

Trial of Mr Davis again Postponed.

RICHMOND, June 2.—Chief Justice Chase arrived to-day, and is a guest of Judge H. C. Boud. He will preside to-morrow, and probably remain until after the trial of some important cases.

The Davis trial was postponed until October, by agreement of the counsel. Among the new witnesses summoned in the case are Gens. Hartzoff, Wilcox and Sharp of the Union army, and Generals Fitz Lee, Cooper and Gordon of the Confederate army. Burton N. Harrison, Private Secretary of Mr Davis, is also on the witness list.

RICHMOND, June 3.—The U. S. District Court met this morning, Chief Justice Chase and Underwood presiding. The Chief Justice called the case of Mr Davis, when Mr Anderson of Mississippi, one of the counsel for defence, read an agreement for postponement until October, signed by Messrs. Evans and O'Connor. The Chief Justice then asked if the counsel were ready for trial, independent of this stipulation. Gov. Welles, for the prosecution, replied that, in view of the absence of the District Attorney, whose wife is in a dying condition, the absence of the prisoner caused by this stipulation, and the absence of Mr Evans, who stood in a position more directly representing the Attorney General, the case could not well be gone on with. He suggested some day of the October Term, when the Chief Justice could attend. The counsel for the defence moved for a postponement to next Term, which was granted.—The Chief Justice saying, at the same time, that had the trial taken place May a year ago, or last Fall, or now, it would have been more convenient for him, as he was ready to try the case. He would, however, attend next Term, if possible in view of his other duties. The witnesses, including Gen. R. E. Lee, were recognized to appear on the fourth Monday in November, and the prisoner's bail bond was renewed.

Death of Ex-President Buchanan.

The telegraph announces the not unexpected death of James Buchanan, at his home in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was the Fifteenth President of the United States, and passed the larger part of his life in the public service. He was born in 1791, and graduated at Dickinson College, Penn., in 1809. He was a successful practitioner of law until the age of forty, when he embarked wholly on the duties of a public life, and did not retire permanently until the expiration of his Presidential term in March, 1861. When only twenty-three he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. When the war with England broke out, he headed the list of volunteers from Lancaster and marched to the defence of Baltimore.

He entered Congress in 1820, and served for five successive terms in the House. He rapidly rose to be one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and was acknowledged as among the ablest debaters of that body. He was the leading manager on the part of the House in the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri. He had not retired long from Congress, in 1831, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, and concluded the first treaty between the United States and Russia. In 1833, at the expiration of Gen. Jackson's first term, he was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and remained a conspicuous member of that body until called into the Cabinet of President Polk as Secretary of State, in 1845. He was a most ardent supporter of President Jackson in those stirring and able debates upon the National Bank, Tariff and Expunging Resolutions, which have given immortality to that portion of American history. His sympathies were openly with Texas as early as 1835, and afterwards had the satisfaction, as Secretary of State, of bringing that new State into the family of the Union.

After the expiration of President Polk's term in 1849, Mr Buchanan returned to private life until 1853, when he was appointed minister to England, by President Pierce, and returned in 1856, when he received the Democratic nomination for President, and was elected in November of the same year. His administration encompassed the most stormy period then known in our political history. First, the Kansas territorial question, and then the secession of the Southern States. In all of these troubles President Buchanan bore himself with prudence, judgment, and in strict accordance with the principles which had governed his entire political life. A firm States rights Democrat, not believing that the Federal Government had a right to coerce sovereign States, he refused to be driven into any hasty attempt to oppose the South with the military and naval powers of the Government, but endeavored to save the Union by that enlightened statesmanship which had so often blessed the country by its foresight and ability. His efforts failed for want of time, and the hostilities which could have been averted, were precipitated by President Lincoln in the second month of his administration.

