

[Correspondence of the Western Democrat.]

Capture of a Horse Thief.

MONROE, N. C., June 23, 1868.
Ma. Editor:—Wishing to give the public generally some information of a horse thief whom I arrested in Lancaster District, S. C., about the 28th ult., I send you these lines.

On the 27th ult., a young man calling himself John Thompson called at Wm. P. Richardson's about 11 o'clock in the morning, and asked for his dinner, which, of course, was given him; he said that he was on his way to his home in Florida, and that he had come from Elmira Prison, N. Y.; that he was captured at Pocatigo, S. C., in time of the late war; that he was only 17 years old now; that he ran away from his father when he was 13 years old and joined the Southern army and there remained until he was captured at the place above mentioned, whence he was taken to prison. From sickness he had been unable to get home before this. He remained at Mr. Richardson's till evening, when he took up his valise and bade the family "good bye" and left as though he was going to start on his way home, but he was seen by some freedmen afterwards lurking about the premises of said Richardson.

Early on the night of the 27th ult., I was informed that some one had stolen Wm. P. Richardson's saddle mare, and I was requested to start immediately in pursuit of the thief. Accordingly, I and another young man by the name of James Griffin started in good speed in pursuit of the thief and rode hard till midnight when we overtook the thief and recovered the mare—the thief escaping hastily into the woods, leaving his valise. Having no blood-hounds, I fell upon another plan to capture the thief. We took the horses to the nearest house (Mr. Bowers') and there left them in care of Griffin, and I and Mr. Bowers went back to the place where the thief dropped his valise and there remained concealed in the bushes until daylight when the thief came walking out of his concealed position to get his valise, when we ordered his surrender. He surrendered and I took him to Monroe. This was about 15 or 18 miles below Wm. P. Richardson's on the old Rocky River road. He told me then that his name was Robert Thompson, and that he took the mare to hasten himself on his way home, and had done so several times before. Before I captured him I got his valise and examined its contents and found it to contain several suits of clothes, and among them I found some shirts marked with the name of George Lessene. The thief is now in Monroe Jail. He is of medium height, very slender, black hair, fair complexion, dark eyes and claims himself to be a very bad thief.

Yours in haste, H. HALE.

Veto of the Arkansas Bill.

On the 20th, the President sent to Congress his veto message of the Bill to admit the State of Arkansas under the Reconstruction Act. The Bill was then passed over the veto. The following is an abstract of the President's reasons for vetoing the Bill:

"The approval of this bill would be an admission that 'the act more efficiently governing the rebel States,' and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional, whereas the President's opinion is unchanged in this respect, but rather strengthened by the results attending their execution. If Arkansas is not a State, this bill does not admit her. If she is a State, no legislation is necessary to her representation in Congress. Each House, under the Constitution, judges of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and nothing is necessary to restore Arkansas but the decision, by each House, of the eligibility of those presenting credentials. This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution. Had it been adopted in 1865, instead of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous, restoration would long since have been accomplished.

The President again recommends the adoption of the Constitutional plan. The terms proposed are scarcely applicable to a Territory; and certainly not to a State, which has occupied a place in the Union over a quarter of a century. The President is unable to find authority for the conditions of the bill in the Federal Constitution. The elective franchise is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves. The bill fails to provide how Arkansas shall signify her acceptance of the fundamental conditions, nor does it prescribe penalties for their nullification. It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified, according to the law assumed to be in force before its adoption. The Constitution restricts the franchise, on its ratification, by tests unknown in the Reconstruction acts—among them the acceptance of the political and civil rights of all men.

It is well known that a large portion, if not a large majority, of the electors do not accept this test, and if applied to voters North, there is reason to believe that many of them would remain away from the polls, rather than comply with its degrading conditions. The President concludes: "Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the Constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition, what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow, and, if so, may we not dread, at some future day, a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures which look only to the present, and which may, in a few years, renew, in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness caused by the legislation which has proved to be ill-timed and unfortunate?"

[The bill admitting the other States has become a law by not being also passed over the President's veto.]

CONFIDENTIAL IN MISSISSIPPI.—Jackson, Miss., June 23.—Today, at 12 o'clock, Gen. Biddle, Commander of the Post, demanded the surrender of the Governor's office.—Gov. Humphreys having been removed by the District Commander, Gov. Humphreys refused to vacate. Gen. Biddle asked if he would have to use force in order to get possession. Gov. Humphreys replied that he would. Gen. Biddle then brought in a guard of soldiers, and took forcible possession of the office.

