[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]

Commencement at Davidson College.

MR. EDITOR:—The 30th Annual Commencement has come and gone, and with it came and went, perhaps, the most respectable assemblage that has ever been witnessed at Davidson College. It looked more like reconstruction than anything which has hitherto occurred. As you and many of your readers were not present to see and hear for yourselves, a brief account of what was said and done will not be out of place

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the Annual Sermon before the Williams' Association of Enquiry was preached by the Rev. Dr. Howe of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. The object of the Association is to enquire into the condition and promote the work of Foreign and Domestic Missions. The text of Scripture selected for the occasion is found in the 26th chapter and 19th verse of the Acts of the Apostles: "Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the Heavenly vision."

The venerable Divine delineated with great force and beauty the early instruction of Saul of Tarsus, his persecutions of the church, his conversion and subsequent ministry. The well drawn picture was not without effect. The life and character of the great Apostle to the Gentiles—the first missionary—was a fitting introduction to an account of the progress and present condition of the missionary work. The carefully collected statistics presented many facts which were as striking as they were interesting and gratifying, and which certainly removes the too common impression, not to say reproach, that the good accomplished by missionary operations is altogether inadequate to the means employed. Publication of the sermon would throw much light upon the subject of which it treats, and would doubtless tend to aid and encourage the great work of disseminating the gospel of "peace and good will toward men" among the nations which have long been and are still deprived of its blessings.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Rev. Dr. Dabney of Union Theological Seminary, delivered the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies. His subject was "the danger and duty of the young men of the South." He was listened to with attention and frequently greeted with applause. As the Address will be published, I shall not do the distinguished orator the injustice of attempting a synopsis of it.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., the representatives of the two Literary Societies delivered original speeches.

First speaker—Mr John F. Cannon, of Mecklenburg county, representative of the Eumenean Society—subject, The Scholar.

Second speaker—Mr S. Henry Bell, of New Hanover county, representative of the Philanthropic Society—subject, Pleasure to be deduced from Books.

Third speaker—Mr Edwin W. Kerr, of New Hanover county, representative of the Eumenean Society—subject, The duties of young men.

Fourth speaker—Mr William A. Milner, of Georgia, representative of the Philanthropic Society—subject, Eloquence.

Fifth speaker—Mr Robert B. McAlpine, of Arkansas, representative of the Eumenean Society—subject, Authors and their influence.

Sixth speaker—Mr Romulus M. Tuttle, of Alexander county, representative of the Philanthropic Society—subject, The Crusades.

The commencement exercises on Thursday, the 16th, were as follows:

Latin Salutatory by A. C. Wharton of Yadkin county.

Oration—"Permanence of Literary Fame"—A. C. Wharton.

Oration—"Every man the Arbiter of his own Destiny"—Alexander R. Banks of S. Carolina.

Oration—"Interesting Phenomena of the Sea"—W. H. Davis of Salisbury.

Oration—"The Literary Prospects of the South"—John L. Verner of South Carolina.

Oration—"North Carolina or a little about it"—F. Brevard McDowell of Iredell county.

Oration—"The Influence and Benefit of Knowledge"—Alfred J. Morrison of Lincoln county.

Oration—"Ancient and Modern Science"—Wm. H. Verner of South Carolina.

Oration—"Mathematics and Religion"—John W. Davis of Salisbury.

Oration—"The Anglo Saxon Race"—Paul P. Wynne of South Carolina.

Conferring Degrees upon the Graduating Class.

Valedictory by A. Ross Kennedy of S. C.

Robert H. Morrison, Jr., one of the Graduating Class, was too unwell to deliver the speech which he had prepared for the occasion, but was on the stage with his class-mates and received his Diploma.

The speeches were all highly creditable to the young gentlemen, both in composition and declamation. They were all listened to with attention and approbation. The Valedictory was in good taste and in good spirit, and was well delivered. It was in fact a decided success. The speech of John W. Davis was compact in its logic, easy and elegant in its diction, and is justly regarded as the highest intellectual effort of the occasion. "A little about it," was a good speech. It was easy, natural and unforced; it was humorous and well-timed; it fell in among its grave companions to the relief and delight of the large audience who received it with applause. A striking feature of it was, that every one who knows the speaker, and heard the speech, knew that it was the production of his own mind. I might name other speeches of merit; but where all are meritorious, it is difficult to distinguish.

