

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

June 2, 1868.

The Final Vote on Impeachment.

On Tuesday, the 26th of May, the impeachment Court took the final vote on the charges preferred against President Johnson. The Court having previously voted on the 11th article, the vote on Tuesday was taken on the 24 and 25 articles, and resulted in the acquittal of the President. The vote stood as on the 11th article—25 for guilty to 19 not guilty, lacking one vote of making two-thirds for conviction. The Court then adjourned sine die.

The following is the vote:

GUilty.—Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edwards, Ferry, Frelighting, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, Yates—35.

Not Guilty.—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCree, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Salsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—19.

Thus ended the efforts to impeach the President of the United States, after spending thousands of dollars of the public money in the attempt. Andrew Johnson has not been a true friend to the people of the South since the close of the war, and we know of no good reason why the Southern people should love him, but it would have been an outrage and disgrace to the country to convict him on the frivolous charges brought against him by partisan enemies for party purposes.

Immediately after the acquittal of the President, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, who caused all the trouble, sent his resignation to the President—not exactly a resignation, but a sort of notice that he had quit the War Department. The conduct of Stanton is rather contemptible, as his letter indicates:

“WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.”

Sir:—The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same and the books, archives, papers, and property in my custody as Secretary of War, in care of Major-General Towns, the senior assistant adjutant-general, subject to your direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

It will be seen that Stanton did not even say “Respectfully” in signing his name. Rather mean affair.

MORAL COURAGE.—The seven Republican Senators—Trumbull, Fessenden, Henderson, Grimes, Ross, Fowler and Van Winkle—who voted for the acquittal of President Johnson, exhibited as great courage as the man who faces the cannon's mouth. They did what they believed to be their duty, notwithstanding the reproaches and ridicule of party friends. And so did old Ben Wade exhibit courage in voting to convict the President, although he well knew that his vote would be attributed to selfishness and meanness. Neither the seven Republicans nor Wade ought to be blamed. Both parties may be honest in their convictions of duty, however liable human nature is to err.

Emigration, &c.

On our second page will be found an article from the Greensboro Patriot on the subject of emigration, stating that North Carolinians are leaving the Central part of this State and going to the North West, being induced to do so by the glowing promises of land owners in that section. Our friend of the Patriot says he scarcely knows what to say to stop this emigration. We suggest that all the papers of the State stop talking politics, and devote more of their time and space towards assisting in developing the fine resources of North Carolina. Instead of encouraging the people with gloomy pictures of the political situation, let all unite in an effort to produce good feeling, energy and industry among our people.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Some of our country friends complain of the prospect for wheat, while others say they never had a better crop. No doubt there are some localities where the crop has been damaged, but generally we think there will be a fine yield.

Our friend Mr. John Wolfe, who lives near this city, brought us a few specimen stalks from his plantation, and although the blades have a yellow and withered appearance, the stalk and head look healthy and the grains well formed. We have heard of but one or two fields where the rust has struck the stalk.

DEATH. We publish a circular from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, addressed to the colored people of the State. It gives excellent advice, and we suggest that white people might profit by following the suggestions of Gen. Miles.

DEATH. Now that the President has got clear of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, he is again temporizing with his opponents, and has nominated Gen. Schofield to be Secretary of War. Instead of taking a civilian and known friend, he is again fooling with military men, and may expect to be deceived by Schofield just as Grant deceived him. Andrew Johnson is as destitute of moral courage as a turnip is of blood. He will not do to depend upon.

JEROME DAVIS.—It is now stated that the trial of Mr. Davis will certainly commence this week, (3d of June), and that Chief Justice Chase has signified his readiness to preside.

It is a little curious that the man who offered \$100,000 reward for the arrest of Mr. Davis, was himself tried before his prisoner was put in the criminal's box.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—We were shown, by Wm. G. Bryan, Esq., a sprig of nut-grass which had grown through a small stone about the size of a partridge egg. Mr. Bryan has the stone and grass at his office where it can be seen by any one who has any curiosity that way. We would eagerly of the Star if New Haven could beat this.—*Newbern Journal* Commence.

