

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

July 28, 1868.

"Northern Capital"—The Raleigh Standard.

The Raleigh Standard, of the 21st inst., contains an article under the caption of "Northern Capital," which we think does the people of North Carolina great injustice. The article charges that Northern men, who came into this State and invested their money, have been badly treated, insulted and vilified by a large portion of our citizens, designated by the Standard as "rebels."

We design making a few remarks in reply, and we feel perfectly justified in doing so because we have never suffered our columns to contain a word of vilification, or unfair language against any Northern man or member of the Republican party since the close of the war. We have never used the words "scalawag," "carpet-bagger," nor have we allowed any candidate for office. We have endeavored to show that the principles of some of the candidates were wrong, and that the radical changes in our laws which they sought to effect were injurious to our interests, and calculated not only to produce trouble, but burden us with heavy taxes. We make this statement merely for the benefit of the new Editor of the Raleigh Standard, who is a comparative stranger in this State, and because we want to direct his attention to what we hope he will acknowledge to be wrong and unfair. He must excuse us for suggesting that before he undertakes to state what are the sentiments, conduct and feelings of three-fourths of the white native citizens of North Carolina he ought to become better acquainted with them.

We make the following extract from the article alluded to. Speaking of our white native citizens it says:

"You have been so long accustomed to own all the colored people, and almost 'own' the poor white man, that you would think you had a right to do so; but then you are different from the Northern 'mud-sills,' 'carpet-baggers,' &c. You made your money by the sweat of your own brow, while the Northern man made his by the sweat of his own, and his brains. At the present time there are many representatives of the South in the North, and many of them are men of wealth and capital in our midst, looking out, not for the means of a profitable investment, for they know where to find that, but to see if such investments would be secure, and how they and their families would be treated if they came here. And what do they find? That the rebel press of the South are trying their utmost to inflame the minds and passions of their readers against every Union man, be he from the North or from the South, and using scurrilous abuse in place of temperate argument. We already know one gentleman, who has returned with the most unfavorable impressions on his mind, who will report accordingly, and so stop a large capital from flowing into our State for investment. It will never do. If we expect ladies and gentlemen to come among us from the North, we must treat them as such. Southern hospitality, Southern courtesy and Southern friendship used to be proverbial; let us not now make the prefix 'Southern' a synonym for everything the contrary of what it used to be. Let us treat gentlemen and ladies as such—leave politics out of the social treatment of our neighbors, and confine them to the stump and rostrum—then you will see capital flow in on us in abundance, and in a few years the good old North State will be once more the van of her Southern neighbors, her bonds will rise to a premium, her debt will be extinguished, the hands of her streams will be studded with mills and factories, and the fertile swamps will become blooming fields."

In the first place, a large majority of the white people of the State were not slaveholders, but those who were did have a right to be so, and that right was guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Neither did a large majority of the white people make their money by the "sweat" of the "slaves' brow." The parents of some of the wealthiest natives of this State never owned a slave—they made their money by the sweat of their own brow. Some men who owned slaves were considered wealthy simply because the negro was property and capital, but we never heard of many persons getting rich by slave labor. It was generally a hard matter to feed, clothe and pay the doctor's bill of the negroes, and at the end of the year "make both ends meet."

We might reply to the remarks of the Standard about making money by showing that Northern men have not always made their money by the sweat of their brow, but by running their slaves into the South and selling them when slavery was abolished in the Northern States; by dealing in the slave trade; by trading in products raised with slave labor, and by overworking white men, women and children in factories, shops, &c.; but all this is so well known that it appears utterly inconsistent for a Northern man to talk against the South for having used black slave labor. While there were slaves at the South there were also slaves at the North, though different in color. No one in the South owned "poor white men," and poor white men were not worked to death at the South as frequently happens at the North.

We deny that the press of the South are trying to influence the minds and passions of their readers against every Union man. Those who come here to become citizens and identify themselves with the country, have been kindly received and treated with respect. Of our own knowledge we know of several Northern men who came into the State since the close of the war and have been invited into the best society, and even recommended for office by the class of persons the Standard chooses to call "rebels." They behaved themselves with propriety and had some regard for the feelings of those among whom they came to live. They did not seek to array class against class for selfish purposes.