It has been remarked that there was a tone of piety in most of the speeches quite unusual upon occasions of the kind. This is doubtless but the out-croppings of those sentiments of religion which are cultivated and cherished with so much interest and hope in an institution which was designed and consecrated by the prayers of its founders to be a fountain of learning and piety.

The Brass Band of the old Thirteenth N. C. Regiment was present and played its part well. After the Literary exercises were over, it discoursed sweet music in the illuminated grove between the Halls of the two Societies to the entertainment of the social gatherings in the illuminated Halls and the promenades surrounding them.

The Trustees and friends of the Institution have greater confidence in its success now than at any time heretofore. The exercises will be resumed in the Fall at the regular time with a prospect of a large increase in numbers, but Davidson College will not again witness such a display of beauty and fashion of elegance and refinement, of good will, good manners and good eating, until the return of the next Commencement.

A SPECTATOR.

HUNG BY A MOB.—Cincinnati, July 22.—The three men implicated in the recent express robbery near Seymour, Indiana, were hung by a mob.

[If this hanging had occurred in a Southern State you would have heard a general howl about rebellion, resistance to law, &c.]

Legislature of North Carolina.

In the House, on Monday the 20th, Gen. Laflin introduced a resolution directing the Governor to call upon Gen. Grant for two Regiments of U. S. troops to be stationed in this State. This resolution created considerable discussion—the colored members opposing it on the ground that they could not trust U. S. soldiers, but preferred to have the Militia armed. The resolution was finally laid on the table by a vote of 45 to 36.

The bill declaring all municipal offices in cities, towns and incorporated villages vacant, and authorizing the Governor to appoint such officers, to hold until the 1st Monday in January next, when an election shall be held, was passed.

The Bill directing how County Officers shall qualify has been passed by both Houses, and is now a law. It will be found in another column.

On Tuesday, the 21st, nothing was done in the House of importance. In the Senate, the bill declaring the municipal offices of towns and cities vacant, and authorizing the Governor to appoint said officers, was discussed. Messrs. Osborne, Love and Ellis showed its unconstitutionality beyond a doubt, but the majority passed it notwithstanding. The radical members voted against giving the people the privilege of electing officers immediately.

On Wednesday, 22d, in the Senate the Resolution instructing the Code Commissioners to report a bill regarding "Registration for the State, was passed.

The resolution allowing *per diem* and mileage to those Senators who are banned by the Howard amendment, was rejected.

The resolution on adjournment, proposing to adjourn on the 10th of August, to meet again on the 10th of November, was amended, and passed.

The resolution instructing the Committee on Military affairs to report a bill for the organization of the State militia, passed. The bill providing for filling vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in Article 7 of the Constitution of North Carolina: Mr Robbins offered to amend the title of the bill, so as to read, "*An act to make the Governor Dictator.*" The Speaker ruled that it was not in order to amend the bill on its third reading, and the question recurring on the passage of the bill on its third reading, the ayes and nays were called and the bill passed.

In the House, the Speaker announced the resolution offered by Mr Downing, declaring offices, to which persons banned by the 14th Article had been elected, vacant, and conferring upon the Governor the power to fill by appointment, as the special order for that hour. After some discussion, a substitute, which had been previously introduced by Seymour, was adopted. (The substitute empowers County Commissioners to summon before them the various county officers elected and question them as to their competency to hold office under the Howard Amendment. If they are found to be disqualified, the "Governor" shall fill the vacancies.

Mr Vest introduced a bill in relation to the meeting of the County Commissioners—fixing their pay at $3 per day, while engaged in transacting business, and 5 cents mileage. The bill was ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, 23d, both Houses passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr Hall, Senator from Sampson, and then adjourned without transacting any other business.

Cheering.

