

The Western Democrat, Charlotte, N.C.

Public Affairs.

We copy the following article from the Raleigh Standard, Gov. Holden's paper, and presume that he wrote it. As Mr Holden is to be our Governor for the next four years, we suppose our readers would like to know what he says:

It was hoped that the public mind in this State would be allowed by the politicians, after the late elections, to become at least comparatively quiet, and that the thoughts of the people would now be turned to the best means of improving their condition. For seven long years we have had turmoil, excitement and confusion. Much of this time has been devoted to war, by which we have been drained of our resources and greatly impoverished. Every interest is languishing, and Peace and Industry were never so much needed as they are now.

The first great mistake of the Southern people was, in not submitting in good faith to the election of Mr Lincoln. The second was, in prosecuting the rebellion after all reasonable ground of hope for success had disappeared. The third was, in not accepting in good faith the President's plan, as it was called—but not as he subsequently perverted it—in 1865. The fourth was, in rejecting the Howard amendment. And the fifth, and perhaps the greatest mistake, was the bitter opposition shown by a majority of the white people of the South to the reconstruction acts of Congress.

But these acts are now a finality. They have been incorporated into the very political life of North Carolina, and there is no power which can separate them from that life. This has been done by a large majority of our people. Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the only safe course under a Republican form of government. As the first great mistake of this people was made in resisting the will of the majority declared in 1860, so they can only repair that mistake, and lay anew the foundations of permanent prosperity, by submitting now in good faith to that will. Thus submitting, let it be done promptly and cheerfully, not merely from a sense of justice to the majority, and in deference to the great principle that the people alone must rule, but as a matter of policy and common decency; for nothing in public affairs can be more impolitic or unbecoming than vain and fruitless resistance by a minority of the people to those who have, by a conclusive majority, and according to the forms of the Constitution, asserted their purpose to administer the government on certain principles.

We confess we are surprised at the bitterness of spirit manifested since the election by the Opposition in this State. There is nothing which justifies this spirit either in the new Constitution, or in the principles and purposes of the Republican party.

In former times, when any party was successful at the polls, the custom was for the defeated party to submit promptly and gracefully, and judge the successful party by their acts in the management of public affairs. What good reason can there be why this custom should not be observed now?

The State of North Carolina is now, and is destined to be, a Republican State. Its government will be administered in all its departments on Republican principles. This is settled. The people have so ordained, and their wishes must be carried out. Every office will be in Republican hands. This is right and proper in itself, under the circumstances, and was expected during the late campaign. It was indispensable, because no otherwise could the State have been reconstructed and restored to the Union.

But it does not follow that the minority are to be oppressed, or deprived of any civil or political right enjoyed by the majority. Republican principles are beneficent. In their operations they look to the good of all, and they will benefit all. If one portion of our people prosper in business, all other portions must feel the benefit of such prosperity. If the resources of the State are developed—if industry revives, and receives an adequate reward—if the State grows and prospers with the tide of immigration and capital which must flow in—if, in fine, North Carolina should realize, as she must, the noble destiny in reserve for her, every portion of her people will partake of the benefits and blessings she will dispense in her career, and all her children, whether native or adopted, will be proud of her prosperity and of her good name.

There is no real cause for bitterness among the people either against the Republican party or the national government. It is the peculiar mission of that party to restore the State to the Union, and, having done this, to set about the great work of building it up new in all its great interests. While engaged in this work that party is entitled to a fair trial. It should be judged in reason, and not in resentment or passion.

We appeal to the great body of our people, who are not politicians, to discountenance all bitterness of feeling towards the authorities, and to frown from existence every spirit that would engender discord and strife, and thus prevent the return of prosperity. We have had far too much already of strife, confusion and war. Let us have peace and good will. The nation has spoken, declaring that certain principles and a certain order of public men shall control public affairs in this State for the next four years. Let the voice of the nation be respected and obeyed. "The powers that be are ordained of God." Let us remember how terrible our punishment has been for resisting those powers for the last seven years; and, profiting by the lessons of the past, let us address ourselves to the future with better purposes and a wiser forecast. States may be destroyed by passion, but they can be reconstructed on no other foundation than that of reason.

