MONDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr Abbott introduced a bill to revive the charter of the Deep River and Coalfields Rail-

road, with amendments. Referred. Mr Watts offered an ordinance to prohibit the collection of debts, contracted for purchase of slaves or hire of slaves, or in aid of the rebellion. Ordered to be printed.

The minority report of the Committee on Homesteads, was called up, by motion of its Chairman, Mr Jones, of Caldwell, and considered for the second time. Mr Jones said that the Committee had concluded to report a bill prospective in its character, as a retrospective bill would amount to repudiation and tend to demolish good faith between man and man, &c. Mr Morton was opposed to the report, and moved to postpone the consideration of it, until to-morrow week.

Mr Morton amended his motion, at the suggestion of several gentlemen, so as to postpone until Thursday next. Carried.

Mr McDonald, of Chatham, called up his ordinance in favor of H. B. Guthrie, Sheriff of Orange county, as he wished it referred to a select Committee, appointed by the Chair. Agreed to. Mr Watts called up his ordinance, viz:

"That no Trustee or Mortgagee, in any mortgage or deed in trust made to secure debts contracted prior to May 1st, 1865, shall sell the property conveyed to him by such deed, before the 1st of July, 1868, or the adoption of the Radical party, and among them the Chairman Constitution, which this Convention has met to of this Committee, were disposed not to do so. form, whichever may first happen, except by Thank you, gentlemen, for small favors, for you consent of the grantor in such deed, or unless have not been very liberal with them. In other the property, conveyed by said deed, (if it be States, controlled by your party, by infamous land,) shall bring at the sale the sum at which | test oaths, you have required the free people in it was assessed for taxation in the year 1860." | those State to accept political, civil and social

amounted to nothing more or less than repudia- forced them to yield up their private judgments tion. He characterized it as being monstrous and opinions. The gentlemen on the other side and entered into quite a lengthy argument in say that we base suffrage on intelligence and viropposition to the ordinance.

of it, and, as far as repudiation was concerned, a distinction between the races. He had created scouted the very idea of it. He contended that the white man superior by nature, intellect and the ordinance did not contain an iota of it in its everything else. He was opposed to any attempt this section have as little, and perhaps less, prejudice

tutional Convention, but, upon reviewing the work accomplished, it would seem that it was an improper term. Weeks had rolled around, and nothing done, and almost nothing considered but things of purely a legislative character. If things of this Convention has been accomplished.

lows: "But the Trustee shall take measures to just, outrageous and tyrannical procedure. prevent the waste of the property, and, if in houses and lands, control the rents of the same,

Mr Watts advocated the measure at some the State.

Mr Jones withdrew his an:endment. Mr Forkner moved to postpone until the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr Morton called the yeas and nays, and, the roll being called, resulted: yeas 54, nays 38.

Tuesday, Feb. 18. The Bill of Rights and the question of Suffrage

was discussed at length, but no final action taken. There are four reports from the committee on Suffrage. The majority of the committee, composed of Messrs. Pool, C. C. Jones, Rich, Andrews, Benbow, and Harris and Cherry, negroes, recommended universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty.

Messrs. Congleton and Chandler presented a minority report, disfranchising all persons disfranchised by the Howard Amendment and the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

Messrs. Durham and Graham presented second minority report, confining suffrage to the white men of the State, while Mr French of Chowan, offered a third, granting universal suffrage, but prohibiting "all persons who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature. or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, until such disability be legally removed," from holding office.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Several petitions praying for divorce were pre-

and spoke in opposition to the passage of the question of time that divided them.

with their presence. adjournment.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20. A report arranging the Congressional Districts of the State was discussed and finally adopted.

The Suffrage question was again discussed till adjournment.