The Missouri Republican says cheering accounts reach it from all quarters in regard to the success of the Seymour and Blair ticket. It says:

"Everywhere it appears to be felt that unless Radicalism is defeated in the present Presidential contest, there will never be another Presidential election, but that the Republic will have been lost forever, and given over to a military domination. The purpose of the people is evidently deep and resolute to step forward in this crisis and literally save the country. Hundreds of changes have already come to our own knowledge among those who have been heretofore acting with the Republican party, supposing it to be a loyal, an honest and a decent party, but who have become disgusted with its false pretences, its corruption, its recklessness and its profligacy. The defection in the Republican or Radical ranks is really amazing, and it is fast becoming a route and a panic."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes to that paper on the 14th instant as follows, regarding politics in New York:

"The only noteworthy incident in politics today is a remarkable editorial in the Sun, of this morning, coming to the conclusion, after a careful survey of the field, that "the cause of the Republicans, in this State, is simply hopeless," and that "the Democracy must carry New York in spite of everything." The significance of this declaration is in the fact that the Sun is a warm partisan of the Republican candidates."

One of the Members.

A white man named Bowen is one of the Representatives from South Carolina in Congress. When he was admitted to his seat last week, Mr Mullins (a Northern member) opposed it and gave a statement of Bowen's character as follows:

"Mr Bowen was born in Ohio; went to South Carolina ten or fifteen years ago, and when the rebellion broke out he voluntarily went into the Confederate service, and accepted a commission as Captain. He was subsequently promoted to Major, probably for his gallantry in shooting down Union men. While a Major he (Mullins) was reliably informed that Bowen killed his rebel Colonel, but about that he (Mr M.) would not complain. For this act Bowen was incarcerated and put in irons, but was released when the Federal troops advanced. He then had one of two things to do, either to be hung or join the Federal forces He did the latter and he (M.) was informed by Gen. Sickles himself, that in the Federal army he, Bowen, acted so badly that he had to be incarcerated by Federal authority. When the war was over, he became a Radical, and adopted the faith of franchise for the black man. He had no disposition to oppose the pardon of men who showed proper penitence; but he would not reward treason by making these people rulers over us as soon as they came back. He doubted very much whether the House was pursuing the proper policy in this matter."

Gen. Forrest, in a speech before the Tennessee Democratic Convention, said:

But I am not going to consider myself as an outcast, or to ignore my duties as a representative man in the community in which I live. That community sent me here, and I come to do my best. The man who thinks I could go back upon myself, or my parole, or who distrusts my intentions, does not know me; and I will say that if any foreign nation should levy war on the United States, I will engage to get up a bigger and better fighting command out of my grey jackets to serve under the old flag than any radical in America.

Important Act to County Officers.

The following Act has passed both Houses of the Legislature:

An Act to provide for the Qualification of certain Officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners elect in each County respectively, to meet immediately and designate one of their number who shall at once go before a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, United States Commissioner, or any other officer of the United States authorized to administer an oath, and be qualified by taking the oath prescribed in section four, article six of the Constitution of this State, and the County Commissioner thus qualified, shall forthwith proceed to qualify in like manner the other four Commissioners elect.

Sec. 2. That the Board of County Commissioners being thus constituted, shall, without delay, proceed to qualify in like manner as aforesaid, each and all the County officers elected or appointed, including Justices of the Peace and Constables, and shall take the bonds required by law, as specified in the Revised Code for the due discharge of their duties, from such of these officers as are or may be required by law to give such bonds, and shall cause the said bonds to be recorded by the Register of Deeds in a separate book to be known as the Registry of Official Bonds, and the original of said bonds shall also be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, except the bond of said Clerk of the Superior Court, which shall be filed in the office of Register of Deeds, and no officer shall be surety on any bond required to be filed in his office: Provided, The Sheriff shall execute three several bonds payable to the State of North Carolina; one in the sum of twice the amount of the County and poor taxes for the preceding year, conditioned for the collection, payment and settlement of the County and poor taxes as required by law; one in the sum of twice the amount of the public taxes paid by the County for the preceding year, conditioned, for the collection, payment and settlement of the public taxes as required by law: Provided further, That neither of the aforesaid bonds shall exceed the amount as required by existing law. And the third in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned as follows: "the condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas, the above bounden—— is elected and appointed sheriff of——county,——if therefore, he shall well and truly execute and due return make of all process and precepts to him directed, and pay and satisfy all fees and sums of money by him received, or levied by virtue of any process, into the proper office into which the same by the tenor thereof ought to be paid, or to the person or persons to whom the same shall be due, his, her, or their executors, administrators, attorneys, or agents, and in all other things well, truly and faithfully execute the said office of sheriff during his continuance therein, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect: Provided, Those commissioners and other county officers who have heretofore been qualified by other means than those prescribed in this Act, shall requalify according to the provisions of this Act; but all official acts done by such officers heretofore, in good faith, shall be deemed valid in all respects.

