

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.—Notwithstanding the copying and fault-finding of a few mouthy creatures in reference to the consistency of this sterling paper, it seems to move on with so much ease, grace and dignity, that every Conservative, if he is a true man, must admire the talent and tact of the Editor.—Daily Courier.

Our neighbor pays us a compliment that probably many are not willing to accord us, but we appreciate kind words from any one, and especially from an "old newspaper-man" like the Editor of the Courier. He knows how difficult it is to please everybody, and the Editor who undertakes it will have "a hard road to travel." We have heard no complaints, but presume that some have been made. We shall not boast about a large list of subscribers or anything of that sort, but merely say that we are perfectly satisfied with the patronage we receive and the confidence bestowed upon us by the people of this section of the State. When our readers are pleased we are gratified, but when they are displeased it does not give us the slightest uneasiness. We most respectfully say to those who do not like the way we conduct our paper, need not subscribe for it or read it.

We are as much interested in the welfare of our section of the country as most men, and whatever affects the people generally affects us. In political matters we intend to do whatever we think will best promote the welfare of our fellow-citizens without regard to party—in other words, we intend to do as we please so long as we can conscientiously feel that we are doing right.

We might refer to our past course to prove that we have been consistent; and, although not professing to be wiser than other people, show that if our advice (and that of many good men in the State) had been taken just after the close of the war, white men would not now be harassed by disfranchisement and the negro race enfranchised. We do not hesitate to say now, as we have often before said, that the election of Mr. Holden as Governor in 1865, and the acceptance of the Howard Amendment, would have saved us from the trouble, turmoil, contention and humiliation which now oppresses our good old State. We favored the election of Holden in 1865, (and we know we were right in doing so,) we favored the adoption of the Howard amendment, (which disfranchised no white man and left the question of suffrage for the white people of the State to fix suit themselves,) and we favored a speedy return to the Union as the only way to secure equal rights; but different counsels prevailed, and the people can now see the results.

We can truly say that we are not responsible in any way for the present condition of affairs. We did everything we could to prevent the disfranchisement of white men. We opposed contentment, advised moderation and an acceptance of the terms first offered by the conqueror; but those who professed to be true to the South than we are—the "states and sons of the earth"—denounced our course, and swore they would make a bold stand for their rights; and unfortunately a majority of the people followed them. Experience has shown what sort of rights have been obtained.

We are not afraid to say that we sincerely regretted the failure of the efforts to establish the Confederacy, but when failure was beyond doubt we submitted in good faith and were anxious to make the best terms possible. This was our duty as an individual and as a public journalist. And further we say, that we lost as much (in proportion to property held) as any other Southern man, and what we lost we had made up by hard work and industry. We claim to be as good a representative of a true Southerner as any one who attends and participates in political meetings, "conservative" so-called, or any other sort.

We charge that those old party leaders who refused in 1865 to loose their grasp on the State offices for a short time, and who brought out Gov. Worth and promoted strife and contention, are to blame for our own disfranchisement as well as that of other white men.

We are still for using every effort possible to promote good feeling, harmony and prosperity among the people of the State. We have not participated in a political meeting from the commencement of the war to the present day. We intend to act independent of party, party-leaders and office-seekers. And neither are we neutral in regard to questions of public policy. We express our sentiments in these columns every week. If that is not satisfactory, apply at this office for further information.

Republican Candidates.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, which assembled in Raleigh on Wednesday last, that Hon. W. H. Holden was nominated for Governor, and Tol R. Caldwell, of Burke county, for Lieutenant Governor. See proceedings for other nominations.

Conservative Candidates.

The State Executive Committee of the conservative party met in Raleigh on Friday last, and nominated Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, for Governor, and E. D. Hall, Esq., of New Hanover county, for Lieutenant Governor.

"The Land we Love."

This Magazine for March has laid on our table. As usual it is well filled with interesting matter.

We copy the following notice from the number before us:

"The undersigned has purchased the interest of Jas. P. Irwin and Capt. J. G. Morrison, and has become sole Proprietor of this Magazine. He trusts that some sale army friends will rally to his support, that all the Confederate soldiers, who wish the truth of Southern history to be vindicated, will see the necessity of supporting the only magazine devoted to that object, and that the noble men of the North, who have sympathized with us in our sufferings, under the wrong and outrages of the Jacobin party, will continue that patronage, which is all the more gratifying, because of the source from which it comes."  
Charlotte, N. C., March, 1868. D. H. HILL.