ESCAPE OF A NOTORIOUS THIEF .- The Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer requests its exchanges in this State and South Carolina to inform their readers of the escape, from the officers of the law, of Bob Thompson, a notorious burglar instant and eluded recapture. He is about 25 very black hair like an Indian, and is considera-

&c., were gross swindles.

him and remarried him

Debates in the Convention

In the Convention last week, the question of conferring on the negro the right to vote in this State was discussed at length. We copy from the Raleigh Sentinel a short abstract of the speeches made on Tuesday and Wednesday:

Mr Graham, of Orange, said he thought it was first to be determined whether they were to make negroes white men, before making white tion of the House to discuss the matter as a be called minority report No. 2. The gentleman from Chowan, (French,) said

he represented a black constituency-a comely one. He (Mr G.) represented a white consti tuency, and one not afraid to come out fairly cy. When the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" came before them, 1400 white men said "No Convention." He did not care whether he was alone in his opposition to this plan of had fallen in with Mr Pool's ideas on the subject. negro suffrage, or not. Gentlemen on the other side had said that the late war was upon the issue of slavery, but it was not so. It was upon had to fight our own flesh and blood or fight money, especially in their present impoverished construction acts, are hereby repealed. white Yankees. We chose the latter.

This majority report would disfranchise 25, 000 white men. But some gentlemen of the Mr Jones, of Washington, said that this equality, (practically,)-not support it-and thus Harris, of Wake, (col.) made a speech in favor some white men are not. God Almighty made order to seize the reins of power, control the govern-Mr May said that they were called a Consti- prejudices of the white men will not be overcome the globe. But he was opposed to granting them

> [Hood (col.) asked Mr Graham if they (the negroes) had a right to vote under the recon-

were to go on in this way, the session would be by no law of North Carolina, and Congress has of itself was sufficiently valid to exclude them from Constitution of the United States, proposed by protracted to an extent unheard of. He thought no right to say who shall vote, and who shall not this great right. this subject foreign to the legitimate business of vote, in this State. But he was speaking to men the Convention, and he favored the voting down | whose minds were already made up; he had no of all such propositions, until the proper business | idea of changing any one's mind. But he wished to express his sentiments in regard to this mat- exercise the right of voting in a proper and inteli- Congress of the United States in accordance with Mr Jones, of Caldwell, moved to amend as fol- ter, and record his vote against this sinful, un-

Mr McDonald, of Chatham, made a speech, favoring universal suffrage to the colored men so as to apply to the payment of the interest on and to white men. He favered disabilities being the debt secured by the trust."

Mr Laffin contended that Congress had a right to prescribe who shall vote and who shall not vote, and men who had participated in the revolt had lost their right to participate in the sove- did they wish to place the negro, in his present conreignty of the nation. At the end of the war, the relative positions of the two sections were as this: One was the victor and the other vanquished. The vanquished had abdicated all right to par- and receive the support of the whites; therefore, they | will oppose Sherman's bill admitting Alabama. ticipation in the sovereignty of the nation, leaving the balance of power in the hands of the vic-

tor. The conquering side had a right to dictate on what terms they could resume their former position. He "waxed eloquent" upon the theme of the elemency of the nation in exercising these rights, drew parallells between the policy of Russia, Prussia, and other despotic countries, in such

Mr King, of Lenoir, was also in favor of uni- The first importation had been made into Virginia, versal suffrage, and opposed any legislation on when the Mayflower was making her way across the the part of this Convention, distranchising anybody. He favored a general amnesty and thought all test oaths infamous, and should not find a place in the Constitution of a free people. They were wrong, both in point of prudence and prin-