We don't know whether the Star can beat it or not, but there was once a Blacksmith living in Fayetteville who could beat the story, if not the grass. He said he gathered the “nut-grass” roots and all, from his garden and placed it in the forge-fire and consumed it to ashes. But next day, after the shop had been closed 12 hours, he was astonished to find that the grass had sprouted from the spot where the fire had been. He finally killed it by keeping up the fire day and night!

New Advertisements.

Reduction in Dry Goods—Barringer, Wolfe & Co. New Stock Just Received—Nisbet & Maxwell. Dissolution Notice—A. G. Brenizer and H. B. Peters. Price List—Buxbaum & Lang. N. C. Railroad—James Anderson, Superintendent. Notice—W. S. Wear.

The Republican Platform.

We intend to try to keep our readers well and correctly informed as to passing events, political or otherwise, and therefore publish the platform adopted by the Republican party in National Convention at Chicago. The only remark we have to make at present about this declaration of principles is, that the second resolution is unbecomingly any party or set of men professing to be governed by principle. It declares that the Government must maintain negro suffrage in the South, but at the North the question must be left for the people of the States to settle to suit themselves. If the National Republican party really believe that negro suffrage is right, why did they not proclaim that it ought to be established everywhere, and not undertake to force it only on a conquered people? They know that the Northern white people will never consent to grant universal negro suffrage, nor submit to having it forced upon them. We are as true a friend to the colored man as any Northern man can be, and since negro suffrage has been forced here at the South, we are for forcing it on the Northern States, so that the Northern people may have a portion of what their Representatives consider a good thing. That's fair and equitable.

Consistency and fairness will require the Southern Representatives in Congress to favor negro suffrage for the North or demand its repeal at the South.

Gen. Grant's Speech.

When the news of Gen. Grant's nomination reached Washington, he was serenaded by friends, and made the following speech:

“Gentlemen, being unaccustomed to public speaking, and without any desire to cultivate that power, [laughter.] it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you for this demonstration. All that I can say is that whatever position I may be called by your will, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty of purpose. Of my rectitude in the performance of public duties, you will have to judge for yourselves by my record before you.”

And this is about all that Mr. Grant will say during the campaign, unless he speaks something in regard to horses and cigars. He is a “one-horse” man.

Public Opinion.

It is too much the practice with a large portion of mankind to form their individual opinions in accordance with what appears to be public opinion. Some men neglect to do what they believe their duty, simply because they are afraid of public opinion. When public opinion is formed upon a given subject, the only question open for discussion with some people is as to which way the storm shall sweep! But a more important question still would have been, whether upon the whole it were better to raise the storm at all? It seems, then, that this is the first question for a public journalist, “Is it wisdom, in view of all its issues, to agitate the public mind with this or that subject?”

We are thankful that we have no sort of talent for “pitching in” upon any and every subject; for the phrase too often means sinking and drowning a great deal that ought and might have been preserved. And these, especially, are not the times for reckless journalism. A great deal of the anger, bad passion and feeling that rules the present hour, has been caused by that portion of the press North and South which recklessly abuses those who choose to hold contrary opinions. A drop of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar. And if peace ever comes again, dove-like, to the ark of State over the troubled waters, it must come at the beck of reason and kinder feeling. We do not think we have ever failed to take what we have conceived to be the side of right on all great matters of public interest. But caution and moderation are preservative elements in opposing or advocating public measures; for it is this agitation that creates and gives *anima* to public opinion. Public journalists should remember that it is often better to let fire die out itself without stirring it from either side; and for office-seekers to heed the old truth that “when vice prevails, and impious men bear sway, the post of honor is a private station.”

Gaston County.