Sec. 3. That a majority of the Board of County Commissioners shall have power to perform the duties imposed by this act upon said Board. The sufficiency of any bond required by this act, shall be certified by endorsement of such bond by each member of said Board assenting thereto, and if any bond with insufficient sureties be taken of any officer by said Board, or by a majority acting for them, each and every member of the Board assenting to such sufficiency, shall himself be liable in all respects, as a surety on such bond, and subject to suit as such, by any person entitled to sue on said bond, but the Commissioners shall not be liable if they act in good faith, and the bond is sufficient when taken.

Sec. 4. That if any of the aforesaid county officers elected or appointed, shall fail to give a sufficient bond or bonds, as required by this act, within twenty days after receiving notice from the aforesaid Board to appear and qualify, it shall be the duty of said Board to declare the office of the said officer elected or appointed, vacant, and to take such action at once as may be necessary to have said vacancy filled in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 5. That the solicitor in each judicial district of the State shall be qualified by the Judge of the Superior Court of said judicial district by taking the oath aforesaid and if there be no Judge in the judicial district, then the solicitor may be qualified by the Judge of some other judicial district; and if any Solicitor elect shall, for insufficient reasons, fail to qualify within twenty days after notice from the Judge of said district to appear and qualify, it shall be the duty of the Judge aforesaid to declare the office of said officer elect, vacant, and to report the said vacancy to the Governor.

Sec. 6. All officers herein mentioned, including the County Commissioners when they are qualified as herein directed, shall be furnished by the authority qualifying them with certificates duly signed, stating the fact of their having been qualified and the date when, together with the office to which each has been qualified, which certificates shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, who shall endorse upon each certificate the book and page of the book on which the same is recorded.

Sec. 7. That all persons now holding offices of trust or profit in this State shall, immediately after demand is made and the aforesaid certificate of qualification is exhibited to them by their successors, chosen under the present Constitution of this State, turn over to their said successors, all moneys, books papers, processes, executions, lists of taxes collected and uncollected, County and State, for the year 1868, and all other effects whatsoever, pertaining to their respective offices, taking receipts for the same, but such officer is hereby authorized to retain the fees and commissions accrued up to the time of transfer: *Provided*, that within the meaning of this section, the Register of Deeds shall be deemed the successor of the late County Register, and the County Treasurer shall be deemed the successor of the County Trustee.

Sec. 8. No person prohibited from holding office under any State, by section 3 of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article 14, shall qualify under this act, or hold office in this State.

Sec. 9. That any person now holding an office of trust or profit who shall wilfully fail or refuse to comply with the requirements of section 7, in relation to turning over the appurtenances of his office to his successor, under the present Constitution of this State, or shall violate section 8 of this act, shall be liable to indictment for a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor over five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. That all laws and part of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its ratification.

An Act in Relation to Marriage License.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the duty of issuing Marriage License in each county respectively, and fees allowed by law for the performance of said duty, shall appertain to the Register of Deeds.

Sec. 2, That the Register of Deeds shall be liable to the same penalties for failure or refusal to issue said License to persons properly applying therefor, as have heretofore attached to the County Court Clerk for similar default.

