

Public Meeting in Lincoln County.

A large number of the citizens of Lincoln and the surrounding counties, assembled in Lincoln on Thursday 19th March, and were addressed by Governor Vance for about three hours, in his happiest manner. The speech was well received and its effects will be exhibited in the coming election.

At the close of the address, a meeting of the Conservative Party organized by calling Daniel Seagle to the Chair, and requesting J. A. Robinson to act as Secretary.

A committee consisting of V. A. McKeel, Solomon Rudisill, Jacob Sumner, John A. Roberts, and W. A. Graham, was appointed to prepare business for the meeting, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a meeting of the Conservative party of this county be held in Lincoln on Saturday, 28th of March, 1868, to nominate candidates for County officers and a representative to the Legislature.

Resolved, That we recommend to the counties composing this Senatorial District, that a convention be held in Lincoln, on Saturday, the 28th of March, to nominate a candidate for Senator, and request that the Conservative party of Catawba and Gaston County do send delegates.

B. H. Sumner, G. N. Stony, Daniel Fieger, Richard Burch, and W. J. Hoke, were appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

Resolved, That Dr. Wm. McLean, Wm. A. Graham, J. A. Caldwell, B. S. Guion, James Baunister and J. F. Hill, represent Lincoln County in the District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That J. S. Borders, John H. Wood, W. H. Metz, J. W. Bean and Abner Goodson, represent this county in the Convention to nominate a Solicitor for this District.

On motion the Charlotte papers were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting: D. SEAGLE, Chairman.

J. A. ROBINSON, Secy.

Conservative Meeting in Mecklenburg.

The Conservatives of Mecklenburg county convened at the Court House in Charlotte, on Thursday the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and County Officers.

On motion of Dr. J. M. Davidson, Rev. John Hunter was called to the chair, and E. C. Davidson and John W. Moore were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Col. John E. Brown, a committee of three men from each Captain's Beat, were appointed as a nominating committee.

Charlotte—Dr. J. M. Davidson, Samuel Taylor, Dr. M. M. Orr and Capt. Waring.

Sharon—John Walker, Abdon Alexander and J. W. Hunter.

Providence—Jno. O. Alexander, E. A. McKee and Wm. McGinnis.

Berryhill—Stephen Gallant and Calvin Grier. Paw Creek—Adam H. Todd, Wm. S. Norment and George Weems.

Long Creek—John R. Alexander, D. F. Dixon and E. A. McCauley.

Leemley—John Torrence, J. B. Alexander. Mallard Creek—J. D. Kerns, Isaac Mason and James Bigham.

Crab Orchard—Wm. C. Morris, Ira Parks and Franklin Stafford.

Morning Star—T. W. Squires, James J. Maxwell and F. Harvey Maxwell.

Dewees—H. P. Helper, Hugh McCauley and George Anderson.

As soon as the nominating committee retired, loud calls were made for Gov. Vance.

On motion a committee consisting of William Wallace and John L. Morehead, Esq., were appointed to conduct Gov. Vance to the stand. He then addressed the meeting at length, in one of his most eloquent and able speeches, at the close of which the nominating committee entered and reported through Capt. Waring, their chairman, the following gentlemen as candidates:

For the Senate—Hon. J. W. Osborne. Commons—J. D. Whitley, W. W. Grier. Clerk—R. M. White.

Clerk Superior Court—Col. E. A. Osborne. County Treasurer—Capt. S. E. Bell. County Commissioners—R. M. Oates, T. L. Vail, S. W. Bell, R. L. DeArmond, R. R. King.

Register—E. M. Ross. County Surveyor—T. B. Price.

The following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to the Convention at Salisbury: Col. H. C. Jones, Col. John E. Brown, R. P. Waring, Dr. J. M. Davidson, John Walker, M. M. Orr and Abdon Alexander.

The nominations of the Committee were unanimously adopted.

Hon. J. W. Osborne was then called upon, who addressed the meeting and accepted the nomination conferred upon him.