Mr Watts claimed the floor and commenced his remarks by eulogizing the speeches of Messrs. Pool, Laffin, French of Chowan, and McDonald of Chatham. He characterized the speech of twenty Senators and eighty Representatives; the Mr Graham, of Orange, as being insincere. He executive officers to be elected every four years; read from the Conservative platform, that portion, in which it declares that they accepted the legitimate results of the war. Mr W. claimed that the people to elect four Supreme Judges; the ap- cessary to ratify the constitutions. this was a tacit endorsement of and adherence to the Reconstruction Acts, for they were the legitimate result of the war. In the 4th section of | 000; authorizes a State poll tax of one dollar for Mr Rodman submitted two reports from the that platform, it was declared that they (the Con- educational purposes, compelling three months Holden's disabilities. Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were re- servatives) would be willing to give all rights ferred the Haynau and Overton petitions for and privileges to the colored man, consistent tinction of color or sex; enfranchises females and divorce, recommending that the divorces be with the welfare of both races. The Republican negroes, and makes them competent jurors; disgranted, and reporting ordinances to that effect. party held that it was right to do so now .-- and, franchises all those disfranchised by the Con-The President, Mr Cowles, vacated his chair according to their own statement, it was only a gressional military bills, and who vote against

ordinances accompanying the reports. Mr Cowles | Mr W. was particularly hard upon the instifelt it his duty to warn the Convention against tution of slavery. It had done all sorts of evil, legislation in these matters. The case was an and, above all, it dishonored God. The mission aggravated one, but we had no time to investi- of the ministry, in this and other States, was to the President of the Convention, Mr Brooks, of gate difficulties in bawdy houses, and family preach Christ crucified, and to tell men to search | Phillips county, and Mr Hodges, of Pulaski feuds. He was ashamed that such a thing had the Scriptures; and, if they had themselves read county, to appoint judges to ascertain the result been brought before the Convention. Not many to any purpose, they must have known and felt of the election, and if adopted, to present the been brought before the Convention. Not many to any purpose, they must have known and felt ladies had been here, but if such a thing was the iniquity of the institution, but, if they had discussed here, not one would grace this Hall preached according to the dictates of their consciences, they would have been taken from their | ted; voters are required to swear they will sup-The suffrage question was then debated till pulpits and thirty-nine lashes have been laid on their bare backs. The ministry were restrained. But now this incubus was gone. He (Mr W.) not excluded from registration by any of the felt like good old St. John, when transported to chuses of the second section of the State Conthe third Heaven; "he felt relieved." He ex- stitution; that they never gave aid in secession The Districts are as formerly, except New Han- patiated upon the happy domestic scenes that to any State; that they will except the civil and over was put in the 3d District, and Stanly in the would be witnessed throughout the breadth and political equality of all men before the laws, and length of this State, when the benign influence not attempt to deprive any person of the right of Radical doctrines shall be thoroughly dissemi- on account of race, color or previous condition, nated and fully accepted by the people, and con- to vote for or against the Constitution, and for cluded by extending a brotherly invitation to all the election of officers under this Constitution. the erring, to come into the fold of the Radical party, and bask for the rest of their lives under the bright and happy sunlight.

Hood (col.) next occupied the floor. He took of the New York World, reports a long converup the menority report of Messrs. Durham and and horse thief. He sprang from the cars on Graham. He said that his race had been enthe Greenville and Columbia railroad, on the 6th franchised by the highest law-making power of Committee, part of which we extract in the folthe land. The question was not whether they lowing: years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, should be enfranchised or not, but whether the blind in one eye, having the lid partly closed, has right, already conferred, should be taken away or tiou, "Were you disappointed in the vote this not. He said that they intended to maintain morning by the committee?" "Not a bit, sir; I bly marked by small-pox. He is a daring scoun- their right to the elective franchise, come weal know all the cowards in this Congress. Long or woe. I tell you, gentlemen, when you attempt experience has enabled me to black-mark every to return a race of 70,000 voters and strong men one of them. d-n them." RELIEF SWINDLES .- The Albany (N. Y.) to a slavery worse than their former condition, Argus says that the Ladies' Southern Relief As- you attempt a simple impossibility. The war of question whether Mr Johnson will ever be imsociation, and the Ladies' Society in Aid of the races, so frequently alluded to, would not be be-peached?" Destitute South, which started under the pre- tween the black and white men, but it would tended auspices of Generals, Governors, Ladies, come between the Conservative and Republican "I shall never bring up this question of impeachraces of this country, the Republican side num- ment again. I am not going to dally with that bering about 18,000,000 and the Conservatives or any other committee in regard to it any In Bates county, Missouri, a woman who had about 14,000,000; and when the smaller number longer." been divorced from her husband on account of attempted the extermination of the larger, he "incompatibility," has again fallen in love with | had serious fears that they would have rather a