Sec. 3. That Magistrates and Ministers of the Gospel who solemnize any marriage shall make their return of the License and Certificate to the Register of Deeds, who shall file and record the same in the manner heretofore required to be done by the County Court Clerk.

Sec. 4. That until the qualification of the Register of Deeds, in each county, the late Clerk of the County Court thereof shall continue to issue Marriage Licenses as heretofore, only signing himself as "Late Clerk" of the County Court.

Sec. 5. That this Act be in force from and after its ratification.

An Act in Relation to Municipal Officers.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact as follows: That all municipal offices in all towns, cities and incorporated villages in the State, which have been filled under the Provisional Government since the close of the war by election or appointment, be and are hereby declared vacant, and the Governor is directed hereby to fill such offices with appointees, who shall hold such offices and discharge the functions thereof until an election may be held under the Constitution of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. That in all towns, cities and incorporated villages, an election for municipal officers shall be held on the first Monday of January next, and regularly each year thereafter.

Sec. 3. The officers to be appointed by the Governor shall attend to the registration of voters in said municipal corporations, and hold the elections above provided for.

Sec. 4. All charters, laws, acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are repealed.

Sec. 5. Any provisional officer refusing to comply with the provisions of this act, and deliver his office, books, papers, records, &c., to his successor duly elected, or appointed and qualified, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not more than five thousand nor less than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

North Carolina News.

☞ Robt. M. Douglas, Esq., (son of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.) has arrived in the City and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Private Secretary to Gov. Holden. Mr D. is a young gentleman of talents, and will, no doubt, make an excellent officer.

W. R. Richardson, Esq., late acting Private Secretary, has entered upon his duties as "Clerk of the Executive Department," a position which his long experience has rendered him eminently qualified to fill.—*Raleigh Standard.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Lorenzo D. Hall, Senator from the county of Sampson, died very suddenly at his lodgings, in this city, on yesterday afternoon. He had eaten a hearty dinner, we learn, and soon thereafter fell dead,—we presume of apoplexy.—*Raleigh Sentinel, 23d.*

Mr Green of Stanley, another member, had his leg broken by being thrown from a buggy.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr Daniel Leonard was instantly killed in Rowan county, on the 14th inst., by the bursting of the cylinder of a threshing machine, by the centrifugal force caused by its great speed. A day or two before, Jacob Shuping, of the same county, had his leg broken by an accident, in taking a threshing machine off a wagon.

Jno. Lindsay, only son of Robert Lindsay, Esq., of Greensboro, had his body severed in twain by a circular saw, in Tennessee, a few days since.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the barn of Mr Abel Morgan, of this county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, and with it his entire crop of wheat. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary—*Salisbury North State.*

BANKRUPTCY.—Col. A. W. Shaffer who has been Register in Bankruptcy in the 6th Congressional District of North Carolina, has succeeded Col. John T. Deweese as Register in Bankruptcy in this District. He will visit Charlotte once a month, probably about the 15th, to attend to matters in Bankruptcy in that District.—*Raleigh Standard.*

HALIFAX COUNTY.—A Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held in Halifax this week, by Judge Mitchell. There are thirty-one negroes in jail waiting trial, eight of whom are accused of murder.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 22.—The new Sheriff has appointed two negroes and one white Deputies. A negro Deputy is to be Jailor.

Refreshing rains in this section in time to save most of the crops. Corn, in some localities, was hopelessly ruined before the rain fell.

Political excitement is high. It will probably surpass that of 1840, before the close of the campaign.

☞ We learn that the merchants and others, about Greensboro', are so much opposed to the proscriptive spirit which it is understood will prevail on the N. C. Railroad, that they are *determined*, if that spirit is carried out, to transfer their business in a great measure to the Piedmont Road.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

☞ On last Sunday night, the 19th inst., one of the most daring and successful burglaries was committed. The store of Messrs. A. J. Yorke & Co., was broken into, and a large amount of goods of every description was taken therefrom. The store was entered by breaking into the front window, and removing the cross bar. Messrs. Yorke & Co., do not exactly know the amount stolen, but the loss is estimated at from $300 to $500.—*Concord Press.*

Distressing Accident.