New Advertisements.

Real Estate at Public Sale.—S. M. Howell, Trustee. New Spring Goods.—Barringer, Wolfe & Co.  
Change of Firm.—Brenizer, Kellogg & Peters.  
Brade's Patent Hoes.—Barringer, Wolfe & Co.  
Grocery Store.—James M. Sims.  
A Situation Wanted.—Lucy, Co., at Seatt's Drug Store.  
Nurses.—Mary Caldwell.  
Rice, Lard, Buckwheat Flour, etc.—Nisbet & Maxwell.  
Family Groceries.—W. W. Grier & Co.  
Sweet Potatoes.—Bacon, Ke—B M Presson.  
For Rent or Sale.—Duls, Agent.  
Painting Potatoes.—A Berrhythm.  
Certificates of the North State Washing Machine.  
Clover Seed, Kerosene Oil, etc.—Jas N Butt.  
Court Orders.—Wm Maxwell, Clerk.

The Difficulty in Washington.

There was great excitement in Washington City during the past week concerning the contention between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton. A recapitulation of occurrences will enable the reader to better understand the "situation."

The President, some time ago, dismissed Stanton from the War Office and appointed Gen. Grant in his place, with the understanding that Grant would hold the office until the U. S. Court decided whether Congress had the right to force a Cabinet officer on the President. In the meantime, the Senate decided that Stanton should again take possession of the Office (the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding), and Gen. Grant, in violation of his promise, gave up the Office to Mr. Stanton.

This, we think, is a fair statement of the difficulty up to Friday, February 21st. On that day, the President sent a letter to Stanton again dismissing him (which letter we published last week) and appointing Adjt Genl Thomas to take charge of the War Office. Gen. Thomas demanded the Office, but Stanton refused to give it up, and had Thomas arrested for an attempt to violate the "Tenure of office law," which law provides that the President shall not remove a Cabinet officer without the consent of the Senate. Thomas was released on bail, Gen. Grant placed a guard around the War Office to prevent the President or his friends from getting possession of the office.

On Monday, the 24th, the President nominated Hon. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, (father-in-law of Gen. Sherman) to be Secretary of War.

In the meantime, Congress hastened to institute proceedings to impeach the President.

The above explanations will enable the reader to understand the news which follows:

WASHINGTON, Sunday night, Feb. 23.  
Stanton has judged in the War Department since Friday. Gen. Grant has doubled the guards there. Neither he, nor Gen. Enroy, commanding the Department, will obey any order of the President, in violation of the tenure-of-office Act.

The President nominated Hon. Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War and will apply for a *quo warranto* against Stanton.

All the Democratic members of Congress, Mr. Sewal and many citizens and strangers, called on the President to-day.

Impeachment will certainly pass. The wildest rumors say that ten days will dispose of the President.

After Gen. Thomas was released on bail he repaired to the President's house, and informed the President that he had been arrested on the charge made by Stanton. Gen. Thomas said to the President that he would not go and take possession of the War Department at any hazard. The President replied, "do you mean to say that?" Gen. Thomas then went to the War Department, and met Mr Stanton in the private office room.

Mr Stanton: "What's your business in this office?" Gen. Thomas replied that he was there by virtue of his office as Secretary of War. Mr Stanton rejoined that he ordered him to his office as Adjutant General. Gen. Thomas refused to go, and said he was Secretary of War by virtue of the order from the President.

Mr Stanton inquired who had appointed him Secretary of War. The general replied: "The President of the United States." Mr Stanton rejoined: "I do not recognize any such authority, and will not obey any orders from him." Mr Stanton then repeated the order several times, but to such orders Gen. Thomas paid no heed. Mr Stanton then issued an order to all the employes of the War Department not to obey Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War, and Gen. Thomas contumaciously ordered the general to cease. Gen. Thomas said he would continue to act as Secretary of War, and would not recognize Mr Stanton. The latter reiterated that he would do so.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.  
An application has been made for a *quo warranto* against Stanton.

At 10 o'clock, Gen. Thomas again went to the War Department, ordered Stanton to vacate, and demanded the mails. Stanton again refused. Thomas then went to the Adjutant General's Office, but issued no orders.

The President is reported as saying that he recognized no one but Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War, and meant to recognize no one else. He concluded the interview by saying: "God and the American people would make all right, and save our Institutions."