We spent a couple of days at Dallas last week, it being the week of Gaston County Court, and were pleased to meet many of our old friends and patrons who paid us arrears promptly and cheerfully. [We attend the Courts for the purpose of collecting what is due us, (not for the purpose of soliciting subscribers,) and we are gratified to say that we have always been successful, notwithstanding the apparent scarcity of money. We have a list of good paying subscribers in Gaston, and we think we can safely say that we have not lost \$20 in the county within the past ten years.]

The people of Gaston are unperturbed, but they are generally honest and hard-working, and are as intelligent as the citizens of any county in the State. They have gone to work in earnest for the purpose of repairing their shattered fortunes.

The wheat fields between Charlotte and Dallas look as well as we ever saw them. What is never out of danger until harvested, but, if nothing happens, we cannot but think there will be a good crop.

On the road between Dallas and Stowe's Factory, we saw an old man (Mr. Robert Beard) and his wife in the field looking corn. Mr. Beard's age is 92 years and his wife 91. We are informed that he walks every Sunday three miles to Church. If such old people as these can make a living by work, is it not a shame for young men to be wasting their time in idleness and talking about “hard times”?

The Gold Mines of Gaston (five or six) are being worked by native and Northern capitalists, and are yielding handsome profits, and spreading some money among the people. All enterprises of the sort necessarily benefit the community in which they are located. No county in the State has richer mineral resources than Gaston.

Business in the village of Dallas is rather dull, there being but four or five stores now open. There are two hotels in the place—one kept by Jonas Hoffman, a large three-story brick building, and the other by Uriah Matthews—both excellent houses. We have always stopped with Mr. Matthews, and we can truly say that he keeps as good a table as we ever saw North or South. That is saying a good deal, but it is true. We staid with him nearly two days last week, and he charged for himself and horse only \$3.75—his regular rates. We mention this merely to let Hotel Keepers see how cheap board is in an interior village. Everything was on the table that we usually see in City Hotels, except ice cream, and we don't think much was lost by the absence of that article.

We know of no section of the State that has better prospects for prosperity than Gaston, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Union, Cabarrus and Iredell counties. If the people will continue the energy and industry they are now displaying, the day is not far distant when this section will indeed be the garden-spot of the South.

The annual commencement exercises at Trinity College takes place June 10th and 11th. The Hon. John Kerr will deliver the Address on the 10th.

The Daily Bulletin in this city has suspended publication. We regret that our neighbor has not been successful in his enterprise.

Caution.

We are satisfied from what we have seen and heard, that the surrounding country, and in fact the whole State, is filled with professed Agents, canvassers, &c., all trying to get money from the people for various objects. We think the people are being swindled, and we advise them to be cautious. We do not say or intimate that every man who is traveling about as an agent or canvasser is a swindler—we know that there are some honest, responsible men engaged in the business—but we do believe there are many impostors and cheats. If people are not acquainted with the individual who solicits their money or patronage, let them make diligent inquiry before investing or giving their names.

Besides this, the country is flooded with circulars and letters from the North making all sorts of propositions for the purpose of obtaining money from the credulous. Some people are surprised that they get circulars, and wonder how their names were known away off at the North. We can explain it. The bogus concerns which make tempting and extravagant offers, manage to get Southern papers and copy every name they see in them. The late publication giving the name of every county officer in this State will afford the sharper an excellent opportunity to send out their trash and false promises. Very often they write to the publishers of Southern papers, and ask them to send such a letter now and then; but we send no specimen copies of our paper unless \$3 (a year's subscription) accompanies the order, and then we will not send it if we have reason to suspect that the object is to get the names contained in it for swindling purposes.

The New York Day Book (a democratic paper) says that if the “Ku Klux Klan” are not abolished the party will be ruined and defeated in the next Presidential election. Of course secret political societies will prove the ruin of any party that fosters or encourages them. The “Union Leagues” will eventually kill the Republican party. As it was with Know-Nothingism, so it will be with all other secret political conclaves.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OFFICERS ELECT.—We learn that Gen. Clitz has received from Charleston, and is distributing the commissions to the various officers elected under the new Constitution of this State. The commissions have been sent to the post-offices of the State officers and members of the Legislature elect, so far as their post offices could be obtained; and we learn the commissions of the County officers will be sent to the Sheriffs elect of the various Counties for distribution.—*Raleigh Standard*.