Wild Clover.

Almost imperceptibly, and through some unknown agency, there has sprung up over the barren old fields in this District, within five years, a species of white clover which promises something worthy of notice. It is a vigorous and hardy vegetation, thriving well on the poorest clay ridges and as tenacious of existence as the famous wire grass. Cattle and hogs feed upon it with a decided relish. Its advent into this district is a mystery, the solution of which has not, to our minds, been satisfactorily given. We should not be surprised if a few years hence, our poorest soils, clad in this sprightly verdure, did not furnish grazing for thousands of cattle, whereas they are now worthless. We would be glad to hear the views of some of our citizens who have observed the growth of this plant, in explanation of how it came among us, and its probable utility for grazing stock.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

Some months ago we published a description and explanation of this "Wild Clover," and may reproduce it in a subsequent number. It has been taking root in this section for the past two years, and now covers the ground in many localities. It is now taking possession of the yards in this city, rooting out all kinds of grass.

Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The bark Comet, from the Sandwich Islands, brings accounts of a terrible volcanic eruption by Mauna Loa, which began its demonstration on March 27. On the 28th, one hundred earthquake shocks were felt, and during the two weeks following, to April 13, two thousand earthquake shocks occurred.

At Waishina the earth opened in many places, and a tidal wave sixty feet high rose over the tops of the cocoa trees for a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, houses and everything movable before it. A terrible shock prostrated churches and houses, and killed many persons. In all one hundred lives were lost, besides a thousand horses and cattle. The craters vomited fire, rocks and lava, and a river of red-hot lava five or six miles long flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles per hour, destroying everything before it and forming an island in the sea. A new crater two miles wide opened and threw rocks and streams of fire a thousand feet high. Streams of lava rolled to the sea. At one time the illumination extended fifty miles at night. The lava has pushed out from the shore one mile.

At Waishina, three miles from the shore, a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke, while the Kono packet was passing, spattering mud on the vessel. The greatest shock occurred April 2. Prior to the eruption there was a shower of ashes and pumice. During the great shock the swinging motion of the earth was dreadful, so that no person could stand. In the midst of this tremendous shock an eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes, and then ceased. Then came the great tidal wave, and then the streams of lava. The villages on the shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea and reddened the water. The earth eruption swallowed thirty persons, and the sea many more.

Great suffering and terror prevailed in the district, and the whole region was affected. The sloop Live Yankee has been dispatched with provisions, &c., to rescue and relieve.

The Honolulu correspondence of the Bulletin, gives the details of the volcanic disturbances, showing that the earthquake shocks extended to all the Islands of the Hawaiian group; but no damage is known to have occurred except around Mauna Loa. Numerous extensive landslides accompanied the other phenomena, destroying life and property. The summit and side of a hill, fifteen hundred feet in height, were thrown a thousand feet over the tops of trees, and landed in the valley below. The gasses that issued afterward destroyed both vegetable and animal life.

Bottomless fissures opened in the mountain's side. A lava stream flows under the ground, breaking out in four jets six miles from the sea, and throwing lava and stones 1,500 feet high.

The new island thrown up is 400 feet high, and is joined to the main land by a stream of lava a mile wide. A large stream of water has issued from the mountain where the earth eruption occurred. The base of the volcano is about thirty miles in circumference, and is desolated. At least half a million dollars' worth of property is destroyed.

The King of the Sandwich Islands had issued a proclamation for the relief of the sufferers. Many visitors had gone from Honolulu and will go from San Francisco.

Locality of the Catastrophy.

Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands, which has been lately the scene of a terrific volcanic explosion, is a high mountain, a little South of the central part of the island of Hawaii, forty miles from the coast. It was visited by Lieutenant Wilkes, of the United States exploring expedition, in 1840, who ascertained its height to be 13,758 feet. Like the island on which it is situated, it has been built up by volcanic agency. Its craters are numerous; one of them, to the bottom of which Wilkes descended, is about fifteen thousand feet in length and eight thousand in width, its west bank being seven hundred and eighty-four feet deep, and its east bank four hundred and seventy feet. The great crater, so-called, is three and a half miles long, two and a half miles wide, over a thousand feet deep, and the bottom is said to be occupied by a restless lake of liquid fire. It is stated that while Lieut. Wilkes was there this lake overflowed and in one night discharged about fifteen million cubic feet of lava. A violent eruption occurred in Mauna Loa in 1855, which lasted thirteen months, and sent its streams of lava over an area estimated at 300 square miles. Another violent eruption began in 1859, when three new craters were opened in the side of the mountain. Volcanoes are indeed so frequent and violent throughout the Sandwich Islands as to render much of the surface insusceptible of culture.

A Five Thousand Mile Walk.

Edward Payson Weston, the pioneer and best known of American pedestrians, is in town, and preparing for another and greater feat than that which he accomplished so handsomely last autumn. This time this pedestrian is to walk from Bangor, Maine, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and return to Buffalo, New York, making in all 5,000 miles, to be completed in one hundred consecutive days. This feat is to be done for a wager of \$25,000 a side—in all, \$50,000—Mr Godwin still backing Weston, and Messrs. William B. Fredericks, Samuel G. Brock, William B. Perkins, J. G. Carroll, and Eugene M. Ball, backing time. A purse of \$25,000 is also being raised to be presented to Weston if he should accomplish this monster feat. As he will not be allowed to walk on Sunday, he will only have eighty-six secular days in which to accomplish the feat, and will have to make the enormous average of 584 miles daily in order to win. He will also have to walk 100 miles inside of twenty-three consecutive hours five times during the march of the 5,000—that is to say, once in each thousand; and should he fail in doing this feat once, he forfeits all claim to the \$25,000 purse, and forfeits \$2,000 for each of the backers of time in the wager. He will also walk fifty miles in ten consecutive hours, once in each thirty miles, making five times in all. In both of these feats he will be allowed two trials at each event. If Weston succeeds in accomplishing this he will certainly give the British pedestrians who have been talking so much of late, a lesson that will in all probability drive them back to their native shores with a very excited opinion of American enterprise. Mr Weston proposes starting on or about the 18th of August from Bangor, Maine, and terminating at Buffalo, N. Y., on November 26th. He will be accompanied during his entire walk by a party of six sworn judges; and there will be attached to the carriage an odometer for the correct measurement of the distance. During his walk he will pass through twelve different States and innumerable cities and towns. The first deposit of \$5,000 was made last night in the hands of the stake-holder, Mr Elias.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

North Carolina News.

APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. W. W. Holden, Governor elect of North Carolina, has tendered the position of Private Secretary on his staff to Robt. Douglas, the eldest son of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.—*Ex. paper.*

HON. NAT. BOYDEN.—This gentleman, who has been in Washington for several days, returned on Wednesday evening. We learn from him that his name was among the two hundred whose disabilities have been removed by a vote of the House of Representatives, and that he will almost certainly be admitted to his seat with the other members of the delegation from this State.—*Salisbury North Star.*

N. C. EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Fifty-second Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina met in Tarboro' on Wednesday the 6th inst., and adjourned on Monday. About thirty Clergymen and Lay delegates from some twenty-five Parishes were in attendance—Bishop Atholmson presiding. On the second day, the Bishop read his annual Address, which was more than usually interesting, and was listened to with the utmost attention and respect. The entire session of the Convention was a pleasant and harmonious one. The next Convention will assemble in Raleigh on the first Wednesday in May, 1869.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear was held in Wilmington on the 7th inst. Mr T. H. Selby appeared as the proxy on the part of the State. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: On behalf of the State—John Wooster, G. R. French, Sion H. Rogers and Geo. Little. Elected by the Stockholders, Wm. A. Wright, James Anderson, Adam Epple, Robt. Strange, Z. Lattimer, J. H. Lindsay and T. H. Selby. At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected Directors, W. A. Wright, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank.