Gov. Humphreys has fitted up another room and claims to be Governor of Mississippi.

The property which Mr. Thomas Brown, lately murdered in Hampton Falls, Mass., inherited from his father was a pair of steers given to him when he was sixteen years old, and which he sold for \$100, putting the money at interest and keeping it there until at the time of his death, it had reached the sum of \$9,000.

The Federal Court.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.
The Circuit Court of the U. S. Judge Brooks presiding, after a session of more than three weeks with a heavy docket, adjourned on Wednesday last.

We learn that a case, which excited some interest, came up before the Court, a day or two ago. Several years before the war, a Northern man, calling himself Rev. John P. Nevill, settled in Raleigh, and became the purchaser of real estate and negroes. He did not claim connection with any Church here, but built him a house of worship and preached "on his own hook." In 1861, when the war broke out, Mr. Nevill, sympathizing with the North, left Raleigh and went to Minnesota, leaving an Agent to sell his real and personal property, including the negroes. The Agent, in obedience to instructions, sold the negroes at public auction, and Mr. W. F. Askew, of this city, became the purchaser of one of the negroes, a girl, for the sum of \$695, and, according to the terms of the sale, gave his note for the amount to the Agent. Under the sequestration acts of the then Confederate government, the Sequestration Agent or Receiver used the Agent for the delivery of the property or effects of the said Nevill, then an alien, in his hands, and obtained a decree of the Confederate Court to receive said property. Whether the note against Mr. Askew was all the funds or property of Nevill, in the hands of the Agent at the time, we are not advised, but the note of Mr. Askew was delivered up to the Sequestration Agent or Receiver, and afterwards collected the note from Mr. Askew.

Some time ago, Mr. Nevill commenced suit against Mr. Askew, in the Federal Court in this State, for the recovery of his property, which had been illegally sequestered. The case was brought: J. P. Nevill, of Minnesota, vs. Wm. F. Askew, of North Carolina, and regularly tried before Judge Brooks, at the session of the Circuit Court just ended.—Messrs. Phillips and Battle appearing for the plaintiff, and Col. Ed. Graham Haywood for the defence. The case was ably conducted on both sides, the question turning, in the mind of the Judge, only upon the point whether the note was a sealed note or otherwise, and he so charged the jury. Various other points were made by counsel, but were not noticed in the charge. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and Mr. Askew will, therefore, be compelled to pay the note twice. The defendant was, perhaps, entirely liable in the view of the fact that the Federal Court has heretofore universally decided that payments to Confederate Sequestration Receivers, being invalid, could not discharge the debt. The question, whether contracts for the purchase of slaves made in 1861 were valid, was not a point in the case.

We refer to this matter to show the utter want of consistency in many Radicals in regard to slavery. Mr. Nevill perhaps denounces slavery, with all its concomitants, as well as our former slaveholders, bitterly in Minnesota, and yet will sue a man, who bought his slave in North Carolina, and who held her until she was freed, having paid for her in Confederate times, and who now, after the loss of almost everything, is made to pay a second time for the slave, although the Radical party denounces all such debts as invalid, and denounces the men who attempt to collect them. Such is the Northern sense of justice. It is wrong to pay a Southern slaveholder for a negro you purchased of him, but it is all right when you bought the negro of a Northern slaveholder! So we go.

The Peaceable Condition of the South.

With the undoubted causes for irritation and excitement which exist in the unrebuilt States, it is a marvel how the Southern people keep so quiet and peaceable. Born with a love of freedom at once deep and ineradicable, and inheriting a repugnance to military oppression which the war of the Revolution developed and nurtured, we have seen them peaceably submitting to the yoke of the conqueror. Government changes their military dictators with all the facility of a prestidigitator, simply a "Hi presto!" being all that is required to displace a Sheridan and install a Hancock; it smashes down a Sickles and up springs a Canby; it upsets a Pope and out pops a Meade; and the people, save a few splutterings in some of the newspapers, are scarcely heard to murmur. Their civil officers are removed as easily as a Bergen farmer would cut down his drumheads in the fall. The military regulators change at pleasure all local officers—the mayors, sheriffs, aldermen, judges, and even the jurors, peeping the boxes of the latter occasionally with the sprinkling of blacks, thus savouring justice with a spice that must be extremely agreeable to any decent white man's taste.