Gen. Canby has sent, along with the Commissions, a copy of the test oath to be taken by each officer, and also extracts from the Reconstruction Acts, for the purpose, we presume, of showing his authority for requiring the iron clad oath. The extracts cited by Gen. Canby only apply to provisional officers, or officers acting under military authority, and cannot operate in the case of a man elected under the authority of the new Constitution. We are surprised that Gen. Canby has made such a bungling mistake, or does not seem to understand the meaning of the laws under which he acts. If the test oath is required, a quorum of the Legislature cannot assemble, and then Gen. Canby will be subject to the charge of obstructing reconstruction and ought to be dismissed from his command. We call the attention of Gen. Grant to the matter.

John C. Calhoun.

More than thirty years ago, when it was customary for gentlemen of the South to make long journeys on horseback, a traveller, on a winter evening, stopped at a farm-house in North Carolina and asked a night's lodging. It was cheerfully granted. After the hospitable supper had been concluded, the stranger assumed a meditative mood; he sat with his large, melancholy eyes fixed upon the fire, as if in painful and prolonged thought. But the host was not disposed to indulge the silence of the stranger; he was evidently determined on the reward which the traveller had earned—a comfortable talk on the politics of the times, which was all the better if seasoned with argument and controversy. So politics were introduced, the farmer, a Henry Clay man, and an advocate of a tariff, taking up nearly all the conversation, talking at a great rate, while his guest now and then nodded such distinct recognition as became a man listening from politeness rather than from interest. Finally the volubility of the farmer was spent; he had evidently exhausted his stock of argument.

When he had fairly got through, and was enjoying the silence of the stranger as proof of his conviction, the latter turned upon him, and looking him steadily in the face, commenced a remarkable speech that lasted fully an hour. He became animated as he proceeded; he spoke in rapid, decisive sentences; he set out with an illustration of the tariff and free trade in the wants and exchanges of a neighborhood; he evidently designed to bring the subject within the grasp of his hearer's mind, and within the limits of his personal experience; and although his images were homely, his language was pure, his pronunciation cultivated, and his manner singularly earnest. The farmer had never had the subject put to him in this way before. He seemed to be impressed at every sentence uttered, the farmer, the expression of surprise and conviction grew steadily in his face; he had the awakened and pleasing air of a man receiving new truths. When the stranger had concluded, the conversation was complete. Suddenly the silence that ensued was broken, and after a thoughtful pause, the farmer turned abruptly on his guest, eyed him from head to foot, and said, very deliberately:—“You are John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.” “I am,” was the quiet reply.

This anecdote—and the writer is prepared to prove its authenticity—is a striking illustration of the peculiar style, the intellectual identity, of Mr. Calhoun.—*Exchange*.

The above reminds us of an amusing occurrence that happened in the “good old days of stage riding” between Cheraw, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McDuffie, the U. S. Senators from South Carolina, frequently travelled in the stage from Cheraw via Fayetteville to Raleigh, on their way to Washington. On one occasion, an old friend of ours, a warm Henry Clay whig, was in the stage with Calhoun and McDuffie, but he did not know them. He commenced talking politics as usual, and was very violent in his denunciations of democrats and all opponents of Clay. Finally, he declared that he would be pleased to see such men as Calhoun and McDuffie hung as high as Haman. Mr. McDuffie turned round, and in a smiling manner said, “Mr. Calhoun, how do you like that?” whereupon our Henry Clay friend made one bound and out of the stage he went through the window, and could not be induced to return. He waited for the next stage.

THE HOMESTEAD CORRECTION.—Upon reflection we are satisfied that we were mistaken in a statement in the last paragraph of the editorial article on the Homestead in our last. The principle decided in the case referred to is that State insolvent laws only hold good as between citizens of the same State. A prospective Homestead will hold good in all cases, as it sets apart a separate and distinct property. What we said about the exemption of the wife's property only operating prospectively must be understood as only applying to her personal property, as her real estate has always been exempt from execution and sale for the husband's debts.—*Salisbury North Star*.