The President says, in his message nominating Ewing as Secretary of War, that he had not intended and does not intend violating the Tenure of office, or any other law, and argues elaborately his right, even under that law, to remove Stanton and appoint an *ad interim* Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.  
The reception at the White House, last night, was remarkable for the unusual crowd, and the absence of Radical officials and the presence of foreign representatives.

A dispatch says that Gen. Grant, in a conversation with Senator Wilson, said that the officers of the army are a unit in support of Congress, and that not more than a dozen out of 2,500 would obey an order from the President, unless it came through him. In reading a dispatch from Gen. Thomas declining the brevet promotion recently tendered by the President, Gen. Grant said: "Just what I expected from Thomas, he is in good solid ground."

The Administration has abandoned the *quo warranto* against Stanton, as the proceedings against Thomas will cover the ground.

Stanton still holds the War Office and orders his subordinates to communicate nothing to reporters. The excitement has entirely subsided. The impression is gaining ground that the impeachment proceedings will be a tedious routine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.  
Gen. Thomas appeared to-day with his counsel. Judge Carter issued a *subpoena* for Stanton to appear. Stanton's lawyers asked a postponement, but Thomas' lawyers objected, on the ground that his bail had surrendered him and he was a prisoner. A writ of *habeas corpus* was demanded, but Judge Carter told Gen. Thomas to go home.

This closes the matter unless the Grand Jury takes cognizance of it. It is expected now that a writ of *quo warranto* will be sued out against Stanton.

FEBRUARY 27.—After the discharge of General Thomas, by Judge Carter, a suit was commenced in the District Court by Thomas against Stanton for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. He fails his damages at \$250,000. Gen. Thomas has also applied for a *quo warranto* against Stanton. The President takes no part in the proceedings.

[For the proceedings of Congress in regard to impeachment, see account on 24 page.]

Shame! Shame!

What a shame and disgrace it is that the U. S. Senate has caused the recent difficulties at Washington, and excitement in the country, by persistently refusing to permit the President to select his private advisers and counselors—his Cabinet officers.

We are not great admirers of Andrew Johnson (he is far from being innocent of bringing trouble on our section since the war ended), but we think every man ought to condemn the Senate for forcing Mr Stanton back on the President as one of his advisers.

Stanton is both personally and politically objectionable to the President—he has deceived and insulted the President—he long ago tried to violate the President in a disreputable private affair for the purpose of disgracing him—and now for him to persist in remaining as a member of the Cabinet (for party purposes merely) is mean and contemptible.

We care not how many sins the President has been guilty of, he has been most shamefully treated by Stanton and Congress. But it will all come right after a while—fairness and justice will prevail sooner or later.

The President's refusal to recognize Stanton as Secretary of War is made cause for impeaching him. Shameful!

But it will take some months to get the President out of office, if at all. Though if he is removed, nothing extraordinary will happen in consequence.

The Convention.

The Convention adopted the majority report on suffrage, without any test oath. It confers suffrage on every man over 21 years old, without regard to race or color.

The number of Judges in the State were fixed at three for the Supreme Court and twelve for the Superior Courts—all to be elected by the people. The County Courts are to be abolished.

Twelve Judicial Circuits are designated as follows:

- First Circuit—Carristuck, Perquimans, Hertford, Camden, Chowan, Bertie, Pasquotank, Gates.
- Second Circuit—Tyrrell, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Martin, Washington, Pitt.
- Third Circuit—Craven, Greene, Wayne, Carteret, Onslow, Wilson, Jones, Lenoir.
- Fourth Circuit—Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, Sampson.
- Fifth Circuit—Cumberland, Richmond, Stanly, Harnett, Anson, Moore, Montgomery.
- Sixth Circuit—Northampton, Wake, Johnston, Warren, Nash, Granville, Halifax, Franklin.
- Seventh Circuit—Person, Randolph, Caswell, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Chatham, Alamance.
- Eighth Circuit—Stokes, Rowan, Surry, Forsythe, Davie, Davidson, Yadkin.
- Ninth Circuit—Union, Lincoln, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Gaston, Polk, Mecklenburg, Cleveland.
- Tenth Circuit—Iredell, Caldwell, Alexander, Burke, Wilkes, Meherrin.
- Eleventh Circuit—Alleghany, Mitchell, Blaincombe, Ashe, Yancey, Watauga, Madison.
- Twelfth Circuit—Henderson, Macon, Cherokee, Transylvania, Jackson, Haywood, Clay.

Congress.

But little else was done by Congress during the past week than talk about impeaching the President.

