotton.—The market opened quiet firm last week on the basis of 14 to 14 1/2 cents for middling, purchaser paying tax; and on Tuesday advanced fully one cent—a few sales taking place at 15 1/2 cents. On Wednesday it became known that a decline had taken place in New York and Foreign markets, resulting in a similar decline here, the market continuing firm at 14 1/2 cents during the balance of the week, at which figure it closed on Saturday—tendency upwards. Sales for the week 705 bales.

Flour, \$5.65 to \$5.85 per sack from wagons. Corn firm at \$1 15 to \$1.18 per bushel from wagons. Corn Meal, \$1.20; Peas, \$1.10; Oats scarce, 70 to 75 cents.

Wheat, \$2 to \$2.25—as to quality. Baltimore Bacon, from Stores, 16 cents. Lard, 17 cents. Fresh Butter, 30 cents; Eggs, 20 to 25 cents; Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.

Liverpool Salt, \$2.60 per sack. Corn Whiskey, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per gallon. Molasses, 75 cents to \$1 by retail. Tobacco, 60 cents to \$1.25.

Prices of North Carolina Bank Notes.

Corrected weekly by A. G. BRINLEY, Cashier City Bank of Charlotte. FEBRUARY 17th.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes North Carolina, Cape Fear, 26 1/2; Charlotte, 29; Roxboro, 26; Lexington, 26; Wadesboro, 26; Graham, 24; Thomasville, 17; Wilmington, 26; Commerce, 57; Washington, 4; Clarendon, 47; Yanceyville, 4; Farmers' Bank of Fayetteville, 11; Greensboro, 23; Miners' and Planters' Bank, 39; Merchants' Bank of Newbern, 60; Commercial Bank of Wilmington, 26.

At the Drug Store of DR. JAS. N. BUTT,

(Corner Trade and College Street.) You can get Sulphur, Salts, Cream of Tartar, Colomel, Jalap, Blue Pills, Magnesia, Senna, Manna, Aloes, Rhubarb, Castor Oil, Indigo, Madder, Blue Stone, Copperas and Logwood, Laudanum, Paregoric, Peppermint, Pain Killer, Mustang Liniment, Cattle and Horse Powders, Ayer's Pills, Sarsaparilla, Cherry Peetoral and Ague Cure, Wright's and McLane's Pills, Costar's Spanish Mixture, Hostetter's Bakers' German and Plantation Bitters, Sassafras, Hair Dye, Katharin, Wistar's Balsam, Essence Ginger, Bate-Mann's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Harpale Oil, Vermifuges, Juniper Tar and Glycyrrhale of Hypocistis for Consumption, try them: Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, &c., Kerosene Lamps and Lanterns, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Ink, Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, White Lead, Zinc, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, French Window Glass, &c.

Do not forget our fine Kerosene Oil, unexpurated. Feb 17, 1868. Dr. JAS. N. BUTT.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors on the estate of Sarah B. Cheek, dec'd, the undersigned hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAMUEL S. MARKS, STEPHEN F. MARKS, Executors. February 17, 1868 3w3pd

Latest News.

THE MARKETS.

Advices from New York and Liverpool are favorable, and Cotton has an advancing tendency. Gold in New York 40 1/2 premium.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—An official proclamation was issued to-day, creating a new Military Division of the Atlantic, comprising the Department of the Lakes, the East and Washington, to be commanded by Gen. Sherman, with Headquarters at Washington.

The President has pardoned Commodore Farran, who commanded the Pensacola navy yard, but resigned to join the Confederacy. The Whiskey tax from 1868 to 1867 has averaged twenty seven millions per annum.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—On Thursday night last a fire broke out on the south side of Market street in Wilmington, and destroyed five of the principal buildings on that street. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

The most terrible part of the calamity is the destruction of human life, which occurred after the fire was subdued. A wall of one of the burnt buildings fell and buried beneath it 8 or 10 persons. Five bodies had been recovered at the latest accounts—4 colored and 1 white man.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. R. H. Griffith, Mr. Francis Morris to Miss M. E. Myers. In this county, on the 6th inst., at Pleasant Grove, by John Walker, Esq., Mr. Wm McCall to Miss Francis M. Stillwell, daughter of Mr. S. N. Stillwell.