A Husband Shoots his Wife for a Burglar.

A distressing accident occurred in this city on the night of Friday, 17th, by which a wife was accidently shot, and it is feared fatally injured, by a husband, who is driven almost to distraction by this unfortunate occurrence. The parties are Mr and Mrs. John McAvoy, who reside on Second, between Brunswick and Bladen streets. It seems that the night previous the house immediately adjoining Mr McAvoy's residence was robbed. His vigilance was thus aroused in more than an ordinary degree, and on the night of the accident he imagined that he heard some one in the house, and arousing his wife, he communicated his impression to her. He thought too that he distinguished the sound of human voices whispering. Seizing his pistol from the pillow under which it lay, Mr McAvoy proceeded to the top of the staircase, just behind the head of his bedstead, in the attempt to discover something further. His wife, whom he left on the couch, had by this time gotten up, and after looking around in the dark, approached her husband from the other side of the bed near the staircase where he was standing. Seeing the object approaching him, and thinking his wife still in bed, Mr McAvoy supposed it to be a burglar and crying, "I've got you now," fired. His wife fell, crying out, "Oh you have shot me." The pistol was charged with a ball and a few small shot, which entered the breast of Mrs. McAvoy, and passing through the lungs, lodged just under the skin near the small of the back. Surgical aid was obtained and the ball extracted. The condition of the sufferer is critical and it is feared she will not recover. The husband is in despair and well-nigh distracted. Mr and Mrs. McAvoy are both highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, who sympathize with them most deeply.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FIRE.—We learn that the residence, together with all the household furniture, of Dr. J. N. Nesbit, situated about 13 miles North of this place, was consumed by fire on Saturday night the 18th.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

Emigration to America.

The emigrants to this country from 1790 to January 1st, 1868, according to a recent statement of the bureau of statistics, have reached the large number of 6,701,481. The number of emigrants arriving in this country during the year 1867 was about 300,000, of whom 251,753 arrived at New York, 10,207 at Boston, 9,387 at Baltimore, 5,001 at San Francisco, 3,764 at Portland, and the remainder at other ports. During the last six months prior to the 1st of January, 1868, 137,000 arrived in this country. The principal ports from which these emigrants departed were Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg, Glasgow, London and Havre. The nationalities of these people, who came to this country during the last year, were as follows: About 125,000 were from Great Britain and Ireland, principally from Ireland; 124,806 were from Germany, 5,236 from France; 3,938 from China and Japan, and the remainder from other portions of the world. Of the total emigration to the United States during the last year, nearly nine-tenths were under forty years of age; their avowed avocations were as follows: 30,120 were farmers, 60,490 were laborers, 24,572 were mechanics, 13,947 were merchants, 8,458 were miners, and the occupations of the remainder were not given.

Serious Riot in Texas.

GALVESTON, July 17.—On the evening of the 15th, a riot commenced at Millican, on the Central Railroad. A mob of about twenty-five negroes, led by a white school teacher and a negro preacher, named Brooks, attempted to hang a man named Wm. Holiday, but white citizens prevented the execution, and, headed by the sheriff and bureau agent, attempted to suppress the mob, which resulted in the death of ten or twelve negroes. On the 16th the number increased on both sides, and skirmishing occurred during the day. The casualties are estimated at twenty-five. A small body of troops arrived late last night and dispersed the rioters, killing three negroes. The latter, numbering three to five hundred, had fortified themselves three miles from Millican, and refused to lay down their arms till the troops dispersed them. The entire loss is fifty or sixty. The difficulty arose from the suspicion that a negro member of the Loyal League had been hung, but who has been found.

Thad Stevens Right for Once.