"We are aware that some Northern men have come into this State who have not been able to command the respect of many respectable and honest white persons. The reason is, they come here hunting for office, and in order to obtain it they seek to array the black man against the Southern white man, the slave against his former owner, and in other ways produce trouble. Not only so, but they insist on the proscription of many of our white citizens, and while claiming extra privileges for themselves, deny equal rights to the white tax-payer and native of the State. Besides all this, when they get into our State Conventions and Legislatures, they create new offices, increase salaries, vote heavy appropriations at a time when the people are over-burdened with taxation, and then impudently claim that they and their peculiar friends are the only loyal people and fit for office. Can the Editor of the Standard, can the Northern people, expect those who were born and raised here in the South to praise, admire, love and respect such an adventurous, selfish, narrow-minded class as seek not only to rule but to degrade us? We will not abuse them or call them nick-names, but we cannot entertain that respect for them which a different course on their part might inspire for a Northern man."

We can confidently assure the Editor of the Standard that ladies and gentlemen who come among us from the North will be treated with respect and kindness; but those who come merely seeking office and fomenting contention and strife, cannot expect to be respected by those they are striving to degrade.

We are not in the habit of writing lengthy articles, and we fear we have extended this one too much, but we cannot close without expressing regret that the Standard should think proper to advise and recommend the arming of a select Militia force in this State. Such a movement will not only cause a large expenditure of public money and thus increase taxes, but we fear it will cause conflicts and riots. The white people of this State have already suffered and borne much, but when you organize companies of negroes to insult them and tyrannize over them, we fear that much trouble will be engendered.

The Editor of the Standard has been elected State Printer, though he has been in the State but a few weeks. He will make a large amount of money out of the public Treasury, which was paid in by the native tax-payers of this State. We have nothing to say against him on that account—we like to see any man thrive in an honest business. But we respectfully ask him if he considers it right and proper to assist in oppressing and proscribing us while he thrives from the money drawn from our pockets? If we were to go to the State of New York (where he comes from) and get a lucrative State office, and use our influence to degrade and oppress the people of that State, and recommend the arming of a partisan force to tyrannize over him and his party friends, what would he think of us? He knows in his own heart that he would not like it, and could not entertain very kind feelings for any man who would act in that way.

We have endeavored and intended to be respectful to the Editor of the Standard, and we ask him to give serious reflection to what we have said. We are a true friend to peace and to the prosperity of our good old State; therefore we have written this article.

**Sudden Death.**  
Mr. W. F. Whitehurst died very suddenly at his residence in this city on Saturday morning last, about 2 1/2 o'clock, A. M. He was in the employ of the Express Company as Messenger between Charlotte and Goldsboro. He came in on the 11:30 train Friday night, enjoying usual good health, went home and went to bed, and after going to sleep his wife heard him struggling; she endeavored to turn him over, but failing, she called for assistance, but before any one entered the room he was dead. Mr. Whitehurst was a good, peaceful citizen, temperate in his habits, and esteemed by his acquaintances. His bereaved family have the sympathy of the community in their sad and sudden affliction. He was formerly a citizen of Portsmouth, Va., and his remains have been conveyed to that city for interment. The corpse was escorted to the Depot on Sunday night by the Masons and Firemen of this city.

Mr. Whitehurst's life was insured for \$1,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which amount will be promptly paid to the widow by Messrs Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., Agents at Charlotte.

**RAIN.**—Within the past week there has been good rains in this section of North Carolina and adjoining Districts of South Carolina.

**N. C. MEMBERS.**—All the North Carolina members now hold their seats in Congress—Messrs. Pool and Abbott in the Senate, and Messrs. Jones, Boyden, Dockery, Lash, Heaton, French and Deweese in the House of Representatives.

**THE HOWARD AMENDMENT.**—The much talked of Howard Amendment, and known as the 14th Article, has been declared by both Houses of Congress adopted by three-fourths of the States, and now a part of the Constitution of the United States.

**UNION COUNTY.**—We notice in the proceedings of the Legislature of Monday, the 20th inst., that Mr. Downing, the representative from Union county, stated that he had received a letter from his county saying that the Conservatives had called a meeting for the purpose of devising measures to resist the laws. This is a serious charge, and we call the attention of the people of Union to it. We have known the most of the citizens of that county for a number of years, (and while there are a few rowdy characters in it, as in all counties,) we know there is not a more law-abiding people in the State. Certainly Mr. Downing has been misinformed, and in justice to all concerned he ought to make known the author of his information, and let the matter be investigated. That much is due to the good citizens of the county, and to the cause of peace, order and welfare of society.

All the members from Mecklenburg now occupy their seats in the Legislature. The disabilities of Judge Osborne and W. W. Grier, Esq., having been removed, they were admitted last week.