J. D. Whitley, Esq., was then called, who accepted his nomination in a short speech.

W. W. Grier was then called, but not being present, Dr. J. W. Jones was called, who delivered a good address.

Sheriff White was then called, and accepted his nomination.

Col. E. A. Osborne was called, who made a stirring speech, and accepted his nomination.

A motion was then made and carried for the nominating committee to make arrangements for a grand Mass meeting.

JOHN HUNTER, Chairman. E. C. DAVIDSON, J. W. MOORE, Secretaries.

A new swindle is said to have been started in New York city, which is well calculated to deceive persons living in the country. A circular is sent out with samples of prints, which are represented to be manufactured at print works where owners have an office in New York.

Enclosed in the circular are samples of goods, of which twelve yards will be sent on the receipt of one dollar or ten yards for eighty-five cts. A few days ago Postmaster Kelly received a letter from a lady with an enclosure of eighty-five cents, asking him to send her ten yards of the goods if they were as represented. A messenger was sent to the office named, when it was found that the place was in charge of a boy, and that no business was transacted there beyond receiving letters, which usually number from thirty-five to fifty a day.—N. F. Paper.

STRIDE.—A melancholy case of suicide occurred, near this town, on the morning of the 23d inst. Mr. Richard R. Strait, a man near seventy years of age, had been laboring for the past two or three years, under a partial derangement of mind. Early on Monday morning he arose and attended to some of the ordinary duties of the farm, and shortly afterwards some of his family discovered his lifeless body suspended on a tree, a few yards from the house.—Yorkville Enquirer.

The Impeachment Matter.

On Monday, the 23d, according to previous agreement, the U. S. Senate resolved itself into an Impeachment Court.

The President's counsel appeared, when Mr. Davis submitted a motion that the Senate, as constituted, did not constitute the Impeachment Court contemplated by the Constitution—ten States without their consent being ignored.

Judge Chase intimated that the Court was ready for the President's answer. Mr. Stanbery said it was ready, but the counsel had devoted every hour allowed, ignoring private business and encroaching on habitual refreshment and recreation, to its preparation. Messrs. Curtis, Stanbery and Evans each read in turn the answer to the first article.

The President argues all the questions involved and his duty under the circumstances, claiming his constitutional power of removal.

He considers the organization of the War Department, and the relations of the Secretary of War to his administration, claiming him as his constitutional adviser, and showing the President's responsibility for the Secretary's actions. He shows that Stanton had become hostile to the administration, and could no longer occupy the position towards the administration contemplated by the fathers, and that the President could no longer assume the responsibility for his actions. He further claims that the action of the Senate did not restore Stanton to the War office, but that the War office was technically vacant when he appointed Thomas. Familiar laws and precedents were quoted at length to sustain this position. He denies having or intended violating the Constitution or laws.

Answering the 2d Article, the President asserts, at length, that the War office was vacant, and quotes laws to sustain Thomas' appointment.

In answer to the 3d is a general denial. In answer to the 4th he denies any conspiracy whatever. His action was confined to the notes to Thomas and Stanton, appointing one and removing the other.

In answer to the 5th, 6th and 7th, the same allegations occur—all backed by the assertion that he had no object, whatever, but to maintain the prerogatives of his office by legal means.

Answering the 8th, he disavows any intention of taking possession of the money or property of the War office, and again insists, by argument, illustrations and precedent, that he acted in a constitutional manner.

Answering the 9th article, he quotes the interview at length and his protest against the rider to the army appropriation bill, in which he claims that it deprived him of his constitutional duty of commanding the army.

In answering the 10th article, the President denies that the specification gives the truth in verbiage, statement or argument, in quoting from his speeches, and in case the Senators entertained the charges, he demands a full investigation of what he said and meant. In this answer, the President claims, in a spirit somewhat defiant, his freedom of speech. He claims that though President, he is an American citizen.

Answering the 11th Article, he claims that he cannot answer it, because it designates no design, device or attempt, involving action, which could be construed a high misdemeanor.

The President retains the right to act to this answer.

The Managers on the part of the House announced that their replication would be ready next day at 10 o'clock.

The President's counsel asked thirty days, which was refused by a vote of 41 to 12—a strict party vote.