Mr Buchanan's retirement has been as honored as his public life was successful; and he has reached the close of his career without committing any act to mar the grandeur of his life, or derogate from the honor of a country over which he had presided. His name is honorable and inseparably connected with the most interesting period of our history, and the impress of his ability and patriotism is stamped upon the proudest pages of our national life. And now, that the causes which had made him the invidious target of political animosities are at an end, the name of James Buchanan will live in the memory of Americans as one of the most sterling patriots and wisest statesmen which the country has produced.—Wilmington Journal.

Fort Macon.

We learn from the Goldsboro' Rough Notes that Mr J. A. Devane, formerly of Wilmington, and who has been confined in Fort Macon for some three months (he having been sentenced to serve a term of three years by a so-called Commission,) has just been released. The Rough Notes says: "We learn from Mr Devane that at present there are about 120 prisoners undergoing sentence at Fort Macon; 13 of whom are white citizens, the remainder being negroes, soldiers of all nationalities. Mr D. speaks of the treatment received at the hands of the officers as being as good as could be expected, and says all credit is due to Capt. Gaskill, the Commanding Officer, for his kindness toward civilian prisoners; in fact all the officers, with only one exception, seem to be well disposed. Mr Devane represents the civilian prisoners, who are all ex-Confederate soldiers, as being in good health; especially Capt. Tolah, who is fast improving. Captain Tolah had formerly been confined in a dark, damp dungeon, which injured his health considerably, but, upon the recommendation of the Doctor, he has received better quarters, which will, no doubt, be highly gratifying to his many friends and relatives."

Rock Island Factory.

While on a late visit to Charlotte, we were politely shown through this extensive and complete establishment, by Gen. John A. Young, one of the proprietors. The machinery is perfect and propelled by steam-power, for the manufacturing of cassimeres, tweeds, broad-cloths and other woollen goods, of every variety and quality; all of which are sold to merchants, and others, at very low prices. The quality of these goods cannot be excelled, and they are superior to the "shoddy" that is usually made by Northern manufacturers to supply the Southern market, and which, we regret to say, our merchants purchase so freely, to the great neglect of these superior home made fabrics. We have been an old merchant, and profess to have a good knowledge of the quality, texture and beauty of the description of goods named above, and hesitate not to stake our reputation upon the assertion that superior fabrics of the kind are not made elsewhere in the United States. The variety turned out is equally large and well adapted for summer and winter wear. There is a wholesale and retail department at the office of the factory, where customers are served, and every merchant and visitor to Charlotte, should purchase more or less of these goods—either of dealers or at the factory. This establishment is an honor to the gentlemen whose enterprise and great struggles through many difficulties erected it, a credit to the State, and a benefaction to hundreds of operatives, men, women and children, who find employment and obtain honorable subsistence by their industry.—Statesville American.

Every word that the American says about the Rock Island Factory is correct.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The negroes were very disorderly last night. A white youth named Handy was terribly hacked with razors, shot and left for dead. Several houses were stoned and the people are very much exasperated. Further demonstrations are threatened to-night and serious consequences were apprehended, until the people were assured that both the military and police would prevent armed and unauthorized processions. The troops are under arms in the city, by order of Gen. Hancock, to keep the peace.

The Printer's Union called on the President to-day, who, among other things, said: "And I consider it a nobler distinction to wear upon my garments the tinge of the shop and the dust of the field than all the insignia that may attach from victories won on fields, cumbered with crushed and bleeding humanity. The aristocracy of labor is true Democracy and to that aristocracy I belong."

A prominent politician held a conversation with Grant a few days since on the subject of the next Presidential canvass, during which Grant expressed the same indifference which is being exhibited by the masses of the people throughout the country. He took occasion to criticize very severely the conduct of Chief Justice Chase, and said that if he had been as anxious for the Chicago nomination as Chase was, perhaps he would feel more interest in the result. He also expressed the opinion that Chase was still fishing for a nomination by the extreme Radicals. "But, General," said his friend, "you are now the candidate of those very men." "I don't so understand it," replied Grant, "and when you see my letter of acceptance, you will discover that such is not my position." This would seem to threaten that Grant is about opening back on his Chicago friends, as it is very certain he begins to feel that defeat awaits him in the contest. He charges that Judge Chase is responsible for any disaster which may befall the party.