The Senate has passed the bill making a majority of those voting on the ratification of a constitution, sufficient to ratify it, and allowing a registered voter to vote anywhere in the State after ten days residence. The House has also passed the bill and it is now a law.

The new Constitution of Alabama was presented and referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The National Democratic Committee have named New York as the place, and the 14th of July as the time, for holding the National Convention.

WONG STATEMENT.—Mr Grant, of Wayne county, in a speech in the State Convention (as reported in the Standard) said that during the war riots among the whites were of almost weekly occurrence in every large city in the South. This statement is erroneous.

There were no riots. In a few instances a mob assaulted printing offices, but quietly dispersed after doing what injury they pleased to the materials. The fact is notorious, that no people were ever more united than were the Southern people during the war.

Of course, after the war closed against us, and we were conquered, many "sprung up" and declared that they were opposed to the southern cause all the time; but it should be remembered that a change of circumstances and condition often begets a sudden change of opinion. Many there were who opposed the commencement of the war, but generally that class proved to be the best friends to the South as the war progressed.

We repeat, that no people were ever more united than the Southern people during the war. Let the truth be told, and history kept correct, at all hazards.

SWINDLERS.—The swindlers in Northern cities adopt all sorts of means to carry on their work. One plan is to write to Southern editors and request a specimen copy of their papers, professing a disposition to advertise in it. The fact is, they only want to procure the names of Southern people so as to send out their lying circulars. They can't get a copy of our paper unless they pay \$3 in advance.

Several persons have been fooled by the Gilt Enterprise humbugs, and to complete the swindle, lawyers in New York are sending out circulars offering to prosecute the Gilt Enterprise concerns on the receipt of \$2. We caution the public against all such schemes.

[FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.]

Railroad Meeting at Lenoir, Caldwell co. N. C.

A meeting of our citizens was held at the Hotel in this place, on Tuesday evening the 18th of February, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Railroad interest of our section of country.

On motion, Rev. Jesse Rankin was called to the chair, and J. R. Wilson appointed Secretary. The meeting was then favored with remarks from Dr. A. A. Seroggs, Dr. R. L. Beall and others. The meeting was informed that should the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, in compliance with the charter granted at the recent session of the General Assembly of our State, build a Road by way of Hickory Station, on the Western N. C. Railroad to the Tennessee line, Lenoir would be directly in the most practicable route. Whereupon the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of seven persons to open a correspondence with the President of the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad, and with any other party who might feel an interest in our enterprise, or be able to give any desired information.

The following persons were appointed: Dr. A. A. Seroggs, Dr. R. L. Beall, J. R. Wilson, Esq., Col. C. A. Gily, W. F. Bogle, Col. J. C. Harper and Maj. G. W. Harper.

Resolved, That the foregoing committee be authorized to make arrangements for holding a Railroad meeting at Lenoir, on Tuesday the 7th day of April next, and that the citizens of this county, and other friends of the enterprise be invited to attend. The committee was also requested to procure speakers for the occasion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charlotte Democrat, with request that other papers of the State will copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

JESSE RANKIN, Chm'n.

J. R. WILSON, Sec'y.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—The Convention today passed seventeen sections of the judiciary article. The judges are to be elected by the Legislature; Equity, District and Probate Courts are abolished. A strong effort was made for the election of Judges by the people, but it failed. The Committee of two colored delegates returned from Washington, with the information that the Republicans did not wish for the election of colored Congressmen. The State is to be re-divided into Congressional Districts, with six Representatives to each of four.

In the House of Representatives on the 27th ult., the Speaker read a letter from the Chief of Police of New York to the Chief of Washington City Police, containing a statement that Tal. P. Shafer had reported 160 pounds of nitro-glycerine in unauthorized hands in New York, and the Chief feared it was intended for Washington. The communication seemed to create more alarm than merit.

The Republican State Convention.

From the Raleigh Standard, Feb. 27.  
The State Republican Nominating Convention assembled in Tucker Hall, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, 26th Feb.

Ex-Gov. Holden, as Chairman of the Executive State Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Granville, for temporary President. Dr. Meening, of Craven, was chosen temporary Secretary. The roll of the Convention was called, when nearly every County of the State, it appeared, had representatives on the floor.

A Committee on permanent organization was appointed, when the following names were reported and adopted.