In Gaston county, on the 4th inst., Mr. W. N. Craig to Miss E. P. Wilson. In Cabarrus county, on the 30th ult., Mr. James B. White to Miss Louisa Wineoff.

In Concord, on the 6th inst., Mr. G. R. Swink to Miss Margaret A. Cook. In Anson county, on the 29th ult., Mr. W. A. Pratt to Miss Mallie E. daughter of Mr. V. Parsons.

In York District, on the 6th inst., Mr. Walker Burris to Miss Mary Moore. Also, on the 4th inst., Mr. J. C. McHenry to Miss C. H. McGill. On the 4th inst., Mr. Joseph A. Wylie of Chester District, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. White of York District.

DIED.

In Cabarrus county, on the 7th inst., after a short illness of two days, Mrs. Jane Pharr, wife of the late Walter S. Pharr, in the 75th year of her age. Long a follower of Jesus, and living in habitual communion with God, the sudden summons carried with it no alarm to this venerable Mother in Israel; but peacefully reclining upon her Saviour's breast, and sheltered in His Almighty arms, she gently fell asleep. In Yanceyville, on the 6th inst., of consumption, Miss Brett Kerr, daughter of the Hon. Jas. Kerr. In Iredell county, on the 2d inst., after a serious and protracted illness, Marcus K. Wilson, in the 48th year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Prospect. He leaves a wife and three children, an aged father and mother, sisters and brothers, together with many friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

Marvin's Fire Proof Safes,

BREM, BROWN & Co., Agents, At the Hardware Store, Oates' Building. February 17, 1868. 2w

Sinclair's Corn and Seed Planters,

BREM, BROWN & Co., Agents, At the Hardware Store, Oates' Building. February 17, 1868. 2w

GARDEN SEEDS.

Garden Seeds of every description, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Corner Drug Store. Feb 17, 1868. J. H. McADEN.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C. This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.

The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City. W. W. HART, Proprietor. February 17, 1868.

Potatoes, Bacon, &c.

Another lot of Potatoes, Bacon Sides and Hams, Lard, Candles, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, Leather, Hoes and Clover Seed, just received. A large and handsome lot of CARSON & GRIER'S. February 17, 1868 1w

Something New at Old West-Green

FRUIT TREES. The proprietor, C. P. MENDENHALL, has a choice lot of well grown FRUIT TREES for sale, cultivated expressly for himself, the old war stock having recently been disposed of to another new Nurseryman. We also have a large and handsome lot of Eggs, Greenhouses, Plants, Shrubs, &c. Prices as moderate as can be found anywhere South.

Send your orders to Mr. S. J. Thurley, late Gardener to Westbrook & Mendenhall, Greensboro; or to H. G. Graham, President of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store, Charlotte, N. C., and immediate attention will be given. Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 17, 1868. 3w

FAMILY GROCERIES.

I have on hand, and am constantly receiving, a general assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Meal, and everything else in the Grocery line.

I will sell as cheap as any house in Charlotte, and respectfully request persons wishing to buy to give me a call. I deliver, within the limits of the City, all Groceries bought at my Store.

A good lot of Castings and Hollow-Ware for sale. Also, a good assortment of Tin Ware kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail. Roofing, Guttering, Repairing, &c., done at the shortest notice. A. BERRYHILL, Feb 17, 1868. Under Mansion House.

H. M. Phelps' Two Stores,

Opposite the Court House. DRY GOODS STORE & GROCERY STORE.

The subscriber would remind the public that he is now dealing in Groceries as well as Dry Goods, and has separate apartments for each branch of business. In his Dry Goods Store he keeps a general assortment of goods for Gentlemen and Ladies' wear—in fact, anything in that line that may be needed by purchasers.

The Grocery Store is well stocked with supplies of every description. Prices will be made to suit the times. He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and promises to use every exertion to give satisfaction in the future. Feb 17, 1868. H. M. PHELPS, Opposite the Court House

North State Washing Machine.

PROVIDENCE, N. C., Sept 13, 1867. Messrs. Barnhardt & Houston—Sirs: We use your North State Washing Machine in our family, and can candidly recommend it, for it does the work for which it is made—it is truly a washer. Respectfully yours, Mrs. J. E. SAMPLE.