The Suffrage Question in North Carolina. servatives should have apprehensions in enfranchising the colored people, on account of the damning acts of cruelty and outrages perpetrated by them upon the negro class, and not only upon them but upon white Unionists. Hood continued his harangue for some time, and concluded by coming out in favor of not taking any steps to disfranchise anybody, whatever. These men Congress had disfranchised, we have not any power to interfere with.

Mr Rodman felt his position on this floor to be an exceptional one. He was a Confederate solmen negroes. But as it seemed to be the inten- dier during the war, but he claimed to be as good a Republican as any one on this floor. He whole, he would proceed to defend what might | thought it due to himself to explain the reasons that induced him to change his opinions. When the South consented, generally, to the emancipation of the slaves, they tacitly consented, as a natural sequence, that those freed should have all the rights and privileges of the ballot box, and squarely against the iniquitous Radical poli- &c. He was also opposed to the disfranchisement of anybody.

Mr Congleton read a speech. He was for universal suffrage, and, on mature consideration,

and child is deeply concerned, he asked the House | dential office, as dangerous to the Rupablic. to indulge him in a few remarks. He wished to express his sentiments, and those of his constit- \$100 each, to carry them to Liberia. A similar uency, in regard to the matter of universal suf- petition from Massachusetts negroes was prefrage to the colored people. He hoped gentle- sented. men would pause and reflect, before they should declare that the Cancasian race in this State should not now, as in the past, be kept above tion Committee: that of the African. Shall not the descendants of those white men, who poured out their blood to establish this government, rule over the destinies of the State? Or shall power be lodged in the hands of an ignerant, inferior race, aided and abetted by tue: the voter should be intelligent and virtuous; bold, bad men, who could get nothing at home, in children have been taxed to build up? He was not prejudiced against the colored man. The people of by men to abolish the distinction. The just against them than any other people on the face of suffrage : first, because he was fully convinced, as he thought every man, who had given this subject any thought, must be, that the negro, in his present ignorant condition, is incapable of exercising with

Mr M. next showed the moral impossibility of the negro's ability to qualify himself as a voter, having just emerged from a bondage that precluded the possibility of his having fitted himself, in any way, to gent manner. True, there were some few, very few, exceptions to this general rule, but we cannot discriminate; we must judge them as a class. As an average, there were not one in five hundred that could read or write. He wished to know, using the language of another, "if these men who are thus ignorant, were capable of exercising political franchithey be regarded as independent voters? Could their judgments be relied upon ?" He thought the response, from every fair minded and intelligent man, must be No. Why, then, did gentlemen so strenuously contend for universal suffrage? Why dition, on a political equality with the intelligent white men of the country? He thought the true answer to that was, because some white men have despaired of ever being able to cammand the respect profess great love for the colored race and advocate universal negro suffrage and political equality, in order to secure the negro vote, regardless of the happiness and welfare of their own race and color.

Galloway, (col.) said that the best blood in Bruusself and let it out. He did not want social equality. Mr Ashley arose to challenge an assertion that slaves had been brought into this State by New England ships. He went on to give his authorities.

Harris, (col.) then moved to adjourn, with the understanding that he should have the floor when the onvention reassembled.

The New Arkansas Constitution.