In short the military authority in the South is absolute, penetrating social as well as public life, and every branch of society. Yet there is no trouble. The Southern people do not complain loudly. They are the most obedient people in the world, and there is no more peaceable country on the face of the globe than the South. Still, these people are so called rebels and ex-rebels, and the Radicals hold them up as monsters unsuitable for political consideration and even unfit for Christian burial. They even dispute their right to bestrew the graves of their fallen warriors with the garlands of remembrance and love. But any who visits the South at this time, and examines for himself, will find that those who fought the fiercest in fair fight against each other—from the North and from the South—are now the warmest friends, and all business enterprises undertaken in an honest and trustworthy spirit by Northern "boys in blue" are cordially welcomed and encouraged by Southern "boys in gray." It is the miserable, whining, hypocritical "carpet-bagger" who creeps into the South, like a thief at midnight into a dwelling, steals all he can lay his hands on, poisons the minds of a credulous people, and then crawls away, leaving the trail of his pestiferous presence to mark the path he has taken, who is now working the greatest evil to the Southern country. It is time the incubus was raised from that fair land, and her people allowed again to enjoy that liberty which their Revolutionary fathers fought to attain, and which has been chastened and refined and rendered more appreciable by the terrible ordeal they have recently passed through.—N. Y. Herald.

TRY IT.—A correspondent writes the New York Evening Post, that carbonic acid has recently been successfully used near Rahway, New Jersey, for the extermination of mosquitoes and flies. A small piece of cloth, saturated with the acid, was hung up in a room, and in two hours the flies had entirely disappeared. In the evening the acid was tried in the kitchen, where the mosquitoes were very troublesome, with like success. The remedy is certainly worth trying.

MISSISSIPPI.—A telegram, dated June 23, says that Mississippi has gone largely Democratic. The Constitution has been defeated by the colored vote.

North Carolina News.

SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK AT AUCTION.—137 shares of the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad (par value \$50) were sold for \$11 to \$11.121 per share; 10 shares Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at \$39.50, and 25 shares North Carolina Railroad (par value \$100) at \$18 per share.—Wilmington Journal.

CROPS.—The wheat harvest is now going on in this county, and we learn of many good crops, and some that are poor, but we think, the average will be fair. Where the wheat is good the grain is very heavy. Corn is doing well, and the late rains are bringing out the oats wonderfully. Grass and clover never were better, and a large crop of hay may be expected.—Statesville American.

WE learn from the Henderson Index that, on Saturday morning, the 20th, the valuable saw-mill property of Mr. S. R. Hunt, of Granville, was fired by some person or persons, and completely burned to the ground. No clue to the incendiaries.

THE Commencement exercises of Concord Female College, Statesville, took place week before last. The American speaks in the highest terms of the proficiency of the pupils, the ability of the Faculty, and the literary address by Rev. Dr. McPhail. Twelve young ladies graduated. With the late session closed the official connection of Rev. J. M. Caldwell with the institution, who goes to take charge of Edgeworth Female College at Greensboro, and Rev. E. F. Rockwell will assume the Presidency of "Concord," assisted by competent and well qualified Professors.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Our town was the scene of another conflagration on last night. About 2 o'clock this morning the barn on the premises of Mrs. Murphy, in the Eastern ward of the town, now occupied by J. M. McCorkle, Esq., was discovered to be on fire and was speedily consumed. Some \$10 worth of property only was destroyed with the building.—Salisbury North Star, 25th.

THE CASE OF RUFUS LUDWICK.—We mentioned the fact some time since that this case had been carried to the Supreme Court on a petition for a *supplicatio* and new trial upon the ground that the Court at which he was tried and convicted was not legally held. The Supreme Court has refused to grant the petition, consequently the sentence of the Court below will be carried into execution on Friday the 26th inst. On that day the wretched culprit will pay the extreme penalty of the law in cases of murder by being hanged by the neck until he is dead.—Salisbury North Star.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—We regret to learn that the store of Messrs. Durham & Moneay, at Clayton, was broken open on Wednesday night last, and a hoard of goods to the amount of \$100. Examination and enquiry were made, but no trace of the robbers could be found. An additional lock was put on the door and the windows more securely fastened. On Sunday night last, at about 1 o'clock, it is supposed a second attempt was made, when, it is believed, the effort failing, fire and combustibles were applied to the building, which, when the fire was discovered, was nearly consumed with all its contents. It is supposed that the stock of goods lost exceeded \$7,000.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Supreme Court of N. C.