We copied the article alluded to above in our last issue, and insert the correction as a matter of information.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]

Lepedeza, or Japan Clover.

Every observing person must have noticed the small, clover-like plant, which, for the last eight or ten years, has been rapidly extending itself over nearly the whole Southern country, clothing our road-sides and alleys with its beautiful carpet of green. It should be regarded as a welcome visitor everywhere, not only for removing the sterile and unforbearing aspect of our oldfields and uncultivated surfaces, but for its nutritive and renovating properties. It belongs to the leguminous, or pod-bearing plants, and is closely allied in its botanical affinities with clover, the pea, bean, lucerne, &c. The generic name *Lepedeza* was given to it by Michaux, a distinguished French botanist about the beginning of the present century, in honor of his friend Lepedeze, Governor of Florida. There are several other species in the United States, but claim no particular importance. The species under consideration is a tender, nutritious plant, making its appearance in May, and is greatly relished by all kind of stock. It seems to be performing the blessed work of eradicating the unsightly broom-straw from our uncultivated land, gradually improving its fertility, affording much nutriment to animals, shielding the soil from the scorching rays of the sun, and covering its surface with an attractive herbaceous verdure. It is now needed by botanists to be the same species which Thunberg found, many years ago, in Japan, but how and when it found its way to this country is not certainly known, but is supposed to have been introduced by some trading vessel into one of our Southern ports. Be this as it may, it is a valuable boon sent by a kind Providence to minister to our wants, and assist in building up the shattered fortunes and impoverished condition of the South. C. L. H.

Congress.

In the Senate, on the 28th ult., Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial from the Conservative citizens of South Carolina, against the Constitution. He said that it was an able paper, temporarily written, and asked its reference to the special consideration of the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was introduced extending the time for the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Also, a bill reducing the interest on the public debt.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas was taken up. Mr. Drake opposed admission until the Fourteenth Article became a part of the fundamental law, maintaining that twenty-eight States were required to ratify, and that Ohio and New Jersey had the right to recall their assent. He said there was no hurry—we have done without these States for seven years and can do without them seven months longer. (Sensation.)

Senator Drake's movement in opposition to Arkansas' immediate admission excites astonishment. It is not known who will follow his lead. The Senate is divided into four parties on the subject.

In the House, the Commerce Committee reported a bill allowing importations for the Western States to be appraised and paid at destination, creating the Ohio, Illinois and Missouri Collection Districts, and making Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis ports of entry, was passed—66 to 64.

Mr. Chandler, Democrat, offered the following resolution, which was referred to a Committee in order to get rid of it:

“Resolved, That all inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States other than the people aforesaid, who may now or hereafter exercise the right of suffrage, do so on suffrage, under the franchise granted by the white race, who may lawfully hereafter, for good cause shown at any time, revoke the privilege or privileges so granted to the mixed races of African or Asiatic descent.”

From the Wadesboro Argus, 28th.

Attempt to Raise an Insurrection.

On Saturday last Reuben Medley and Vincent Medley, (colored,) father and son, former slaves of Joseph Medley, Esq., were arrested and had an examination before Jno. Broadway and M. P. Mask, Esqs., and committed to jail by them, upon charges of attempting to raise an insurrection, and making threats to kill certain persons, one of whom, their old master, Mr. Medley, was particularly mentioned.