A motion to postpone fixing the time until after replication by the House, failed.

Senator Johnson moved to allow ten days' adjournment to the motion from the President's counsel for a reasonable time; but the Court and Senate adjourned.

At the usual hour, the impeachment proceedings began. The Journal was read and the replication submitted. Judge Chase said that business was in order. Mr. Johnson's motion, allowing the President ten days for preparation, was considered.

Mr. Sumner submitted a substitute that the trial proceed. Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate retire. Sumner, Howard, and others, cried: no!

Mr. Conkling called the yeas and nays on retiring, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edwards, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCrory, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sprague, Van Winkle, Vickers, Wiley and Williams—29.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Ny, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson and Yates—25.

The Senate then retired and remained out two hours, and on returning ordered the trial to commence on Monday, the 30th inst., to which day the Court adjourned.

Congress.

March 25.—Senator Stewart introduced a bill creating a Provisional Government for Alabama. It declares "the Montgomery Constitution a fundamental law of the State, except wherein it conflicts with the Federal Constitution, and authorizes the State officers elected at the Convention election to qualify and discharge their duties, as provided in the Montgomery Constitution, on the first of May. It provides for convening the Legislature and a re-submission of the Constitution which a majority of the voters shall ratify.

The message of the President vetoing the bill interfering with the jurisdiction of the U. S. Supreme Court, was read.

No more shameful confession was ever made in Congress than that of Mr. Wilson of Iowa, who, in reply to the inquiry of Judge Woodward as to whether the object of the bill sneaked through Congress, taking away jurisdiction from the Supreme Court in all cases relating to reconstruction, was not intended expressly to affect the McCrady case. Wilson's answer was, "It most assuredly was." We leave it to the people to determine where such legislation must inevitably lead.

March 26.—In the House, the Reconstruction Committee reported a bill to admit Alabama with an additional section providing that the State Constitution shall never be changed to deprive any class of the right who are entitled to vote under the Constitution, or allow any person to vote whom the fourteenth article disqualifies from holding office. Congress retains the power to amend the constitutional amendments or acts of the Legislature contrary to this section.

In the Senate, the President's veto of the Supreme Court bill was considered, and the bill again passed—46 to 9.

The New Constitution of South Carolina.

The several Articles of the new Constitution of South Carolina, as adopted by the Convention of that State, will be found analyzed below:

Article I, called the "Bill of Rights," declares the common law rights of citizens of the State, and presents but few changes from what exists at the present time. Among the changes, imprisonment for debt is prohibited, except in cases of fraud; misdemeanors, where fine does not exceed over \$100, and imprisonment not over 30 days, shall have a summary trial before a magistrate or justice; any person who shall fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for a duel, or become an aider or abettor of the parties, shall be disqualified for holding office; representation to be apportioned according to population exclusively.

Article II, styled the "Legislative Department," provides for a Senate and House of Representatives, the former to be composed of one member from each county, except Charleston, which shall have two, and to hold office four years; and the House to be composed of one hundred and twenty-four members apportioned among the counties according to population—each county to have at least one representative—and to hold office two years. Eligibility to the Senate, requires citizenship in the United States, one year's residence in the State, and three months in the county from whence elected, and be 25 years of age. Eligibility to the House requires the like citizenship, and the person elected to be 21 years of age. The first election for members to be held on the 14th, 15th and 16th of April, and those following, on the 3d Wednesday in October. First Session of the Legislature to commence the second Tuesday in May, and all regular sessions thereafter, the fourth Tuesday in November, at Columbia, unless ordered by the Governor, in time of invasion or insurrection, to meet elsewhere. Columbia to remain the seat of government unless changed by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the Legislature.

Each House is empowered with the usual privileges over its members and other persons present, or under its control. The pay of members to be \$6 per day while in attendance on the session, and 20 cents per mile, going and returning. The oath administered to members requires them to recognize the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States over any State, and to support, protect, and defend this Constitution, &c. Members of the bar and all other officers to take the same oath before entering upon their duties.