The following opinions have been delivered: By Pearson, C. J.—In Korngay vs. Mack Williams, from Duplin, dismissing the bill; In Baie vs. Stewart and wife, from Richmond, demurrer overruled; In Blossom vs. Van Amringe, from New Hanover, order reversed, and decree according to the award; In Ransom vs. Lewis, from Tyrrell, no error, judgment affirmed; In State vs. Murray, from St. Paul, error, *venie de novo*; In Holmes vs. Sackett & Co., from Rowan, judgment reversed. By Battle, J.—In State vs. Ludwick, from Rowan, petition refused; In Sumpster vs. Piercey, from Cherokee, judgment affirmed; In Griffin vs. Griffin, from Robeson, judgment reversed; In DeRoset vs. Bradley, from New Hanover, judgment affirmed; In March & Hampton et al. vs. John W. Thomas, in Equity, from Davidson, error; In State vs. Caudle, from Yadkin, no error. By Reade, J.—In Taylor vs. Johnson, from Bertie; In Devines vs. Phillips, from Cumberland, error; In State vs. Hampton, from Guilford, error; In Gibson vs. Groner, from Cabarrus, error, *venie de novo*; In State vs. Harris, from Rowan, error, *venie de novo*; In Rhyne vs. Wiensner, from Lincoln, no error, judgment affirmed.

What is Protection.

It is the passage of laws interfering with the natural course of trade—laws that make the masses pay a higher price for articles made in this country than in foreign lands. That such regulations should increase the prosperity of a country is absurd. They do change the money of the many into the pockets of the few, and are in fact an enforced transfer of property from the poorer to the richer class of the community; this results in making the rich richer, and the poor poorer. It is not the working men who have ever consented willingly to this fraud; but they have in every case been induced to do so by the raising of other issues by those interested in swindling the laboring man out of his hard-earned wages. This has been the case in England and France, in which countries the light of intelligence is at last breaking upon the people, and they wonder now how they have been so long humbugged by those who have amassed fortunes out of their ignorant patriotism. In this country the party of privilege has climbed into power by the negro question. They excited the fanaticism of the people by all sorts of humbugs, while all the time they cared nothing for the poor negro, but were deceiving the people for the manufacturers of New England. These gentry are still endeavoring to humbug the people of the North about the freed negro after the same manner that they did about the slave. But they see now into the cheat and will say next Fall to these political quacks—"You fooled us once—that was your fault—if again, it will be ours."

TEXAS.—St. Louis, June 23.—A Texas writing to this city and urging the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Texas, says that between the Nueces and the Rio Grande rivers there are more than a million head of horned cattle and ten thousand horses and mules. The trade of San Antonio with Mexico amounts to \$8,000,000 annually. It would take a railroad fifty years to carry the cattle of Western Texas to St. Louis. The cattle in that country are killed for their hides alone. The writer says that such a railroad would not only make St. Louis the stock market of America, but would develop the finest copper, coal, and silver mines in the world.

Washington Items.

It is probable that a General Amnesty will be proclaimed on the Fourth of July.

The President has pardoned Confederate General Harry Heth.

The President has nominated Mr. Ervarts as Attorney General, and Gen. Milford as Collector of the third Virginia Revenue District.

Surratt has been discharged on the original indictment. He is held to \$20,000 bail on the new indictment. [Surratt was charged with complicity in the assassination of Lincoln, and there is more evidence against him than there was against his mother, who was brutally murdered by a military commission.]

Sumner's amendment to the bill protecting American citizens abroad erases the clause authorizing the President to imprison foreigners in retaliation. During the discussion, Sumner told Conkling that his manners suited the House better than the Senate.

The Senate rejected Gen. S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria.

The friends of President Johnson here claim that he will certainly receive the largest vote on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention.

The President has nominated Perry Fuller, of Kansas, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

War Anecdotes.

From the Land we Love for July. Rev. E. C., near Washington, D. C., tells an incident of a retreat of the army of our Northern brethren, after one of the great disasters in Virginia. He heard a demoralized squad of blue coats recounting their adventures and misadventures, when one of them said:

"Well, boys, there are only two persons on the earth or under the earth, I fear, and they are Stonewall Jackson and the Devil!"

We would say editorially, to the speaker on this interesting occasion, it is well that children do not always inherit the terrible qualities of their parents; otherwise you would have to fear Stevens, Stanton, Bingham, and many other legitimate sons of the numerous family of the latter individual, named above.