From the evidence, it appears that Reuben Medley, the subject of a *Legal League* meeting, and tried to induce one or two white persons to join with him and Vincent. They refused, and one of them, Calvin Davis, warned him as to what would be the consequences if he persisted in his efforts. Subsequently another League meeting was held, at which negroes only were invited to be present. Mr. Davis, hearing of it, and suspecting mischief, went to it, and heard Reuben unfold his plans for his colored brethren to join with him “in a raid on old Joe Medley and other scoundrels—to kill them and divide their property.” Mr. Davis warned Reuben, but he persisted in trying to get volunteers to join him, and seeing that there would probably be mischief done, Mr. Davis instantly informed Mr. Medley and his son arrested. A large number of witnesses were examined, both white and black, and their evidence, we learn, was very strong against Reuben and Vincent. The magistrates committed them to jail to await trial at our next court. Our jail still being in a ruined condition they were sent to Union county.

A great deal was said the latter part of last week and the first of this week, relative to this case, some of the reports exaggerating it into an insurrection of great proportions, that an attack had been made on Mr. Medley, and that he had killed one or more of the attacking party. The above are the facts. We get our report from one of the committing magistrates.

THE LA CROSSE DEMOCRAT.—This paper is doing the South a great deal of damage—if there is anything offensive to the whole Northern people that he can utter, he always does it. He goes to extreme lengths that no well informed Southern man can justify. He is destined, we fear, to sow dissension in our ranks by his overzealous advocacy of the claims of one man as the candidate of the Democratic party and his virulent abuse of all others. We can hardly take up a Radical paper in which we do not see extracts from Pomeroy of a character calculated to make the South and its cause most unpopular with conservative men of the North, who must be gained over to the support of the Democracy if we wish to beat Grant. Such a man is very dangerous to our cause, and we think the Southern press should rebuke a rough scribbler, whose course is such that the Radicals regard him one of their best allies. This man Pomeroy may be a Democrat—but his course is just such as we should expect from a man whose heart is against us, and who, under the treacherous guise of friendship for the South, is doing us more injury than almost any open enemy.—*Norfolk Journal*.

Latest News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The bill for the admission of Arkansas was under consideration. Mr. Edmunds moved to reconsider the bill, with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill placing the State under the newly elected officers and continuing the military authority, with a provision for admission when the fourteenth article becomes a part of the Constitution. Mr. Edmunds said: “As soon as the State was admitted, Congressional power would cease. The State government would have nothing to lean upon except the shoulders of the President.”

General Schofield was confirmed as Secretary of War. The confirmation is premeasured with a re-affirmation of the unconstitutionality of Stanton's removal.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cotton—less active—sales of 9,500 bales at 31 cents. Gold 139½.

Gen. Canby has postponed the Municipal elections in South Carolina, but has dismissed 18 of the Aldermen of Charleston, and appointed others in their places. These are the days of Kings.

N. C. Medical Society.

This Society (which is incorporated by the State) met in Tarboro last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh. Vice Presidents—Dr. Thos. E. Wilson, Warren; Dr. C. T. Murphy, Duplin; Dr. P. P. Pearce, Halifax; Dr. Locke of Rowan. Orator—Dr. R. H. Winborne, Chowan. Secretary—Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Wilmington. Treasurer—Dr. J. W. Jones, Tarboro.

The next annual meeting will be in Salisbury on first Wednesday in May, 1869.

Washington Items.

President Johnson, in replying to Gen. Towns' application to be relieved from the perplexities of the War Office, said he had no new orders to issue. He had issued orders some months since.

The business of the War Office had ceased. It is believed that Seward, Randall and McCulloch will soon retire from the Cabinet. It is asserted positively that McCulloch will retire on the 1st of June.

Stanton's son has resigned his clerkship in the War Office. [Who cares.]

PROFITABLE FARMING.—A gentleman on the south side of James River made last year a crop of tobacco, with his own labor, that of an old colored man and one horse, which was sold a day or two since by his commission merchant, at the Tobacco Exchange, for twenty five hundred dollars. The tobacco was of fine quality.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

The above shows what industry and skill will do.

A STREAK OF LUCK.—The Newbern Journal of Commerce makes the following statement. We hope it is true and that our friend Pearce will live long to enjoy it:

Our respected townsman, W. H. Pearce, Esq., was fortunate enough 23 years ago to rescue from drowning, at Bridgeport, Conn., a Hollander named Yondz Yonchen. For more than 22 years neither rescuer or rescued has heard of each other. Last night Mr. Pearce learned that the whom he had saved was dead and had bequeathed to him a large estate of real and personal property in Brazil.