For President.—C. L. Harris, of Rutherford. For Vice Presidents.—1st District, R. C. Parker, 2d District, Richard Short, 3d Dist., Gen. Alfred Dockery, 4th Dist., Handy Lockhart, 5th District, J. J. Martin, 6th District, Capt J Q A Bryan, 7th District, Maj T J Chandler.

For Secretaries.—Messrs Frey of Bladen, Heaton, Jr., of Craven, Renfrow of Halifax, and Mahson of Wilmington.

On taking the chair, the permanent President addressed the Convention amidst great applause. The Convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M.

Having reassembled, the Convention proceeded to nominate a State Ticket.

On motion of Mr Hood, of Cumberland, seconded by Messrs. Abbott, Hayes of Halifax, and others, Ex-Gov. Holden was put in nomination for Governor, and unanimously chosen by acclamation. Amidst prolonged and deafening applause, he took the platform and addressed the Convention at some length.

Gen. Alfred Dockery was put in nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Notwithstanding strenuous objection on his part, he was unanimously chosen, but after some time the Convention released him and proceeded to another ballot.

Messrs. O. H. Dockery, Thos. Settle, E. Grissom, and Tol R Caldwell were balloted for, and on the second ballot Mr Caldwell was chosen. The nomination was made unanimous.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a State Ticket, as follows:

For Secretary of State.—H J Menninger of Craven.

For Superintendent of Public Works.—C L Harris, of Rutherford.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—S S Ashley, of New Hanover.

For Treasurer.—D A Jenkins, of Gaston.

For Auditor.—Henderson Adams, of Davidson.

For Attorney General.—W M Coleman of Wake, (late of Cabarrus).

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

2nd Day—Thursday, Feb. 27.

Hon. R. M. Pearson, Hon. R. P. Dick and Col. W. B. Rodman, were nominated for the Supreme Court bench.

The Convention further proceeded to the nomination of Superior Court Judges, when C C Pool, of Pasquotank, 1st district; E W Jones, of Washington, 2d district; C R Thomas, of Craven, 3d district; Daniel R. Russel, Jr., of Brunswick, 5th district; R P Buxton, of Cumberland, 6th district; S W Watts, of Martin, 6th district; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, 7th district; D H Starbuck, of Forsyth, 8th district; Geo. W Logan, of Rutherford, 9th district; Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell, 10th district; J W Bowman, of Mitchell, 11th district; R H Cannon, of Jackson, 12th district; were chosen after balloting, and then unanimously nominated.

The Committee to wait on Hon R M Pearson, and announce his nomination as Chief Justice, presented the following letter:

RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 27th, 1868.

GENTLEMEN.—I accept the nomination of which you have just informed me. If I have the honor to be elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, I shall, to the best of my ability, endeavor to discharge the duties of that responsible station, without fear or favor; and with a single eye to the due administration of justice.

Permit me to add, that having acted as Judge for more than half my life-time, I shall look upon an election by the voice of the people, in these troubled times, as an assurance that my efforts to maintain law and order in our good old State, have been appreciated by my fellow-citizens.

Yours, respectfully, R. M. PEARSON.

The Convention nominated Gen. Grant for President and Senator Wade, of Ohio, for Vice President.

The following delegation to represent North Carolina at the Chicago Convention, was announced:

State at Large.—Alfred Dockery, D G Estes, Wm Barrow, A H Jones. Alternates—W R Myers, A W Tourgee, Saml Forkner.

First District.—C C Pool, E W Jones. Alternates.—R C Parker, J R Page.

Second District.—Thos Powers, Richmond Short. Alternates.—W A Moore, J E O'Hara.

Third District.—A Peck, J S Leary. Alternates.—F F French, G A Graham.

Fourth District.—E Grissom, J W Holden. Alternates.—J H Harris, J P Andrews.

Fifth District.—D H Starbuck, Chas Carpenter. Alternates.—W F Henderson, J W Brower.

Sixth District.—J F Cowles, W Sloan. Alternates.—W M Coleman, D A Jenkins.

Seventh District.—G W Logan, T R Caldwell. Alternates.—R M Henry, W W Rollins.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—The following nominations for Congress, have been made by the Republican party:

Newbern District.—David Heaton, of Craven. Raleigh " J. T. Deweese, of Wake.

Edenton " J. R. French, of Chowan.

John A. McDonald, of Chatham, has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate in the Raleigh District.

For Congress in the 7th District, A H Jones has been nominated by the Republicans. For Solicitor in the 9th Circuit, Victor C Barringer, of Cabarrus is nominated.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, March 2, 1868.