Hops grow wild on Dan River, and the Danville Times suggests that their cultivation would be more profitable than that of tobacco.

The Tarboro Southern says: "We understand that a body of Cavalry have just been through Pitt county, arresting every conservative citizen who made himself at all conspicuous in the last election. Several of the more prominent were carried to Goldsboro, on the charge of endeavoring to intimidate voters, but not being able to sustain the allegations they were discharged.

BRAVE WOMAN.—We understand that a lady living near Leaksville, discovered some six or seven negro men caves-dropping at the parlor window of the house, trying to hear the conversation of some young ladies. As soon as she found out what was going on, she got a gun and leveled it at the party, firing into the midst of them. It had the desired effect; but it is not known that any of them were wounded.

THE CROPS.—A friend in Richmond county writes us that the weather in that section is delightful, and the crops are in a very healthy condition and looking finely. Corn has an excellent stand, and if the seasons are not too wet, will turn out better than last year.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Dr. Otis T. Manson has been appointed by the Board of Visitors of the Medical College of Virginia, Professor of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy. Dr. Manson removed to North Carolina in 1841, settled and married in Granville county, and soon achieved eminence in the practice of his profession. During the war he was appointed by Gov. Vance Medical Agent of the State for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina troops in Virginia.

ADVANCED AGE.—We have been shown a letter by Mr Wm. Overy, of this town, in which, in reply to inquiries of his own, a member of his family writes him that his father is now 106 years of age, and can still with the assistance of a common cane, walk about his farm; his brother is 76 years old, and his sister 72—all in good health. This is hard to beat. Mr Overy's family live in the county of Surry.—*Fayetteville News.*

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

STATESVILLE, N. C., May 7, 1868.
Messrs Editors:—On the 1st instant, Thomas C. Dula was executed in this place for the murder of Laura Foster. The homicide was committed in Wilkes county, in May, 1866. He moved his trial to this county and was twice convicted here; the first trial having been set aside by the Supreme Court. He was a member of the 42d N. C. Regiment, and was stationed with his regiment in or near Wilmington during the winter of '63 and '64, and also during that of '64 and '65. The day before his execution, he told the Rev. Mr. Yates, a Methodist preacher stationed at this place, that during the time his regiment was stationed at Wilmington, he killed a man in a house of ill fame in that city. His statement is that he met three blockade runners at the house and had a quarrel with one of them, and he (Dula) knocked him down with a chair. A second one attacked him, and Dula stabbed him in the breast or bowels, and he thinks killed him. He struck the remaining one on the right arm with a pistol and disabled him; he then escaped from the house and went back to the regiment. He did not tell Mr Yates the street, or house, or name of any of the parties where it occurred, neither did he mention the year, but his regiment was stationed in Wilmington as mentioned above.

Some innocent man may have been suspected of the deed, and I write to you merely to let you know who the culprit was.

He was only twenty-four years old when executed, but was the most hardened, desperate devil that was ever hanged in this or any other State. He made a speech an hour long at the gallows, charged perjury on the witnesses against him, but never once denied his guilt of the murder for which he was hanged.

A correspondent of the Yorkville Enquirer gives the following items from Chester District:

THE CROPS.—Wheat is looking finely. Corn and cotton are rather backward, by reason of the late Spring. The present spell of cool weather causes a good deal of apprehension among the farmers.

EXCURSION.—We have heard a pleasant rumor of an intended excursion of young ladies and gentlemen from Charlotte to this place. We hope that it is true, and can assure the party of a warm welcome to our old hills.