Thad Stevens made a speech in Congress on Friday, on the payment of five twenty bonds in gold, in the course of which he said:

"What was that law? That the interest should be paid up to a certain time at 6 per cent in coin. After the bonds fell due they would be in money, just as the gentleman from Illinois (Ross) understood it; just as he (Mr Stevens) understood it; just as all understood it when the law was enacted; just as it was explained on the floor a dozen times by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. If he knew that any party in the country would go for paying in coin that which was payable in money, thus enhancing the debt one-half; if he knew there was such a platform and such a determination on the part of his own party, he would, with Frank Blair and all, vote for the other party. He would vote for no such swindle on the tax-payers of the country. He would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bondholders and millionaires. He repeated (though it was hard to say it,) that even if Frank Blair stood on the platform of paying according to the contract and if the Republican candidate stood on the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount agreed to be paid to them, and of taxing his constituents to death, he would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Seymour was on the ticket. (Much excitement and sensation.)

Mr Ross—The Democratic doors are still open, and the gentleman can be taken in."

THE POSITION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—Chief Justice Chase declared to-day to a Western friend that while he could not personally accord with the resolution against the reconstruction acts, and believed that the present constitutions South ought to stand till changed by the people of each State, (all voting,) yet he was a Democrat, a State rights Democrat, and in full sympathy with the Democratic party.—*Wash. Dispatch to N. Y. Herald.*

ATTENTION!

North, South, East or West,
Will here look for STAMPING best;
Prices low and patterns new,
Here the greatest choice find you,
J. R. HECKSCHER.

ALSO,

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Wearing Apparel for family use,
Come and purchase whatever you choose.
J. R. HECKSCHER,
Under the Democrat Office.

July 20, 1868 3m

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!

Purple Top, White Norfolk, White Globe, Large Yellow or Golden Globe, Ruta Baga, and other varieties, just arrived and for sale at the Corner Drug Store, by

July 20, 1868. J. H. McADEN.

Notice to Debtors.

In order to help those that I thought deserved help, I credited a number of persons during the past year. I now need the money, and respectfully call on those indebted to me to come forward and settle. I shall be obliged to enforce collection where no disposition is shown to pay up.

July 20, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

This Institution will be re-opened on the first Monday of September, with a full corps of Teachers. The entire expense for a Session of Twenty Weeks of Tuition with Board, Washing and Contingent Fee will be, according to classes, either 105, or 110, or 116 Dollars if paid in advance, or 116.50, or 121.50, or 126.50 Dollars, if paid half in advance. Moderate extra charges will be made for Ancient and Modern Languages, for Music, drawing and Oil Painting.

For Circular address,

J. M. M. CALDWELL,
July 13, 1868 6w Greensboro, N. C

GROCERIES.

50 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 Boxes Havana Sugars,
12 Chests Imperial Tea,
30 Barrels "A," "B" and "C" Sugars,
5 " Crushed Sugar,
5 " Pulverized Sugar,
5 Hhds. Cardenas Molasses,
20 Barrels " "
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
20 Boxes Soda,
25 " Starch,
27 " Soaps,
30 Packages Fancy Soaps,
25 Cases Sherry and Claret Wines,
20 Barrels Genuine Scotch Ale,
10 Barrels Corn Whiskey, on consignment,
30 Boxes Tobacco, on consignment,

For sale by

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.,
July 6, 1868. Charlotte, N. C.

The New Internal Revenue Tax Bill.

The chief provisions of the bill, which has just passed both Houses of Congress, are as follows:

The tax on banks is stricken out; all mineral oils are exempt from taxation, and dealers and manufacturers are only subjected to the regular tax on sales; wholesale liquor dealers, in addition to license tax of $100 are subjected to a tax of one per cent. on their sales. The number of supervisors of internal revenue—the new office created by the act—is fixed at twenty-five, and their districts are to be composed of one or more judicial districts. The number of secret detectives to be appointed by the commissioner of internal revenue is fixed at twenty-five; and the whole system of revenue agents, special agents and inspectors, except inspectors of cigars and tobacco, is abolished. The duties of inspectors at distilleries and ware-houses are hereafter to be performed by gaugers and store-keepers, to be paid by the government. This change reduces the army of these subordinate officers from 1,700 to less than 1,000.