Maj. G. of Staunton, Virginia, gives an anecdote of Stonewall Jackson:

After the first battle of Fredericksburg, the General was riding with one of his Division commanders past an encampment at Corbin's Neck. The weather was horrible, and the men, without tents and with but few blankets, were stretched upon the ground, trying to keep warm before the log fires. The General's companion was deeply impressed with the suffering of the soldiers, and said with much feeling, "poor devils, poor devils." General J., instantly correcting him, said, "call them suffering angels."

This was the opinion held of the Southern soldier by Jackson, the man of prayer. Butler, the man of spoons, and the old negro-traders of the South, call them traitors.

The sister of a distinguished cavalry General sends us the following anecdote from Vicksburg:

After the fall of New Orleans my brother-in-law and family found a refuge in Jackson, Miss., where, purchasing a cottage in the suburbs, he made an effort to surround his family with the comforts of home, and to be in a measure self-subsistent, provided himself with cows, horses, poultry, &c. Feeling the war was to be of some duration, he also purchased supplies which he hoped to last him for a year or two. Quietly settled there, of course one of the most intense anxieties was to learn "the news." Every day the newspapers were eagerly devoured, or refugees questioned by the ladies of the family; and the outrages of the yankees, the burning and sacking of houses, the equipping themselves in ladies' clothing, tearing and destroying children's and babies' clothing, were recapitulated to my brother-in-law. He being a man full of chivalry and tenderness towards women and children, listened, but with an evidently doubting spirit, or would sometimes laugh at our credulity. But at last, on that memorable 14th of May, 1863, Gen. Grant made his appearance, with his army, at Jackson. Believing, as did almost every one, that it must be a mistake, that the yankees were not coming to Jackson, my brother-in-law remained until the last moment, until shell was falling almost in the yard, when being just outside our fortifications, he had to hurry his family into the carriage, in a hard rain, and leaving everything, took refuge in town, where there was at least safety from shot and shell. Three days afterwards, when the yankees had finished their work of burning and pillaging, and set their faces towards Vicksburg, my brother-in-law went out to look and see what was left to him. Not a vestige of anything movable remained; his wife's and children's clothes were gone or torn into ribbons, the house was stripped, the provisions gone, except half a barrel of sugar, which was polluted by them. An old negro man, who remained faithful, reported that he had several times set fire to the house, which he extinguished, but had washed their feet over the chimneys, letting the water run into them, and killed every living thing except one hen, which had escaped by hiding in the grass, and about fifteen chickens of from a week or two to a few days old, which were the remains of a hundred and fifty of the same ages. These were all trying to follow the old hen, who, under the circumstances, must have had a yankee cross in her eye, as she was pecking at them, while they were shy around with a truly orphan air. As he looked around upon the desolation I asked him what he thought of the yankees now? He gave a glance around and said, "I don't believe there is a man living damned enough here to tell the truth about them!"

A CONDITION WORSE THAN SOUTHERN SLAVERY EVER WAS.—The employment of children in the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of Massachusetts has again been brought before the Legislature of that State. The report shows that large numbers of children, ignorant and hopeless, are found toiling to the very verge and even beyond it, of physical endurance—slaves in all but the name—forcing from their bones products to further enhance stock and enlarge dividends. There are no less than 937 establishments employing children between 10 and 15 years of age. In some factories the agent found that children had been kept at work during entire nights. Of the mills employing children, thirty were found having them within their premises over sixty hours per week. In some establishments the children were barefooted, ill clad, unclean and pale looking. The facts and incidents, as given, are of a very painful and shocking character.—N. Y. Times.

The people who treat white children with the horrible cruelty described above, are the very same people who are constantly denouncing Southern people as barbarians.

Congress.

JUNE 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner reported the House bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, with amendments.

The Judiciary Committee was instructed to consider the expediency of allowing Indians to testify in murder and rape cases between themselves and the whites.

The Arkansas Senators were seated, on motion of Senator Howard, without a division.

After referring the credentials of the Arkansas delegation to the Election Committee, the House resumed the Tax Bill. An amendment, fixing the direct Whiskey tax at fifty cents, was adopted—87 to 37.

JUNE 24.—In the Senate, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association petitioned for ten thousand dollars appropriation.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Howard discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau in the represented States after the first of January, which was referred.

From the Military Committee, a bill, making eight hours a day's work in the government shops, passed—29 to 11.