The "Executive Department" provides for the election, by the people, every two years, of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Eligibility requires belief in a Supreme Being to be 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and resident of this State for two years preceding election. He must also reside at the capital after election. Lieutenant Governor to be ex officio president of the Senate, and to fill the place of Governor in case of vacancy. The Governor is given the usual veto, and other powers.

The qualified voters of the State are to elect the following State Officers: Comptroller General, Attorney General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Education and Secretary of State; each to hold office for four years.

The only offices to which the incumbents are not elective by the voters at large, are the Judges of the Supreme Court, and such number of Circuit Judges as may be provided for. The Judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected by the Legislature, to hold office for six years; and to be so classified that one will go out of office every two years. The Circuit Judges, likewise elected, to hold office for four years. Eligibility for either Judgeship requires citizenship of the United States, to be 30 years of age, and five years residence in this State, or from the adoption of this Constitution.

Where any Judge may be interested in the event of any suit coming before him for trial, the Governor is authorized to appoint some person "learned in the law," to play Judge pro tem in hearing the case. The Circuit Judges are to be selected, one from each Circuit, and to have jurisdiction in cases of law and equity, and suits for divorce; and to hold two sessions in each county annually. The Courts of Equity, as now established, to continue until January 1, 1869, in order to dispose of accumulated business.

Clerks, Sheriffs and Coroners to be elected by the voters of each county, and to hold office for four years. Solicitors to be elected by voters in each Circuit for four years.

The Courts of General Sessions are to sit, in each county, three times each year. Probate Courts are also provided for—the Judge to hold office for two years, and be elected by the qualified voters. The Probate Court is the same as the present Court of Ordinary.

A Court of Commissioners—three in number—is also provided for, to have jurisdiction over roads, bridges, the poor, &c., and are also to be elected by the people every two years. Also a suitable number of magistrates and constables, likewise elective for two years, and to hold Courts in cases of bastardy, contracts and fines not exceeding \$100; and also in cases of assault and battery, and other misdemeanors less than felony. Magistrates to have other usual powers.

The Legislature at its first session, is required to make provisions to revise, digest, and arrange the civil and criminal laws of the State heretofore in force; and for the administration of justice in a uniform mode of pleading, without distinction between law and equity.

Rules of practice and pleading at law are also to be revised and simplified.

The Legislature may levy a poll tax of \$1 per head for educational purposes; land and all other property to be assessed and taxed according to actual value. Towns and corporations may impose taxes for specific purposes. The State shall contract no debt unless by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the Assembly. The public debt of the State to be paid, except debts contracted in aid of the rebellion.

A homestead is to be fixed upon each family, exempt from levy and sale; and a wife's property, of any character, not to be liable for debts of the husband. The Districts of the State are to be called counties.

Article 10 presents the Educational programme. It provides for a State Superintendent of Education, elected by voters at large, and a Commissioner elected from each county; the whole to constitute the board of Education. School districts shall be established, and one or more schools kept open in each school district six months out of the year. The Legislature shall provide for the compulsory attendance of all children between 6 and 16 years old, for a term of 24 months at least. This is to go into effect when the school system is fully organized. A State Normal School shall be established, and a Reform School, and a special tax be collected for the support of the schools. The State University is to be supported, and the Citadel in Charleston re-established as an educational institution.

The Article on Franchise thus specifies who shall and who shall not vote:

Sec. 2. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, not laboring under the disabilities named in this constitution, without distinction of race, color or former condition, who shall be a resident of this State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or who shall thereafter reside in this State one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote, sixty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now, or hereafter may be, elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at any elections; Provided, That no person shall be allowed to vote or hold office who is now or hereafter may be disqualified therefor by the Constitution of the United States; until such disqualification shall be removed by the Congress of the United States; Provided further, That no person, while kept in any almshouse or asylum, or of unsound mind, or confined in any public prison, shall be allowed to vote or hold office.

Gold vs. Greenbacks—A View of the Case. A correspondent of the New York Express writes as follows:

In regard to the payment of Government bonds there have been two modes proposed, one to pay both principal and interest in gold, although it will be forty years before the principal can be paid by the country. The other is to pay off the bonds in "greenbacks," extinguishing them at once.