Collectors and assessors of internal revenue are not hereafter to be allowed to go into each other's districts on any pretext; but supervisors of internal revenue are authorized for sufficient cause, to suspend such officers and report the facts to the department. The House section on drawbacks on exported spirits remains, with a proviso that the drawback shall not be paid until thirty days after the sailing of the vessel on which the spirits have been exported. The provision for the removal and payment of tax on bonded spirits has been fixed at nine months as the limit in which such tax must be paid. The new stamp tax on whiskey is to go into effect in sixty days. The tax on cigarettes is fixed at $1 50 on those weighing three pounds per thousand, and at $3 on all over that weight. The plug warehouse, which the House bill provided that the manufacturer should maintain at his own expense, is stricken out.

Initial Paper and Envelopes,

Just received at JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT'S.

Stereoscopes and Views,

Just received at JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT'S.

Music,

A new and enlarged catalogue, just received, from which any piece selected will be ordered by

July 20, 1868. JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT.

NORTHERN CARRIAGES.

I have just received a few Buggies and Carriages of Northern make, which I offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Apply to CHAS. WILSON.
July 20, 1868.

Statesville Female College.

The exercises of the Statesville Female College will be resumed on the first Monday of September next, with a competent corps of teachers.

Terms for First Session of Sixteen Weeks—One Half in Advance:

Board, Room and Fuel, per month,	$15 00
Washing, per month,	2 00
Tuition in Academic Department, per session,	15 00
Collegiate Department,	20 00
Music,	18 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	8 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Drawing and Painting, each,	10 00

Books at Publishers' rates.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

E. F. ROCKWELL, President.

☞ The Second Session will commence the 4th of January, 1869, and continue 24 weeks.

July 20, 1868 tf

MUSIC.

MRS. OSBORNE will resume her instructions in Music on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1868, Terms, $16 per Session of Twenty Weeks.

July 13, 1868 8w

TAX NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for the year 1868:

Charlotte during the next two weeks and on Saturdays.

Sharon,	Tuesday,	28th July.
Steel Creek,	Wednesday,	29th "
Berryhill's,	Thursday,	30th "
Paw Creek,	Friday,	31st "
Long Creek,	Tuesday,	4th August.
Lemley's,	Wednesday,	5th "
Deweese,	Thursday,	6th "
Mallard Creek,	Friday,	7th "
Harrisburg,	Monday,	10th "
Crab Orchard,	Tuesday,	11th "
Clear Creek,	Wednesday,	12th "
Morning Star,	Thursday,	13th "
Providence,	Friday,	14th "

I hope the Tax-payers will meet me promptly—both white and colored—whether they have made returns or not. The money is needed and must be had to defray the expenses of the State and County. No indulgence can be given.

July 13, 1868. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

JAMES HARTY,

(Next Door to the Court House,)

Has just received a very large stock of

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Together with a good assortment of House-keeping articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Butter Prints, Ladles, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Beaters, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.

I have also connected with my Stock a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c.

I have the most complete assortment of

Ladies' Baskets

To be found in the City—Market, Traveling, Key and Pic Nic Baskets in every variety.

Call and examine my Stock.

July 6, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

TO LAND OWNERS.

Having been appointed by the American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company, agent for all that part of North Carolina lying east of and including Catawba County, I am authorized to say to any person or persons having 2,000 acres in one body partially cleared and near a Railroad, that if they will agree to subdivide their lands (at the expense of the Company) the Company will purchase alternate lots at their assessed value for taxation or as ascertained by two disinterested parties, paying for the same in the Company's stock—the Company obligating itself to place a white settler on every 200 acres, so acquired, within three years, or, failing to do so, such land unsettled to revert to the original owner; the owner to retain possession until the land is settled.

The object of this system is to bring into the State an industrious and thrifty population and to enhance the value of our land. It has been adopted in other States and is said to be working finely.

This Company was chartered by our Legislature of 1866. Land owners will please address me for particulars at Reidville, N. C.

July 6, 1868. D. W. COURTS.

Refer to S. W. Davis at Charlotte for further particulars.

Just Received

AT MEACHAM'S SHOE STORE,

Ladies' White Kid Slippers.

June 29, 1868.