A College Cabinet.

A certain scientific man travelling in the West, makes the following remarks: "Some few years ago the President of one of our Western Colleges showed me their museum, which contained many such wonderful articles as I have mentioned, [a few pebbles, the skin of a rattlesnake, the broken shoulder-bone of a mastodon] and besides these precious specimens, a pair of black satin breeches, suspended by the waist with the legs extended, like these we see hanging in front of every tailor's shop; and near by suspended also on the wall, an old German tobacco-pipe made of wood, and having a very long stem."

When I expressed some surprise that such paraphernalia constituted a part of their College Cabinet, the President replied: "These breeches are the same identical ones which General M—, to whose widow I introduced you last evening, wore when he was introduced to the royal family in London; and the tobacco-pipe is the one I once used myself, but which, at the solicitation of my wife, I gave up forever, although I had previously been an inveterate smoker. These things exercise a great moral influence over the students, who can see by the first what a man can become, and by the second what he can do if he only has a firm resolution!"

A Curious Divorce Case.

A divorce case came before the court of this city, and was heard by Judge Barnard, in Chambers on Tuesday, showing the ease with which divorces can be obtained and the necessity of more protection by law to the unfortunate victims of unprincipled people and law lawyers. It appears that a Mr Smith got a divorce from his wife in the Supreme Court here in December, 1865, on the ground of alleged adultery. Mrs Smith, with her five children, the offspring of this man, was living at Newport, Ky., at the time, but never heard or knew anything about the proceeding of her husband to obtain a divorce. In fact, it was not till Smith went home to his family in the same month, and just before leaving them, that he told his wife he was divorced from her. Of course the poor woman was astounded at this announcement and protested against her husband's conduct; but she failed to obtain from him any information as to where or how he got the divorce. She ultimately found the decree among the records of the Supreme Court of this State. The case as it came up on Tuesday was, on motion, to set aside the decree as fraudulent and void. Smith, it appears, had married again since the divorce was obtained, and had actually been appointed last February to the lucrative position of United States Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The case is to come up again for decision on the 15th of June.—N. Y. Herald.

North Carolina News.

The Rev. G. W. McPhail, D. D., will deliver the literary address at the annual commencement of the Concord Female Collegiate Statesville, on the 18th inst.

PROPERTY SOLD.—The Union Cotton Mills, located on Deep River, Randolph county, were sold at auction last week for \$14,000; not half the original cost. Mr George W. Swenson becoming the purchaser.

The Circuit Court of the United States, his honor Judge Brooks presiding, is holding in June term in the Senate Chamber. Mr District Attorney Starbuck, and many members of the Bar, witnesses and others are in attendance. The Court will probably sit some three weeks.—Raleigh Standard.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.—This distinguished gentleman left on yesterday afternoon, for the University. During his brief stay in the City, he was called upon by many of our citizens.

A number of distinguished gentlemen dined with Gov. Seymour, by invitation of Mr Blair at the Yarrowburgh, on yesterday. The dinner was gotten up in Blair's best style, and, it is needless to say, was superb,—embracing every delicacy of the season. He has no superior as a caterer anywhere. That is literally true, and is the concurrent testimony of all who have sojournd with him.—Raleigh Sentinel, June 3.

At an auction sale of stocks in Petersburg, on the 1st inst., thirty-seven shares of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Stock were sold at \$42 per share, and ten shares of North Carolina Railroad Stock at \$20.50.

VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAW.—The following persons have been brought to this city and lodged in jail, to await trial before the Federal Court, for the offences specified, viz: A. L. Spekes, Ireddell Co.; Nat Gaither, negro, Ireddell; Jno Fletcher, Wilkes; Jacob Dobbins, negro, Wilkes; Andrew Rine, negro, Gaston; Fletcher Young, Forsythe; Joseph Eller, Buncombe; Haywood Marby, Randolph—all of the foregoing for illicit distilling; and Nat. Hook aynd, negro, Wake, for larceny.—Raleigh Sentinel.