The Arkansas Convention has adopted the new Constitution, yeas 45, nays 21. The following are its main features: It provides for no incumbent of office to be eligible to another during the period for which he was first elected; House Supplemental bill making a majority nepointment by the Governor of a Chief Justice, to hold his office for eight years, at a salary of \$4,attendance annually at the schools, without disthe Constitution; appoints March 13th next as the day for the vote on the ratification of the Constitution, and the election of officers made under this Constitution; authorizes Mr Bowen, Constitution to the President of the United States; directs how the election is to be conducport and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and Arkansas; that they are

THAD. STEVENS ON CONGRESS AND IM-PEACHMENT.-The Washington correspondent sation had with Thad. Stevens on Thursday, after the defeat of impeachment in the Reconstruction

The correspondent asked Mr Stevens the ques-

"What, then, is at last your opinion on the

"Sir," said Mr Stevens, with a bitter smile

There is much tribulation in Colorado, because hard time. He did not wonder that the Con- the Governor refuses to sign any divorce bills.

FERRUARY 17 .- In the Senate, Mr Trumbull introduced a bill defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States as follows:

All Courts of the United States shall be bound by the acts of Congress on political questions; and that it rests with Congress to determine what government is the established one in any State; and it is declared that no civil State governments exist in the excluded States of the South, and no so-called civil government shall be recognized by either the Executive or Judicial power of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or until such State is represented in the Congress of the United States.

The Reconstruction acts are declared political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no Judicial tribunal is competent to question; and the Supreme Court of the United State is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts, in either of the said States, until such State shall be represented, etc. And such cases now pending before that Court shall be dismissed, and all acts authorizing any appeal, writ of error, Mr Marler said that he did not wish to be one habeas corpus, or other proceedings, to bring beof those who took up the time of the Convention, fore said Court, for review, any case, civil or certain undoubted fundamental rights, and we in letting off gas, thereby spending the people's criminal, arising out of the execution of said Re-

condition. But as this was a matter of great | Sumner presented a petition from citizens of importance, in which every honest man, woman | Massachusetts, praying the abolition of the Presi-One hundred New Jersey negroes asked for

> In the House, Mr Bingham introduced the following, which was referred to the Reconstruc-

"Whereas, A large majority of the votes given at an election held on the 5th day of February, 1868, were for the Constitution presented by the Convention of the people of the State of Alabama; and whereas, certain combinations of citizens, within said State, refused to vote, with inment and institutions that our native whites and their tent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore the said State to its proper relation to the Union; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That the Legislature, elected under the new Constitution of Alabama, be convened at the Capital of said State as soon as practical, by order of the United States Military Commander, within said State of Alabama, and that, upon the ratification by the said Legislathe 39th Congress, and the establishment by law of impartial suffrage within said State, as authorized by said Constitution of Alabama, the said State shall be admitted to representation in the the laws of the United States."

Senate has passed a resolution respectfully re- second in command to Admiral Farragut, and turning Gen. Sherman's nomination as Brevet-General to command the new District created by ses? Were they capable of self government? Could the President, including Washington city, with

> further investigation. Stevens was authorized great honor to himself. to report his bill dividing Texas into four or

Discussion has developed the fact that Thad. Stevens and other Radical members of the House

In the House, Mr Butler introduced a bil amendatory to National Banks, which was referred to the Committee of Banking and Currency. It provides, among other things, that every stockwick county flowed in his veins, and, if he could do holder may vote, according to the number of it, in justice to the African race, he would lance him- shares he holds, in a certain proportion specified

> Ffty thousand dollars were appropriated, to be expended by the Sccretary of State, to relieve and bring home American citizens abroad, arrested and subsequently released. Passed, 114

> · A bill was introduced, increasing revolutionary and war of 1812 pensions. It appropriates two millions. Washburn, of Illinois, opposed the bill, contending that a hundred and seventy-two millions would be expended under its operation.

reported in favor of indefinite postponement of Summer and Drake's Supplemental Reconstruction bill. The Committee has amended the

Senator Wilson introduced a bill to restore Alabama to the Union.