The "Christian Dressmakers" is the title of a new society in Paris, established for the purpose of discouraging low-necked dresses. The members take a solemn oath not to make such garments.

Corruption.

By a bill passed by the late New York Legislature, the emoluments of the sheriff of New York city will reach the enormous sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Tribune gives the names of five Radical Senators who voted for the bill, and broadly intimates that they are to be paid for their votes by a share of the gains to come out of the sheriff's fees. Horace Greeley ought to know New York politicians better than most men do. If the half of what he says about some of his Radical friends is true, what must be their idea of "high moral ideas," and as for the Democracy, the Tribune in every issue exhausts the vocabulary of the English language in abusing them. We believe that the great Radical paper tells a great deal of truth about both parties in New York, and that with very few exceptions, the leaders on each side are unmitigated rascals. Such must ever be the case where universal suffrage exists, and where there is so much money to be plundered by politicians as there is in the rich State and city of New York.

The evil will continue to grow with time and with increasing wealth, and we cannot see how it can be arrested. It is not only the case in New York that the people are bought and sold by demagogues, but it is very little better in any of the States; for we believe there is hardly one of them in which the officials are not hopelessly corrupt, and are illegally making immense fortunes out of their positions—in other words, they steal everything they can lay their hands on. After graduating in the lower schools of the State Legislatures, the most accomplished Masters of Arts among them are sent to Congress, in which higher theatre they have more distinguished success upon which to display their talents. The result is that probably the most corrupt body of men in the world is to be found in the Congress of the United States.—*Norfolk Journal.*

The only way to correct such evils is for persons who are aware of them to expose the individual office-holder who is dishonest. Public officers must be held to a more strict account hereafter.

Mr Davis' Trial.

It is now considered almost certain that Mr Davis' trial will commence on the 3rd of June. The New York Herald advises Mr Davis to forfeit his bond, rather than appear and stand a trial by the Radicals, (with Ben Wade in the Presidential Chair,) who, according to that paper, are resolved to sacrifice him, in order to draw public attention from the conviction and removal of the President, (if accomplished.) The Herald says:

"We have hitherto warned Mr Davis of the necessity these fellows would presently be under to kill somebody."

If it is necessary to kill somebody, in order to appease a raging popular thirst for blood, the American people are surely sunk in the depths of unmitigated depravity. The Radicals would certainly bring Mr Davis to the gallows, if his death would benefit their party, or advance their projects; but such an act would only draw upon them the detestation of the country, and still further weaken their rapidly diminishing forces. The suggestion of the Herald, that the immolation of Mr Davis would be accepted as a compensation for the removal of Mr Johnson, is a base libel on the character of the American people. And the advice tendered to Mr Davis is equally as insulting to him as to the country. To suppose that the Confederate ex-President would willingly forfeit his bond, and violate his pledged honor, even in order to save his life, is far more unjust to him than to call him a "rebel" and a "traitor".—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Progress of Crime.

If the newspapers of this country faithfully daguerrotype the character, condition and crimes of the people, then, indeed, the world grows no better. Never in the history of the nation has there been more individual crime, as well as organized corruption and viciousness, than at present. Nor is this only true of any particular section. North, South, East and West, everywhere, and perhaps in every locality, crime is rampant. It is possible, indeed highly probable, if the newspapers are correct, that crime is more common at the North where the population is more dense, than even at the South, where we might expect more demoralization.

We have been impressed with the evidences of demoralization and of the loss of virtue, more from the frequency of that foul blot upon society, rape, which predominates in all sections, than from almost any other circumstance.

It is possible that the Press is not as careful in the investigation of particular instances of crime, to ascertain the truth, as it should be. It is bad enough, and sufficiently prejudicial to society, when *only* the truth is made public in regard to those heinous offences, but we fear that the desire for news, for sensational paragraphs, prompts those who would cater to the morbid and putrid appetite of the public to hear bad news, to go beyond the truth in these matters.