CORRECTED BY STEPHENS, MACALEY & Co.

Cotton.—Last week the market opened steady on the basis of 16c for middling, the purchaser paying tax, and on Wednesday, owing to favorable accounts from abroad, it advanced to 17c to 17 1/2 cents for the same grades, closing dull on Saturday with a decline of fully one cent. We quote middlings at 15 1/2 to 15 3/4 cents. Sales for the week 690 bales.

Flour.—The market well supplied; \$5 65 to \$5 85 per sack from wagons.

Corn in demand at \$1 18 to \$1 20 per bushel from wagons. Peas, \$1 15. Oats, 70 to 75 cents. Corn Meal, \$1 25 per bushel.

Baltimore Bacon sells from stores at 16 to 16 1/2 cents. Lard, 17 to 17 1/2 cents.

Butter, 25 cents; Chickens, 15 cents; Eggs, 15c Corn Whiskey, \$2 25 to \$2 50 per gallon by the barrel.

Liverpool Salt, \$2 50 to \$2 60 per sack. Molasses, 75 cents to \$1 by retail.

Latest News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Everything is quiet at Washington. The hurry last week about impeachment has given place to more serious consideration, and there need be no apprehension of serious trouble. The startling and exaggerated reports that are spread through the country have no foundation in truth.

In the Senate, on Friday, Rules of Impeachment were presented. Their consideration was postponed. Washington correspondents say that impeachment cannot pass the Senate. Senators Trumbull, Fessenden, Anthony, Sprague, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wiley and Sherman will vote against it.

The Washington Star (radical) says:

"Much of the feverishness in the public mind in regard to the impeachment proceedings, arises from the supposition that Congress will attempt to suspend the President while the trial is in progress, that he will resist the same, and that serious difficulties will ensue. From what we can learn there is not the least ground to believe that it will be attempted to suspend the President; on the contrary, the indications are that the impeachment trial will go on under the usual well established forms of procedure."

THE MARKETS.

The news from New York and Liverpool shows a decline in Cotton, with advices unfavorable.

Conservative State Ticket.

The following nominations were made by the Conservative State Executive Committee, which met in Raleigh last week:

For Governor.—Zebulon B Vance, of Mecklenburg. For Lieutenant Gov.—Col Ed D Hall, of New Hanover.

For Secretary of State.—Robert W Best, of Greene.

For Treasurer.—Kemp P Battle, of Wake. For Auditor.—S W Burgin, of Buncombe. For Superintendent of Public Works.—Samuel F Patterson, of Caldwell. For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Rev Braxton Craven, of Randolph. For Attorney General.—Sion H Rogers, of Wake.

For Governor's Court Judges.—Richmond H Pearson of Yadkin, William H Battle of Orange, Edwin G Wade of Person, Mathias E Manly of Craven, A S Merrimon of Anson. [The two last, if the number of Judges, as proposed, is increased to five.]

For Superior Court Judges.—1st district, David A Barnes of Hertford, 2d district, Edward J Warren of Beaufort, 3d district, George V Strong of Wayne, 4th district, William S Devane of New Hanover, 5th district, R P Puxton of Cumberland, 6th district, R B Gilliam of Granville, 7th district, Thos Buford Jr, of Alamance, 8th district, Francis E Shober of Rowan, 9th district, William M Shipp of Lincoln, 10th district, Anderson Mitchell of Iredell, 11th district, John L Balle of Buncombe, 12th district, A T Davidson of Macon.

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. H. T. Hudson, Mr John R. Williams of Charlotte, to Miss Corinna M. Ureduch.

In Gaston county, on the 29th of January, 1868, Capt. E. W. Carson to Mrs Mary A. Love.

In Lexington, on the 19th ult., Mr Nathaniel Peebles of Davie county, to Miss Jane Lowe.

In Davidson county, on the 20th ult., Dr A. Fuller of Randolph county, to Miss Julia C. Lindsay.

Near Greensboro, on the 20th ult., Mr Moses Kellogg to Miss Martha Hiatt.

In Concord, on the 6th ult., Mr G B Swink to Miss Margaret C. Cook.

In Cabarrus County, on the 20th ult., Mr S G Strickland of N. C. R. R., to Miss Betty J. McEachern.

On the 20th ult., Mr T. P. Craig of Lancaster District, to Miss Lizzie McCain of Union county.

DIED.

In this city, on the 26th ult., Mary Freeman, daughter of Wm F. and R. C. Windle, aged about 12 years.