A bill was introduced removing Governor

Washington Items.

The U. S. Supreme Court on the 17th overruled the motion heretofore made, to dismiss the appeal in the McCardle case for want of jurisdiction. The case therefore will come up for argument on its merits, as previously arranged, on the first Monday of March.

The order discontinuing the Freedman's Bureau in Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky went into effect on Saturday. Happy States

The House reconstruction committee have decided to report a bill removing the political disabilities of W. W. Holden, C. J. Rogers, W. Smith, Alfred Dockery, Rufus Barringer and V C. Barringer, of N. C.

There seems to be no doubt that the appointment of minister to Englend has been tendered to Gen. George B. McClellan, but nothing definite has yet been heard from him as to his acbeen ascertained from an official source takes place Extra C Sugar, Raisins. Currants, Pickles in Barrels,

Mr Stevens opposes any special legislation regarding the admission of Alabama as a State. If anything is necessary it might as well be at wholesale-let them all in at once.

The New Orleans Picayane thinks there will be comparatively little cotton planted this year in

GARDEN SEEDS.

Garden Seeds of every description, for sale, Wholeale and Retail, at the Corner Drug Store. J. H. McADEN.

BOOTS AND SHOES At 5 Per Cent Profit.

I am now offering my Stock of BOOTS & SHOES at per cent profit, to make room for my Spring Stock. All who are in want of anything in my line would do well to call before buying. I am grateful for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the

same. All Goods warranted as represented! Don't mistake the place-Sign of the Golden Boot. S. B. MEACHAM, Next door to Johnson & Elliott's New Book Store. N. B .- To wholesale buyers, great inducements. Feb. 17, 1868.

Supreme Court of N. C.

Opinions have been delivered as follows: By Pearson, C. J.-In State vs. Ludwick from Rowan, no error. In Turley vs. Nowell, in equity, from Cleaveland, decree for plaintiff. In Cobb vs. Lackey, in equity, from Cleaveland, directing a reference. In State vs Owen, from Gaston, no error-judgment affirmed.

By Battle, J .- In State vs. Lindsey, from Caldwell, judgment reversed, venire de novo. In Gaither vs. Gibson, from Caldwell, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Deaver vs. Keith, from Madison, writ to be quashed. In Maxwell vs. Brayer, from Henderson, affirmed, writ to be quashed.

By Reade, J .- In State vs. Leake, from Rich. mond, no error. In State vs. Cook, from Mc. Dowell, no error. In State vs. Buckner, from Buncombe, no error. In State ex rel. Hoke vs Megaltrard, from Lincoln, in equity, referred to the Master to correct report. In Francis vs. Hardin, in equity, from Cleaveland, bill dismissed

Plato Durham of Cleaveland county, and Calvin H. Koonce, of Jones county, were licensed to practice law in all the Courts.

Fatal Casualty to U. S. Officers.

Secretary Welles has received despatches an nouncing the mournful intelligence that Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell, of the Asiatic squadron together with Lieutenant Commander John, Henry Reed and ten of the crew of the flagship Hartford, had been drowned at the mouth of the Osaka river, on the 11th of January. The mouth of the river had been closed by a dreadful gale. The Admiral had been waiting several days to cross, and finally started, accompanied by flag Lieutenant Reed and thirteen men from the Hartford, to go to Osaka; but while crossing the bar, the boat capsized, drowning all but three sailors. The bodies have been recovered and buried near the mouth of the Osaka river. The remains of the Admiral and Commander Reed will be brought to this country.

Rear Admiral Bell entered the naval service in 1823. He was born in North Carolina, and was appointed from that State. At the time of his death he was in his 63d year. He leaves a wife and one son, both of whom are now in Heidleburg, Germany. The Admiral commanded the "Gramnus" in 1828 and 1829 in the operations against the pirates on the coast of Cuba. In struction acts.]