**NEW POST OFFICE.**—We are gratified to learn that J. W. Quinn has been appointed Postmaster at Cherryville, Gaston county. This office is at the head of the Western division of the W. & R. Railroad, and will be of great convenience to the people of that section.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON.** In his message to Congress vetoing the bill in regard to the Electoral College, (which provides that the vote of no State not recognized by Congress shall be counted,) proposes some amendments to the Constitution in the mode of electing Electors, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. We are sorry to see any more propositions to amend the Constitution—it has been amended and cut up too much already.

The Bill just passed over the President's veto will only have the effect of preventing the votes being counted of such Southern States as have not reconstructed under the Reconstruction Laws, and which have no representation in Congress. This will exclude Texas, Mississippi and probably Virginia.

**NEW ORLEANS, July 20.**—A prominent feature on the stand at the Democratic ratification meeting, on Saturday night, were colored democratic representatives and a colored democratic club. A large number of negroes were in the procession. The principal streets of the city were as bright as day with the illumination.

[Inasmuch as the colored man has been made a voter, it is right that he should be correctly informed on matters of public interest, and induced to co-operate with the men among whom he was raised, and who now support him with employment, instead of permitting him to be deceived and managed by strangers and designing office-seekers. Let Clubs of colored men be organized in this State in favor of Seymour and Blair.]

**LARGE TOMATO.**—Our friend, Capt. A. G. Neel of Steel Creek, brought us a tomato last week weighing one pound and two ounces. The Captain certainly knows how to raise large tomatoes.

**"THE LAND WE LOVE."**—The August number of this excellent Magazine has been received. As usual, it is well filled with interesting matter, and is one of the handsomest printed works in the United States.

**New Advertisements.**  
Administrators Sale—Almon Alexander and H. K. Reid. Hardware—Brem, Brown & Co. County Commissioners—R. M. Oates, Chairman. Candy Manufacturers & Bakers—Nisbet & Maxwell. Farming Lands to Lease—R. W. McComb. Charlotte Female Institute—Rev. R. Burwell & Son. Notice—B. Koopman, President. 1,000 Bushels Clean Oats wanted at Bryce's old Stand. Runaway Apprentices—Wm. R. McLean. Fruit Jars—James Hart. Sale of Real Estate, &c., in Iredell county—R. F. Simon. Assignee.

Mecklenburg Female College—A. G. Stacy, Pres't. 21st Session of Davidson College—A. G. Stacy, Pres't.

Is it Just—Is it Fair?

Is it just, fair, right or proper for the Republican Legislature of this State to refuse to allow the people to elect their own officers, after their late professions that all officers should be elected by the qualified voters of each county, city and town? We put this question to the colored man as well as the white man.

The Legislature has just passed a law which declares the offices of all our incorporated cities, towns and villages vacant; and, instead of giving the people the right to elect their officers, which the new Constitution guarantees, the late law provides that the Governor shall appoint officers to hold the vacated positions until the election on the first Monday of January next. Is this in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution—is this giving the whole people the right to elect their officers? Certainly not.

It is not necessary for us to characterize this action of the Legislature as unfair, selfish, vindictive and unconstitutional. All of which it is—but merely to call the attention of the white man and black man to the inconsistency of those persons who control the State Government, and who pretend to be the best friends to the poor black man and white man.

The welfare of every man, and especially that of the colored laborer, depends on the prosperity and success of the property-holder. If you cripple the man who has been giving employment to laborers, how can you get work to support your wife and children?

We throw out these ideas for the serious consideration of those who have been led to believe that the Republican party is the only party disposed to help the poor man.

Davidson College.

On our second page will be found an interesting account of the late Commencement Exercises at Davidson College.

It will be seen by advertisement that the 91st Term of this Institution opens on the 24th of September. The College is about 20 miles from Charlotte, and is under the control of a good corps of Professors as can be found in the United States.

Gen. Geo. E. Spencer and Col. Willard Warner, have been elected to the U. S. Senate from Alabama. Both are Northern men who went to Alabama since the close of the war. Col. Warner was remembered by our citizens as Commander of the Post of Charlotte at the end of the war. Col. Warner beat J. L. Pennington, the former Editor of the Raleigh and Newbern Progress.

The Proposed State Police Bill.

The following is the Act introduced into the Senate by Mr. Welker, of Guilford county, proposing to organize an armed Militia force in each County in this State. No action has yet been taken, and, as a friend to peace and good order, we sincerely hope such a measure will not be sanctioned by the Legislature.

An Act Providing for a State Police.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact as follows: That the Governor is hereby authorized and directed to appoint, organize and equip a sufficient force of police in the various Counties of the State, to preserve the peace and enforce the laws.