We have been struck with the avidity with which the Press gulped up a most horrid and degrading account of the seduction, by a negro, of a young and interesting daughter of Gen. Mower, lately second in command to Gen. Sheridan, at New Orleans, and of the feeling and exasperation excited, and of the subsequent killing of the negro. We did not publish it, because we doubted its truth, and moreover, because we are not disposed to contribute, in any way, to the increase of crime, by making the public ear and heart so familiar with its disgusting details. The account has since been denied by a relative of Gen. Mower, but not with sufficient emphasis to correct the impression made by the first publication.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

We, too, have refrained from publishing many accounts of disgusting outrages, because we doubted the truth of some stories of the sort, and, if true, did not think it proper to horrify our readers with such revelations.

MISSIONARY BOARD OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—Louisville, May 8.—The Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met here yesterday. Bishop Pierce presiding. Dr. McFerrin made a brief exhibit of the finances, showing that the collections and disbursements in the destitute regions of the South during the year reached \$50,000. He spoke in high terms of the liberality of the Church, and said that the prospects for the future are full of promise. The religious interests of the colored people were under consideration. A conference of colored people called with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had been formed with a view to the final organization of a general conference of the colored preachers of the Church in the South, everything being on the basis of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yet distinct from the whites in all their associations and operations.

Congress.

MAY 12.—The tax bill presented in the House to-day, abolishes the offices of Revenue Agents and Inspectors of the Revenue Department. It provides for the appointment of a Supervisor for each Judicial District of the country. The sole power of appointment and removal of Collectors, Assessors and all officers of the Revenue Department are given to a Commissioner independent of the President or Senate. The Whiskey tax is two dollars, the same as now; Tobacco tax unchanged; Cigars ten dollars per thousand; Special taxes are considerably increased; Legacy taxes and distributive shares remain unchanged; Tax on distilleries is very slightly increased. Forney has resigned the Secretaryship of the Senate.

May 13.—In the Senate, a communication from Gen. Grant covering voluminous information from the Southern States, was referred to the Military Committee. The Chair presented the Constitution of South Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr Sherman presented resolutions from the Ohio Legislature, protesting against the Reconstruction Acts and instructing its Senators and requesting the Representatives to vote for their repeal. Also protesting against a bill limiting jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Mr Sherman said he regarded this as extraordinary, and at his instance it was tabled.

Mr Forney's resignation was laid on the table against Cameron's motion that it be accepted immediately.

The bill admitting Arkansas after an effort to pass it at once, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report on Saturday so that the Senate could act on it on Monday.

In the House, a bill admitting several Southern States was taken up. Mr Stevens offered the following amendment:

"Provided, that the provision of the Seventh Section of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, shall not apply to a debt due to any person who, during the whole time of the late rebellion, was loyal to the United States and opposed to secession."

Mr Stevens gave notice that he would call the previous question this evening in order that the vote might be taken the first thing to-morrow. Mr Beck argued in opposition, making very strong points. Mr Robinson followed. The House adjourned without seconding the previous question.

Foreign Items.

LONDON, May 14.—Queen Victoria laid the corner-stone of the Thomas Hospital, to-day. The Corporation of London have adopted resolutions of condolence with Prince Alfred, on account of his wound.

In the Commons, Gladstone moved a bill, stopping appointments in the Irish Church and suspending the action of the Irish Church Commission for a limited period.

Mr Minister Adams has taken formal leave of the Queen. He leaves the Legation in the hands of Mr Moran.

The Sultan of Turkey, in addressing the new Council, said the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

France has suddenly broken off all diplomatic relations with the Government of Tunis. The reason alleged is the repeated perpetration of outrages on French citizens resident in that country.