Mr G. replied: You have it under them, but discretion the right of suffrage; and it did seem to that, upon the ratification by the said Legislature, of the 14th article of amendments to the Fort Clinch for six months with a party of sailors and marines. In November, 1856, he paricipated in the attack, capture, and destruction | tify all persons indebted to said estate to come for of the Barrier Forts, near Canton, China. During the late war he was particularly active. He was at the passage of the forts below New Orleans and at the capture of that city. He was also in command of one of the gunboats that FEB. 18.—The Military Committee of the passed the Vicksburg batteries. He was always whenever that officer was absent he would be placed in command of the squadron. In July, 1866, he was placed in his present commission, and at once sailed in the flagship Hartford to asa disapproval of the proposed grade.

The bill removing political disabilities will not sume command of the Asiatic squadron. He had be reported immediately. Mr Stevens favors served nearly forty-five years in the service with

Marvin's Fire Proof Safes. BREM, BROWN & CO., Agents, At the Hardware Store, Oates' Building

Sinclair's Corn and Seed Planters. BREM. BROWN & CO., Agents, At Hardware Store, Oates' Building.

February 17, 1868 CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C. This first class and well known House, formerly

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, February 17, 1868. Proprietor.

kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently re-

paired and refurnished in every department, is now

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 FEB. 19 .- The Senate Judiciary Committee | I will sell as cheap as any house in Charlotte, and respectfully request persons wishing to buy to give

> I deliver, within the limits of the City, all Groceries bought at my Store. A good lot of Castings and Hollow-Ware for sale.

Tin Ware.

Also, a good assortment of Tin Ware kept contantly on hand, at wholesale and retail. Roofing, Guttering, Repairing, &c., done at the hortest 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 The Grocery Store is well stocked with supplies of

very description. Prices will be made to suit the

He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and promises to use every exertion o give satisfaction in the future. H. M. PHELPS,

Opposite the Court House Just Received at S. Grose & Co's,

together with every thing found in a first class Grocery Store. Call and see us before buying. S. GROSE & CO., Nearly opposite the Post Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

There are certain points connected with the purchase of a Sewing Machine which every purchaser should know. Always select a Machine which will give a perfect and durable stitch. For family use select one that will do stitching on the finest Linen Cambric or Tarlton to the heaviest Jeans or Cassimeres. Select one that is not complicated-easily managed. One that will do the most and the greatest variety of work is always the best. Above all, select one where the proprietors and agents guarantee to keep it in repair and warrant it to do all that any other Sewing Machine in the world will do, and in addition make a perfect button-hole-do all sorts of gathering, felling, tucking, hemming and embroidering edge. This Machine can only be had of A. SINCLAIR. Agent for the American and Button-bole Sewing Ma-

chine Company, Charlotte, N. C. February 10, 1868.

Dissolution. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. Aschkinass & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr Jas. H. Henderson will continue the

business at the old stand. January, 1868.

A. ASCHKINASS, Feb 10, 1868, J. H. HENDERSON.

Suffering Abroad.

A correspondent writing from Tunis gives a

sad account of the suffering at that point. Famine of the most direful description is decimating the population, owing to a drought and a failure of the crops for the last three years. The Arabs are dying by thousands from cold and starvation. In Tunis alone, eight thousand have died in two months. The streets are full of orphans from three to eight years old, naked and starving, eating the offal they find. To add to the suffering the winter there is one of unusual severity. Mothers abandon their children, or sell them to Europeans for less than a shilling. Private charity can do but little, and the embarrassed government not much more.

In our own country the suffering and want s unparalleled; but we see from the accounts published concerning foreign countries, that our condition is not half so bad as that of the people in other lands. The whole world seems passing through a terrible crisis. War, pestilence and famine have made hecatombs of victims within the past five years, and still the fearful work

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO. Have a good supply of Pacific and Peruvian Guano, top dressing for wheat, and is highly recommended. Farmers give it a trial.