FAITHFUL GUARD.—A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, went from home in Rockingham county, N. C., leaving a little negro boy in charge. A negro man came near the premises, and asked the little boy who he was in the house. Being informed that no one was at home, he insisted on going in. Objection was made and he got hold of the boy and whipped him. The little fellow then ran to the house, getting there before the man, picked up a gun and shot him dead. When the owner of the premises came home, he reported what he had done. Faithful guard that!—Danville Times.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We have during the past week conversed with several of our most intelligent farmers, and are glad to say that the rust, which it was thought had ruined the wheat, has not as yet hurt it.—Rutherford Star.

At Edgecombe County Court, last week, two negroes, regarded as among the most intelligent of their race in the county, endeavored earnestly to escape Jury duty, on the ground that they did not consider themselves competent to act as Jurors. They made oath to that effect. The circumstance reflects great credit upon their good sense.

A negro woman died in Wilmington last week at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years.

Disinterring the Dead Past.

Last week, a citizen of this place received from Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Raleigh, a communication making inquiry if a man by the name of John Hoover was hanged in this county, in 1849, for the murder of a negro woman, and if not why? We suppose that Mr Battle acted under Military directions in making the inquiry. The following is the history of the case, as detailed to us by an eye witness: A negro woman, belonging to John Hoover, was said to have died and was buried, suspicion of foul play was aroused in the minds of the neighbors, and the body was disinterred by John H. McLaughlin and others, and upon examination it was ascertained that the woman had been murdered. Mr McLaughlin being a magistrate took Hoover in charge and brought him to Statesville, where a preliminary examination took place and Hoover was committed to jail. On the way to town, Hoover offered Mr M. \$2,000, or any other amount of money he might name, to allow him to escape, but the offer was rejected with that scorn which none but an incorruptible man, like our friend, can bestow. Hoover was tried at the ensuing term of the Superior Court for Ireddell, and hanged in 1849. Hoover was a moided man, but his wealth could not save him from the penalty due for an infamous crime. But why this investigation concerning a matter that occurred twenty-eight years ago? What right has the military power to extend its jurisdiction to the epoch of a past age, in a State that was, at least, then sovereign, if not now? And who instigated the movement? Who is the informer?—Statesville American.

The Raleigh-Sentinel copies the above and explains as follows: "Our friend of the Statesville American unwittingly places Mr Battle in a very false position, by the foregoing. A little reflection would have convinced him that Mr Battle could not have been made the channel of Military communication in a matter of this sort. The facts are simply these: Gov. Worth, some short time since, received a letter from a gentleman in New York, who stated that he had accepted a wager, tendered him, doubtless, by some purblind Radical, who had asserted that prior to 1861, no white man had ever been hung in North Carolina for the murder of a negro." Mr Battle, on looking over some volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, saw detailed the cases of Hoover and Hobbs, both of whom had been sentenced to be hanged for the killing of negroes. He, thereupon, as a matter of accommodation to the New York gentleman, and with a view to the vindication of the State in this regard, wrote a private letter to the Sheriff, of Ireddell, propounding the interrogatory specified in the above extract from the American. This is all, friend Drake.

RAILROAD IRON.—England sent the United States 56,271 tons of railway iron to March 31st this year, against 43,216 tons to the corresponding date of 1867, and 12,112 tons to the corresponding date of 1866. The value of the railroad iron exported from the United Kingdom in March was \$343,867, against \$366,670 in March, 1867, and \$276,178 in March, 1866; and in the three months ending March 31st this year, \$929,648, against \$760,867 to the corresponding date of 1867, and \$721,658 to the corresponding date of 1868.

Congress.

JUNE 1.—In the Senate, a resolution thanking Stanton was passed. Henderson, Ross and Fowler, Republicans, voting nay.

The Arkansas admission bill, after a very long debate, passed—34 to 8—as it came from the House, with an amendment.