A GREAT IRON-CLAD.—One of the largest and strongest iron-clads ever built in England for a foreign government was successfully launched on the 25th ultimo. She was originally built for the Turkish government, but was subsequently purchased by the Prussian government, to whom she now belongs. She is six thousand tons, and built to carry no less than twenty-six three hundred pounders all made of Krupp's hammered steel, and all capable of being fired with seventy-five pound charges as often as twice a minute. She is expected to go at the rate of from thirteen to fourteen knots per hour.

In the trial of Gen. Cole for the murder of Hiseock, at Albany, on the ground of adultery with his wife, the counsel for the accused makes the remarkable statement that "within the last two hundred years no man has been punished by any court of justice, either in this country or in England, for shooting the seducer of his wife, his daughter or his sister, when that motive and that alone has prompted the fatal blow."

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

H. M. PHELPS,

(Opposite the Court House.)

Is now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Selected at the North expressly for this market, which will be sold at as fair prices as can be obtained anywhere.

Ladies' Dress Goods

Comprise many new styles and patterns. The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the new fashions.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Of every description and quality, at low prices.

Ready-made Clothing

For Summer wear at reduced figures.

Give me a call and I will give satisfaction in goods and prices. H. M. PHELPS.

May 11, 1868. Opposite the Court House.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF

ELIAS & COHEN,

We have received and are daily adding to our enormous stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Fancy Articles, &c., consisting in part as follows:

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of every description, Fancy Colored and Black Dress Silks, Linens, Cambrics, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Pillow Castings, Calicoes, Jacquets, Swiss Mull, Victoria and Bishop Lawn, Mainsack, Brilliant, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.

All of which we offer to the trade (regardless of competition) at prices unsurpassed by any house in the State.

Millinery Goods,

Consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, which cannot be excelled in price, quality or style.

In order to facilitate the supplies and the great demand for such Goods as are sent to the market, one of the firm will, after 1st May, permanently locate in New York, for the purpose of attending to the purchase of all kinds of Goods adapted to our trade. By this important arrangement we will be in receipt of New Goods weekly and will be enabled to supply the demands at lower rates than ever offered in this market, and which will greatly add to the interest of those who favor us with a call.

Wholesale buyers will consult their interests by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements are offered for that trade in particular.

ELIAS & COHEN,

Tryon Street, Opposite Charlotte Hotel,

April 27, 1868. Charlotte, N. C.

Forgetfulness.

Who can forget a loving word,
Though said in language plain?
It sinks within the inmost heart,
And is not sent in vain.

Who can forget a loving glance,
A smile for us alone?
Ah! these are what we love to get
And prize them as our own.

Who can forget a parting kiss,
The last fond lingering look?
'Tis these that after years have flown,
Are found in memory's book.

Yet there are some who can forget,
Whose memories never stray;
With whom the present is enough—
The past has died away.

'Tis thus with some, yet I am glad,
Of such I know but few,
And may it never be said, dear friend,
Of either I or you.

ICE! ICE!!

250,000 Lbs. Best Boston Ice,

FOR SALE BY THE CHARLOTTE ICE COMPANY.

Regular customers will be supplied with ICE delivered at their residences, at 7 o'clock a. m., at 25 cents per pound for the present. Call at the Corner Drug Store and make your arrangements for the season.

Small quantities can be had at the Store during the day at 5 cents per pound.

Terms: Strictly Cash—no deviation from this rule.

May 11, 1868.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

Life of Jefferson Davis

BY FRANK H. ALFRIEND, of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr Alfried has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

May 11, 1868. 4wpd. Philadelphia, Pa.

MCLEOD & STEELE,

Have just received the handsomest stock of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed; Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., they have ever offered in this market.

Dress Goods.

We have a beautiful assortment—many of the most desirable styles of the season. We feel assured in saying they are not excelled either in style or price by any in the market.

White Goods.

We have a full line. Marcellines and Alandale Quills, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Piques, Percales, Linen Duck, &c., French Cloths and Cassimeres, Marcellines and Silk Vestings, Rock Island Cassimeres and Jeans at Factory prices.

Hardware and Crockery,