Plastering Clover Fields. Such fields as are already set in Clover should have one bushel of Plaster per acre broad casted over them as early as possible. Call and get a supply from HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!! Weekly supplies of fresh Lime received and for ale by HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Calcined Plaster and Cement, Always on hand and for sale by HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Nails! Nails!! Nails!!! We are Agents for the sale of the High Shoals Vails. The Company having recently improved their machinery, they now offer to the public an article that will compare favorably with the best of Northern brands. Call and examine for yourselves.

Well Fixtures and Straw Cutters for sale by HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO February 17, 1868.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Having qualified as Executors on the estate of Sarah B. Cheek, dec'd, the undersigned hereby noward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against said estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

STEPHEN F. MARKS, February 17, 1868 Executors.

Bank Notes. Highest market price paid for Southern Bank

Revenue Stamps, For sale at the Banking House of

Deposits Received and interest allowed at the Banking House THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Drafts on New York, For sale in sums to suit at par, at the Banking House

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO. Gold and Silver Coin

Bought and sold at the Banking House of THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Hours of business to suit dealers and customers. February 17, 1868.

Great Reduction in the Price of GROCERIES At J. KUCK & CO'S.,

Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C. (Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co's Old Stand.) We take great pleasure in informing our friends, and the public generally, that we have just received

choice and well selected stock of Family Supplies, Which we propose to dispose of at remarkably low

We have now in store, and are constantly receiving, the very finest brands of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Candles, Soap, Spices, Candies, Boots, Shoes, Yarn, and in fact everything kept in a first class Family Grocery Establishment.

Our friends are invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell as low as the owest, as we sell and buy for cash. Give us a call and you shall not be disappointed February 17, 1868.

TO MY FRIENDS.

I take pleasure in informing my friends of this vicinity, and especially those of the 11th North Carolina Regiment and McRae's Brigade, that I may be found at the establishment of Messrs. J. KUCK & CO., on Trade street, late Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co's old stand, ready and willing to show and sell them goods cheaper than any house in the city, as we buy exclusively for cash. Give me a call is all that I ask. Feb 17, 1868.

At the Drug Store of DR. JAS. N. BUTT. (Corner Trade and College Street,)

You can get Sulphur, Salts, Cream of Tartar, Calo-A fine lot of English Dairy Cheese; also, good State | mel, Jalap, Blue Pills, Magnesia, Senna, Manna, Aloes, ceptance. The resignation of Mr Adams, it has Cheese, Northern Buckwheat, New Orleans Molasses, Rheubarb, Castor Oil, Indigo, Madder, Blue Stone, Copperas and Logwood, Laudanum, Paregoric, Pep-permint, Pain Killer, Mustang Liniment, Cattle and Horse Powders, Ayer's Pills, Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral and Ague Cure, Wright's and McLane's Pills, Costar's Spanish Mixture, Hostetter's, Baker's, German and Plantation Bitters, Sozodont, Hair Dyc. Kathairon, Wistar's Balsom, Essence Ginger, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Harling Oil, Vermifuges, Juniper Tar and Glycerole of Hypophosphites for Consumption, try them; Trusses. Ab domenal Supporters, &c., Kerosene Lamps and Lanterns, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Cigars, Ink, Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, White Lend, Zinc, Lindseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, French Window Glass, &c.

Do not forget our fine Kerosene Oil, unsurpassed. Feb 17, 1868. DE. JAS. N. BUTT,

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 Nursery man. We also have a large and handsome lot of Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, Shrubbery &c. Prices as moderate as can be found any where

South. Send your orders to Mr S. J. Thurley, late Gardener to Westbrook & Mendenhall, Greensboro': or to B. G. Graham, President of the Farmers' & Mechanic's Store, Charlotte, N. C., and immediate at-

Greensboro', N. C., Feb. 17, 1868. 3w