In the House, the consideration of the Tax Bill was resumed. The amendments forbid the removal of whiskey from distilleries, under any circumstances, until the tax is paid; provide for a Superintendent of Revenue for each Federal Judicial District, to be nominated by the Revenue Commissioner and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and removes all Special and General Agents of the Treasury Department within 10 days of passage. The bill progresses very tardily.

The Senate bill, legalizing future gold contracts, meets opposition in the Ways and Means Committee.

JUNE 25.—In the House, Mr. Paine asked leave to introduce a bill, supplying the militia with arms. Mr. Elbridge demanded that it be read, when Paine withdrew it.

The Tax bill was resumed, and the amendments forbidding removals from distilleries, until the tax is paid, anything in the bill to the contrary notwithstanding, and allowing fifty cents drawback on exportations, were passed.

The veto of the omnibus bill was received, and the bill again passed both Houses by two-thirds.

Fire in Charleston.

A very destructive fire occurred in Charleston on Saturday night the 20th inst., whereby several valuable stores and stocks were consumed. It broke out about eleven o'clock in the wholesale paint and oil establishment of Holmes & Calder, No. 125 Meeting street, near Hasel.

It is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion in the centre of the main building. Besides the stores of Messrs. Holmes & Calder, those of Messrs. Campbell & Knox, Auctioneers, and Wm. L. Webb, crockery store, were destroyed. The buildings and stocks were insured.

The fire at one time threatened to become a most extensive conflagration, but was checked by the timely exertions of the fire department.

FILLIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.—New Orleans, June 23.—About one hundred arrests were made yesterday by the United States marshal of parties supposed to belong to a fillibustering expedition to Mexico in the interests of Santa Anna. There is considerable activity among United States officers on account of this and other similar reported expeditions. A motley crowd of about fifty of these arrested were found in one gang.

A Western widow, handsome and learned, manages a large farm, and she raised last year 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,200 of corn; has a large stock of hogs, sends fat cattle to the New York market, has abundance of flowers, apples, pears, strawberries and currants, keeps up with current literature—does not want to marry.

[Some man ought to make her marry.]

BINGHAM SCHOOL, Mebaneville, N. C. The Fall Term opens July 23d. Address, COL. WM. BINGHAM. June 22, 1868. 6w

DAVIDSON COLLEGE. The 30th Annual Commencement will be held on Thursday the 16th of July. The exercises of Commencement week will be as follows: July 9th, 10th and 13th, Examination of Classes Sunday 12th, Baccalaureate Sermon by President McPhail.

THURSDAY 14th, MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Wednesday 15th, 11 a. m., Annual Sermon before the Williams Association of Inquiry, by the Rev. Dr. GEORGE HOWE, of the Columbia Theological Seminary; 3 p. m., Oration before the Literary Societies, by the Rev. Dr. L. DABNEY, of Union Theol. Sem.; 7 p. m., Speeches by Representatives of the Societies. Thursday, Orations by Junior and Senior Classes and Confering of Degrees. The public is invited to attend. By order of the Faculty, W. G. RICHARDSON, Clerk. June 22, 1868. 4w

Dissolution of Copartnership. The firm of BOYD & MOODY was dissolved on the 15th of June, 1868. Those indebted to the late firm will please call and settle with M. D. L. MOODY. W. BOYD. M. D. L. MOODY. June 22, 1868.

236 HIDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES, just received per Brig John Balch from Cordenas, for sale at lowest rates by WORTH & DANIEL, WILMINGTON, N. C. June 22, 1868. 2w

LIME! LIME!! 2500 BARRELS FRESH STONE LIME, daily expected per Schooner Clara Belle from Rockport, Me. Orders will be filled from wharf at reduced price. WORTH & DANIEL, WILMINGTON, N. C. June 22, 1868. 2w

A New Arrival of GROCERIES AT J. Y. BRUCE & CO'S BRICK STORE, ON TRADE STREET, Consisting of COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, MACKEREL, LEATHERS, SODAS, WHISKEYS, &c. And everything in the Grocery line, which we offer as low as they can be sold in the market. W. H. H. GREGORY, Agent. June 22, 1868.

Put it on Record.