In the House, the following bills were introduced: A Bill constructing a Telegraph and Railroad from Washington to Cleveland, Ohio; a Joint Resolution, by Eggleston, of Ohio, authorizing the Secretary of War to employ Bingham and Butler to prosecute Mr Davis; Mr Van Trump offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to negotiate with the Mt. Vernon Association for the historical key of the French Bastille, now in their possession, for the use of the Capitol turnkey. The House refused to receive the resolution.

A Bill was introduced forbidding processions of Treasury and Freedmen's Bureau Agents for official acts.

The House refused to entertain the resolution declaring it a violation of the Constitution to seize private telegrams and papers.

The tax bill was taken up. Mr Schenk made a long speech. He said: "I take this occasion to say, now, that it is not the expectation of the committee that two dollars tax on whiskey will be retained by the House. Had this reduction been known four months ago, the Government would have lost four millions. I have come very reluctantly to the conclusion that a reduction should be made."

Mr Schenk intimated that the tax would be fixed at seventy-five cents per gallon, at which rate, with additional taxes on whiskey merchants and a capacity tax on distilleries, he estimated the revenue at seventy millions.

JUNE 2.—In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee reported the bill, which recently passed the House, admitting North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, with amendments; which comes up to-morrow.

Mr Edmunds offered a resolution conditionally excluding from the electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The following is Mr Edmunds' resolution:

Resolved, That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral College for the choice of President or Vice-President of the United States, and no electoral vote shall be received or counted from any of such respective States, unless, at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States shall, pursuant to the fourth day of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State Government, shall have been organized and shall be in peaceful operation, and such States shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

A bill modifying the Court of Claims passed. It allows the government to appeal cases to the Supreme Court. The Court may stay the payment of judgment, within two years after giving it, on being satisfied that fraud or injustice has been done the United States. Loyalty must be proved affirmatively, and voluntary residence in the section where rebels held sway may be considered prima facie evidence of disloyalty.

The Bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau was up. An amendment allowing agents to sell property occupied as school houses, &c., was adopted. The Bill was postponed.

JUNE 3.—The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the following amendments to the House Bill for the admission of Southern States; they add Florida and exclude Alabama from its provisions. It is made a fundamental condition that there must never be an abridgement of suffrage, on account of race or color. [This provision must certainly become null and void when the States are admitted into the Union.] Judge Trumbull, on Saturday, speaking of that provision of the Arkansas bill which declares that the Constitution shall not be altered in a certain way, said that, "in regard to the fundamental condition; that Arkansas as well as Illinois could change its Constitution according to the views of its people. That provision being practically inoperative, he would vote to admit Arkansas under the bill."

In the case of Georgia, there is required the ratification of the 1st and 3d sub-divisions of Sec. 17, Art. 5, of the Constitution, except the proviso to the first sub-division.

The Legislatures may be convened within thirty days after the passage of the act, by the Governors elect. It is a pre-requisite that the State Legislatures shall adopt the Fourteenth Article, which fact it shall be the duty of the President to proclaim within ten days after official notification thereof.

The bill organizing Wyoming Territory was passed.

In the House, the Ohio contested election case resulted in the turning out of Morgan, (dem.), and putting in Delano, (rep.) Resolutions of respect to ex-President Buchanan, and appointing a Committee of seven to attend the funeral, were tabled—several members objecting to the declaration that the deceased's motives were "patriotic." The vote was 73 to 47. A resolution merely stating Mr Buchanan's death, and providing that the Speaker appoint a committee of seven, &c., was then passed—80 to 16.

Mr Paine, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the Arkansas Bill, as amended by the Senate, with an amendment. Mr Brooks objected, as the Reconstruction Committee had not ordered the report. The Speaker decided that the House had the control. The House refused to receive the report—55 to 56.

JUNE 4.—After electing George C. Gorham of California, Secretary of the Senate in place of Forney resigned, the Senate adjourned in honor of ex-President Buchanan.

In the House, on motion of Mr Stevens, the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the Arkansas bill, and asked a Committee of Conference.