Without expressing any opinion on the subject, the purpose of this article is simply to show the comparative cost to the country of these respective modes.

The interest on, say \$2,000,000,000 bonds is \$120,000,000 gold annually at compound; the interest alone would in twenty-two years amount to \$6,000,000,000; in thirty-three years the interest will have reached fourteen thousand million of dollars, and in forty-four years the interest alone will have attained the climax of thirty thousand million of dollars in gold. This is the naked truth as to what the country will have to pay the bondholders in gold.

Paying off at once in "greenbacks," the bondholders say would be the most disastrous of all modes, because it would occasion so great a depreciation of "greenbacks" from their superabundance.

Suppose, however, the depreciation should be ninety-nine per cent, the loss to all the holders, to the whole country, would be just two thousand million of "greenbacks," against a loss of thirty thousand million of gold by the other process.

That we must pay that sum to the bondholders, if the interest without the principal shall continue to be paid, is a fixed fact, and presents a serious subject for consideration.

North Carolina News. The North Carolina, published at Raleigh, has suspended publication in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments. The Editors had been previously arrested on a suit brought by R. W. King of Lenoir county, for libel; but it is stated that that was not the cause of the suspension of the paper.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—We learn from the proprietor, H. H. Helper, Esq., that the Daily and Weekly Register will be suspended until after the election. The cause of the suspension is a disagreement between Mr. Helper, the proprietor, and Mr. Goodloe, the editor. Mr. Helper opposes the ratification of the new Constitution, while Mr. Goodloe favors it, hence the suspension. We have these facts from Mr. Helper himself, and state them by his authority. We have known for some time past that Mr. Helper was opposed to the Constitution but have not stated the fact before the reason that he never before authorized us to state it, though he never requested us not to do so.—Salisbury North State.

The Greensboro' Times says that the Rev. Mr. Fountain entered complaint last week, that one Mrs. Pratt had forcibly taken possession of the Baptist church in this place, and was using the same as a residence. A writ of ejectment was granted, and we suppose the old lady is "out of the church," by this time.

Agricultural.

English Farming.

A Canadian agriculturist who farms several hundred acres of land, and who has lately visited England, was struck with astonishment at the amount of grain raised in places well known to him (he is an Englishman), and which forty years ago certainly did not grow half the grain now produced from the same land.

How is this? It is neither season nor chance. The seasons are the same as they used to be, and the crops, as seen and examined by the party alluded to were the extraordinary crops raised every year on the same land. The course of cropping was as follows: Wheat, turnips (or other root crop), the land having been ploughed four times for the root crop, viz: one in the fall, when the stubble was ploughed in, then cross ploughed in the spring, and subsequently worked till the season for sowing the turnips, with at least three ploughings (often more), and intermediate dragging and harrowing, and cultivating, until all the couch grass and other root weeds were extracted and burned, or picked and carried off, and all the growing seed weeds destroyed.

The land was then manured with farm-yard manure, and finally the seed of the root crop was drilled in with artificial manure, such as super phosphate, bone dust, guano, &c. The root crops were then horse-hoed, and then finally hoed by hand. Then, when matured, they were huddled out to sheep, or fed in some other way. The land (being then as rich as possible, and clean from all weeds) is next prepared for barley, which as might be expected, is certain to be a noble crop, yielding from forty to sixty bushels per acre. The barley having been seeded down with clover and rye grass, (of which the crop cannot fail to be good) the "seed," as the clover is called, are lightly fed off by sheep in the fall, and allowed to grow up in the spring to be cut for hay. The hay crop yields from two to three tons of hay per acre, (usually two and one-fourth to two and one-half); the second growth is either again mowed for hay, or fed off with sheep, according to the necessities of the farm; and finally, the clover sod is turned under the same fall, the ploughing being about two inches deep, and sown with wheat, the ground being thoroughly pressed before sowing, and the wheat well limited, or otherwise dressed with blue vitriol, &c, and drilled in. The result is, as might be expected, a crop of wheat of at least forty, often sixty bushels per acre. The same course is again followed with the same results, the land all the time increasing in fertility, and becoming each year better instead of worse.