Hon. Mr. Munger, of Ohio, has three times charged the following from his seat in the House of Representatives. It is time the matter should be looked into:

"I can prove by the testimony of officers of high position, both of the United States and Confederate troops, that the proposition was made by the Confederate Government to pay three times the price in gold, cotton, and tobacco, for medicines for our soldiers at Andersonville and other Southern prisons; that those medicines should be put under charge of Federal surgeons, and be by them taken in person to the different Southern prisons, and used and distributed to and for the use of Union prisoners alone; this offer was made by the so-called Confederate Government through the proper officers to the proper officers of our Government, and was communicated by these latter officers to the proper head of our Government, and that no response nor attention was paid to the proposition, although our soldiers were dying in those prisons for want of medicine, and the Confederate Government informed the proper officers of this Government of that fact in connection with the proposition. I can prove that these propositions were received by our officers, when transmitted to the proper authorities, and that they never received any response."

[And yet the Southern people are charged with starving and ill-treating Northern prisoners.]

Yarns and Sheetting, 5 Bales Cotton Yarns, assorted numbers, 10 Bales 4-4 Sheetting. On consignment and for sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. June 22, 1868.

Ales and Wines, 10 Barrels genuine Scotch Ale, in pints, 25 Cases Claret and Sherry Wine, And other reasonable beverages for sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. June 22, 1868.

Milch Cows, Two good MILCH COWS are offered for sale—with young calves. Apply at this Office or to Dr. T. K. Cureton. June 22, 1868.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. H. & B. Emanuel, Adjoining the Mansion House, Offer their extensive STOCK, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Farming Implements, &c., &c., to Planters, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the growing crop. June 15, 1868. 4w

WHEAT! Wheat Wanted. The highest cash price will be paid for good Wheat, in any quantity, by J. Y. BRUCE & CO. May 18, 1868.

DISSOLUTION. The Firm of JAMES HARTY & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle with James Harty. JAMES HARTY. J. B. PALMER. June 1, 1868.

JAMES HARTY, (Next Door to the Court House.) Would respectfully inform the public that he will sell his Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, At Cost, as he is going exclusively into the China and Crockery and House Furnishing Goods. June 8, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

Salt! Salt! 2,000 SACKS GENUINE LIVERPOOL SALT, 2,000 Sacks American Salt. Large, full sacks in prime order momentarily expected, and for sale at lowest current prices. Orders for lots of 100 sacks or over, received before discharge of vessels, will be filled at extremely low prices. O. G. PARSLEY & CO. WILMINGTON, N. C. June 15, 1868. 1m

J. E. BRITTON, PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, Trade Street, over McMurray, Davis & Co., CHARLOTTE, N. C. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Work satisfactorily executed and at moderate charges. June 22, 1868.

THE CITY DRUG STORE or Kilgore & Cureton, No 2, Granite Row, next to the Express Office and opposite the Mansion House. A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be sold at low prices as any other house. B. F. KILGORE, M. D. T. K. CURETON, M. D. June 15, 1868.

Sugar of Lemon, Nice for making lemonade, at the June 15, 1868. CITY DRUG STORE.

NEW BOOKS! GOOD BOOKS!! and Cheap Books!!! Just received at Tiddy's "New Book Store," Bibles of all sizes, from the largest to the smallest. All prices, to suit every body.

Prayer Books, A handsome assortment, most really elegant, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, both in style and price. Hymn Books—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Lutheran, all the different sizes published, can be found at our store.

Albums, We have the handsomest and most complete assortment ever offered in this market, which we offer at remarkably low prices. They are Lippincott's make, and have the patent hinge, which, with ordinary use will last always, and a little longer.

Catholic Books, Mission Book, Flowers of Piety, Christian Guide (3 styles), Key of Heaven, Path to Paradise, Gems of Devotion. Our Miscellaneous stock is large, every one can find something to read, for a small sum. We charge nothing for showing our goods—call and examine whether you want to buy or not. Our stock of School Books is now complete. Wholesale buyers and Teachers buying for Schools will certainly find it to their advantage to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

Stationery, Something nice just received in the Stationery Line. Stamped initial paper with envelopes to match, put in neat one quire Boxes. A full line of fancy and plain Paper and Envelopes. We have a full stock of Job Office Material, such as Bristol Board, Printer's Blanks and China Cards, all sizes and qualities, Paper, Flatcap, Foolscap, Letter and Note, Plain. Book, News and Wrapping Paper at Manufacturers prices. All we ask is an inspection of stock and prices, as we will not be undersold. TIDDY & BRO. The highest price paid in Money for clean Cotton and Linen Rags at the New Book Store, June 15, 1868.