The tax bill was resumed. Mr Allison, discussing revenue frauds, said: "Fraudulent practice has gone to such an extent, in Richmond, that even the Judicial ermine has been stained."

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Mecklenburg County. It appearing to the Justices who constitute the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County aforesaid, that a SPECIAL TERM of said Court, for the trial of Criminal Causes, is required for the public interest; it is therefore ordered by said Justices, that a Special Term of said Court, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of 1866-'67, providing for such Court, be held at the Court House in Charlotte on the 3d Monday in June, 1868. Jurors, witnesses & parties interested as prosecutors or defendants, are notified to attend. May 25, 1868. WM. MAXWELL, C. C. C.

News Items.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN OREGON.—The Oregon election has resulted in a Democratic triumph. The Democratic Congressman is elected by 1,000 majority. The Legislature and nearly all the County officers are Democratic. [Oregon went Radical last election, and is now represented by a Republican Congressman.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco, June 1.—There were two shocks of earthquakes here on Saturday night. They extended throughout Nevada. At Virginia City, the buildings were rocked and the people fled.

The States which have instructed for the nomination of Mr Pendleton are, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, California and Kentucky, and he is understood to be the first choice of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland and Tennessee.

The Mormons have succeeded in partially checking the ravages of the grasshoppers by placing traps along the line of country infested by them. From seven to eight bushels are caught daily in one of these traps.

Adventurers are never tired of searching for the North Pole. The German expedition to that icy region has sailed. They have taken vessels especially built for such a voyage, furnished with iron beams and plates capable of resisting a pressure of ice that would crush ordinary vessels. Their equipments are complete in every respect, and they are very sanguine of accomplishing great things. Such expeditions involve a heavy outlay and generally a considerable loss of life, while they seem to add nothing of value to the world's store of geographical or other information.

SAVANNAH, June 3.—There was a duel here to-day between two colored men, one of whom was killed.

Gen. Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is Gen. Grant's letter accepting the nomination for President:

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1868.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention, of the 21st of May inst., it seems proper that some statement of views, beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination, should be expressed.

The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe, express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere.

At times like the present, it is impossible, or at least, eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising. The views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall.

Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace! With great respect, your obt' servt.

U. S. GRANT.

The Bud Worm.

Our friend Dr Buic, has been investigating the natural history and habits of this destructive little insect, with complete success. In April last he found a stalk of corn with the heart cut out by a bud worm, and the insect itself was buried about two inches in the ground beside the stalk. The Dr took the worm and placed it in a glass jar, one-fourth filled with moist earth. Young stalks of corn, cabbage leaves and turnip tops were placed in this jar. The worm ate of each. After every eating, the worm changed its appearance. It changed first to the "cut worm," which has been generally regarded as a different insect. Its next form was that of the "collard worm," its color, from black to green, and its head disappearing. After eating, the bug would return and remain in the earth. After this last change he went into the heart of the stalk of corn, until it was entirely destroyed, when, becoming very unwieldy, it wobbled rather than burrowed, in the ground.

It remained in this state for five days, and on the sixth it had entirely shed its covering and was a fully developed moth, having four wings, the outer ones dark, the under ones light. Its appearance to us, as we saw it, is the same as the ordinary "candle moth," and is, beyond doubt, the same species of insect.

Dr Buic will continue his investigations, and when completed will give the benefit of his discoveries to the public. Other insects which infest our gardens are also receiving his attention.—Wilmington Journal.

NOTICE.

In connection with my Grocery Store (opposite the Presbyterian Church) I have fitted up a Work Shop, where I am ready to do any jobs in my line, such as Re-Painting and Re-Trimming Buggies and Carriages, repairing Saws, &c. I keep for sale Family Groceries of all kinds. W. S. WEARN.

Just Received,

Second supply of PRINTS—cheaper than ever. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO. Great Reduction of Prices. Give us a call. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO. June 1, 1868.

CITY BOOK STORE, And News Depot,

3 doors above T. W. Dewey & Co's Bank.