BISHOP WIGHTMAN.—At a recent meeting of the Southern Methodist Bishops in Louisville, Ky., the following Conferences were allotted to Bishop W. M. Wightman. His is the fifth district, and he will preside over the Virginia Conference, at Charlottesville, November 18th; North Carolina Conference, at Statesville, December 2d; South Carolina Conference, at Abbeville, December 10th; Baltimore Conference, at Baltimore, March 4th, 1869; Florida Conference, at Jacksonville, January 13th, 1869.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO BE DIVERTED FROM ITS PRESENT CHANNEL.—The people of Mobile are just now excited over a most stupendous project, which is nothing less than to dig a new bed for the Mississippi through Bayou Manchac, so as to render Mobile instead of New Orleans the main port at the outlet of the Father of Waters. It is urged on behalf of the scheme that it will virtually do away with the levee system and so relieve the pressure of the great river that the fears of a crevasse need no longer exist.

The New Orleans papers are violently opposed to the enterprise. The proposed river route they say is exclusively within the boundaries of Louisiana, and the people of that State will never consent that any such dangerous experiment shall be tried with her territory and her streams. Besides, it is stated that it could only be accomplished by the sacrifice of all the low lands in Louisiana below Baton Rouge, including a large body of valuable land than can be found in the whole State of Alabama.

St. Louis is expected to furnish most of the capital to carry out the plan. Nothing daunted by the vigorous protest of their New Orleans neighbors, the Mobilians are actively moving in the matter, and seem to be thoroughly in earnest.

St. Louis, May 28.—Mr. Benton's statue was unveiled to-day by Mrs. Fremont. Gen. F. P. Blair spoke on the occasion, and a gun was fired for each of Benton's thirty years in the Senate.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, June 1, 1868.

CORRECTED BY STEPHEN MACALAY & CO.

During the past week only 61 bales of Cotton were sold in this market on the basis of 27½ to 28 cents (tax paid) for middling, closing firm on Saturday at the outside figure.

Flour \$5.25 to \$5.50 per sack from wagons—as to quality.

Corn firm at \$1.31½ to \$1.33 per bushel; Peas \$1.30 to \$1.35—scarce; Oats 60 to 65 cents.

Wheat \$1.80 to \$2.20.

Country Bacon 17½ to 17½ cents, hog round, from wagons; Baltimore Bacon sides 18½ to 20 cents from stores; Lard 20 to 22½ cents.

Fresh Butter 25 cents; Chickens 30 to 33 cents; Eggs 10 to 12½ cents.

Liverpool Salt \$2.50 to \$2.60 per sack.

Corn Whiskey and Apple Brandy, by the barrel, \$2.35 to \$2.50 per gallon.

Molasses 75 cents to \$1 per gallon by retail.

Manufactured Tobacco 50 cents to \$1.25 per pound.

Dry Hides 12½ to 15 cents.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., May 28th, 1868.

Visitors to commencements of Colleges or Schools on the line or within reach of the Road will be passed to and from for one fare.

Tickets must be purchased from Station Agents, Conductors collect full fare from all.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

June 1, 1868. Im.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 12th ult., by R. H. Garrison, Esq., Mr. Robert F. Carter to Miss Catharine Carter. In Rowan county, on the 21st ult., Mr. James R. Crawford to Miss Sallie Heilig, daughter of Caleb Heilig, Esq.

In Hillsboro, on the 20th ult., Mr. George N. Waitt of Raleigh, to Miss Mary A. Jones.

In Forsyth county, on the 3d ult., Mr. J. T. Lockhart to Miss Eliza Little, daughter of Elisha Little, formerly of Anson county.

In Anson county, on the 20th ult., Mr. Tristram T. Caraway to Miss Sarah Horne.

DIED.