There will be various modifications of this system, according to the quality of the land. Sometimes the wheat crop is omitted, and another crop substituted, but on all the best lands of England this course can be followed with impunity, and without deterioration to the farm.—Canada Farmer.

Farming. We hear, every day, the remark that farming does not pay. Why does it not pay? All that the farmer raises bears a high price and the price of labor is cheap.

Some will answer that free negroes will not work. Very well, we understand that. And we understand why a man, who hires a number of hands and is too lazy to attend to them, does not make money. But, we not infrequently meet with a gentleman whose hands do work, and even he complains that farming is a poor business. We confess, we cannot understand that. Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, vegetables, fruits, beef, bacon, chickens, ducks, eggs—everything that a farmer raises, or ought to raise, is high, land cheap, labor cheap, and in the cases we are speaking of, admitted to be efficient, and yet, there is no profit in the cultivation of the soil. That is a strange state of affairs. It would seem to us that there was more money in farming now than ever before. Will some of our readers give us an explanation?

In the meantime, we venture to make a few remarks which may be taken for what they are worth. Let a farmer realize his condition fully. Let him reflect that inasmuch as he does not own the negroes he works, he cannot reap any profit from their increase, as in the days of slavery. He must not have, therefore, more about his house than he can profitably employ. Let him bear in mind, too, that he is not worth all as much capital as when he owned the slaves on his plantation. He will then work himself either bodily or mentally according to circumstances, and make all his household work. He will get his wife a cooking stove and abolish entirely the old fashioned kitchen, get her a sewing machine and fix her up generally so that all household matters may be performed with as little hired labor as possible. He will alter his own habits and the habits of his children—get up in the morning and make his own fire, if necessary, and stir his children up, not have them lying in bed as in former times, waiting for a little darkie to brush their shoes.

Farming, of course, will not pay, if you keep idle negroes about you, who do not add to the products of the soil, who are consumers merely and from whom you can derive no benefit from an increase.

Farming, if managed properly in this country, is obliged to pay. But, the merchant may sell a large quantity of goods at fair prices and yet not be able to support the extravagance of his family. So, a farmer may make large crops and sell them for high prices, and yet not be able to stand up under a hundred leakages of one sort or other. It will not do to say that the fault is in merchandise or in farming.

NEW GOODS. We are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer Goods. BREM, BROWN & CO. March 23, 1868.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE. Having been appointed Receiver of the assets of the late Firm of FILLINGS & SPRINGS, all persons indebted to the said Firm are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned. G. DOWD, Receiver. March 23, 1868 2w

NOTICE. Depredations by hunters having been committed on my premises, causing me great inconvenience, I hereby forewarn all persons against hunting or fishing on my land without my permission, as the law will, in every case of violation, be strictly enforced. J. G. POTTS. Steel Creek, March 23, 1868 1m

WANTED. BUSHELS dry and sound COTTON SEED, for which we will pay 20 cents per bushel of 33 lbs. J. Y. BRYCE & CO. March 23, 1868 1f

CORN AND BACON. 1000 BUSHELS CORN, 15,000 pounds Bacon, For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. March 23, 1868.

Molasses. A large lot of choice Molasses, just received and for sale by the barrel or gallon. NISBET & MAXWELL. March 16, 1868.

BREM, BROWN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Outfit Building, Charlotte, N. C. March 16, 1868 2w

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. BYNUM of Lincoln, as a Candidate for Solicitor of the 9th Judicial Circuit. March 23, 1868.

CITY TAXES. All persons residing in the City of Charlotte, or owning taxable property, or doing business therein on the first day of February, 1868, are hereby notified to make return of their taxable property, polls, merchandise or other subjects made taxable by the City, on or before the last day of March, 1868. Parties failing to make returns within the time specified will be liable to double tax. Returns will be received at Dewey's Bank, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. THOS. W. DEWEY. March 16, 1868 4w City Clerk.

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