We have on hand and are constantly receiving all kinds of BOOKS; Writing, Wrapping, Drawing, Tissue and Wall PAPER; Pens, Inks, Pencils, Envelopes, Slates, Printing and Visiting Cards, Pictures and Picture Frames, Photograph Albums, Stereoscopes and Views, Baskets, Looking Glasses, Walking Canes; Chess, Draft Men and Boards; and in fact everything kept in a

First Class Book Store,

Which we offer at a reasonable profit, at wholesale and retail.

Newspapers & Magazines. In addition to our stock of Books, &c., we receive, daily, Northern Newspapers of all kinds containing the latest news, and all monthly Magazines with Fashion Plates.

Music.

Remember our Catalogue of Music; any piece selected will be ordered and sent at Catalogue prices. We will make special orders for anything in our line that we may not have on hand. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. May 25, 1868. JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1868.

The Days of Roman Chivalry Eclipsed Lions Conquered by a Woman!



Royal Bengal Tigers Subdued!! The Monster Loose in the Streets of Charlotte!

One Day Only, Tuesday, June 16, '68.

COLONEL C. T. AMES' New Orleans MENAGERIE, CIRCUS



TROPICAL AVIARY.

A TRIPLE CONFEDERATION, ALMOST illimitable in its resources, and more gorgeous and elegantly equipped than any kindred Exhibition extant.

The corps active numbers THIRTY-SEVEN ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTS, male and female representatives of the most elegant, graceful and pleasing Olympian Sports, including Equestrianism, Gymnastics, Pantomimes, Acrobatics and Athletics. Among the most distinguished of the Troupe are M^{rs} ESTELLE ZOYARRA, VICTORIA DE LEE, Madame ELIZABETH, M^r THOS. WATSON, M^r W. LAYLOR, M^r H. NEWIS, C^{MR}.

M^r HORACE SMITH, Signor TIBBS, M^r E. WINNE, M^r E. GOODING, M^r E. BAKER, Master GEORGE.

The CASTILLION BROTHERS, M^{rs} FRANK, And the TWO INTENSELY HUMOROUS CLOWNS, Bob Smith and Johnny Lawton.



The Zoological Department

Is of immense magnitude, and embraces hundreds of WILD BEASTS, Of almost every species and geographical range, from the ELEPHANT of the burning desert of Africa, to the WHITE BEAR of the Arctic Seas, or the BISON.



Of our own Western Wilds. To this is added an unusually large AVIARY, of most beautiful and brilliant Birds and Fowls, Monkeys, Apes and Baboons, in countless numbers, and every tribe.

A BAND OF MUSICIANS, That acknowledge no superior in the rendition of true harmony, led by the Lion Bugler, J. KINSLOE. PERFORMING HORSES, TRICK PONIES, EDUCATED MULES, ACTING MONKEYS, SAGACIOUS DOGS, &c.

THE ONLY Lion Enchantress in the World! THE BEAUTIFUL AND FAIRY-LIKE



Signorita Ella Eugenie, and the distinguished Naturalist and Accomplished Tiger Slayer

HERR ELIJAH LENGEL, Accompanies this Colossal Combination, and at each Exhibition displays their marvellous power, and indomitable courage, by entering the dens of the

Tigers, Lions, Panthers & Leopards. For List of Animals and general particulars, see Pictorial Posters, Descriptive Bills, Bulletins, &c.

THE GRAND PROCESSION, on the morning of the day of exhibition, will be unusually gorgeous and grand. In it will be borne two triumphal cars, on the top of one will be EUGENIE, surrounded by LIONS! On the other, seated side by side, LENGEL and a Royal TIGER, the only one of his species that ever permitted himself to yield to the will of man.

BEAR IT IN YOUR MIND, That this is strictly a Southern enterprise, and the Proprietor and Managers pledge themselves that the disreputable, or at least questionable, style of advertising, attractions they do not present, shall in no instance be resorted to by them, but that every promise made to the public shall be kept to the letter.

Admission 75c. Children 50c. OPEN AT 2 AND 7 P. M. June 8, 1868