Sec. 2. That the number of said police shall not exceed the proportion of fifty to each member of the House of Representatives. That one man in each hundred shall be appointed a Captain of police and one in every twenty a Sergeant of police. The command of the former shall be termed a division, and of the latter a section.

Sec. 3. That said police shall be provided with proper arms and badges, and may be uniformed if deemed expedient. That every member of the force shall be entitled to two dollars per day when on actual duty, and shall be allowed no other pay or emolument whatever. Each Captain of police may be allowed pay for time necessarily spent in organizing and supervising the force under his command.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall appoint a Chief of police with two assistants. The Chief of police shall receive as a salary twelve hundred dollars, and each assistant one thousand dollars per annum. The necessary traveling expenses while organizing and supervising the police shall be allowed.

Sec. 5. No man shall be an officer or private in this organization unless he be an elector of the State, and first take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office.

Sec. 6. In case it shall be necessary to call out this force, to quell any riot, or suppress or prevent any violence, the expense of the same, while upon duty, shall be defrayed by the town, city, or county in which such riot or violence shall occur or be apprehended.

Sec. 7. Every officer of police shall have power to call out the whole, or any part of the force under his command, at the written request of any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or his deputy, or at the written request of any ten electors, to keep the peace and enforce the law, and such request shall state the reason of the call, and a copy of the same shall at once be forwarded to the Chief of police of the State, as may be prescribed.

Sec. 8. Each member of the police shall have power, and it shall be their duty at any time, to arrest for breach of the peace, and to hold the offender until he can be brought before some Justice of the Peace or other judicial officer, to be dealt with according to law. Provided, That no man shall be detained more than twenty-four hours except by judicial order.

Sec. 9. Said police shall have the usual powers and privileges of policemen in addition to that above granted, and it shall be the duty of the Chief to prepare and forward to each man appointed a member of this force, a printed copy of the rules prescribed to govern his conduct. And any willful violation of such rules shall be a misdemeanor punishable with fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. The said police shall be under the command of the Governor and be subject to his orders, and may be sent to any portion of the State by him. He shall report to each session of the General Assembly the condition and effectiveness of the force, and propose any legislation he may deem proper or necessary therefor.

Sec. 11. The badge of the force shall bear these words, "North Carolina State Police, Division No. —, Section —," both divisions and sections to be numbered. The badge of a Captain to be marked "Division No. —, Captain," and that of the Sergeant in a similar manner. The badge must always be worn, and no arrest shall be made or authority exercised without the same. The loan or transfer of said badge to another shall be an indictable offence, punishable with imprisonment for not less than one month, nor more than two years.

Sec. 12. The said police shall have power, and it shall be their duty to use such force as may be necessary to overcome resistance, in quelling riot or making arrest, and not otherwise.

Sec. 13. The sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated and ordered to be paid from any monies not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 14. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Nixon Curry.

Mr. EDITOR:—Your interesting extract from the Little Rock Gazette, of May, 1840, in reference to Nixon Curry, has induced me to ascertain the facts of the case so far as known from his surviving sister, a respectable old lady now in the 80th year of her age, a citizen of your county. Her narrative of the case involves something of the manners and customs of fifty years ago, but will not on that account be less interesting.

James Curry, the father of Nixon Curry, a respectable citizen of Mecklenburg county, but not a preacher, owned and lived on the place now known as the Springs place, four miles South of Davidson College, on the Charlotte and Statesville Road. He had eight children, of whom Nixon was the youngest. James Curry died when Nixon was about 12 years old.

At that time horse racing was the favorite amusement of our people. The race was a grand festival, which attracted large crowds of both sexes from a distance, similar to the crowds which now attend our College Commencements. Many of our most substantial citizens raised horses for the turf and at fixed times carried them to the race courses, and carried their wives and daughters to witness the races. Nixon Curry became a celebrated rider after he grew up, and frequently had charge for several days of horses brought from a distance which he rode on the race. He was thus brought in contact and acquaintance with men of substance and business.

It was at one of these races, also, that he saw Dorey —, his future wife, for the first time. They were then both grown and they married not a great while after their acquaintance. So that the story about their love from childhood is all fancy. It is true he married against the wishes of his wife's uncle, with whom she was living. But there was no pursuit, or bringing to bay, or shooting rivals. A short time afterwards, Benjamin Wilson was found dead and Nixon Curry was suspected of being his murderer. He avoided the officers for several weeks, but remained in the neighborhood among his friends. At length, by the advice of Mr —, whose horses he had been in the habit of riding on the race courses, he went to Charlotte, and surrendered himself. His trial was removed to Morganton and he was acquitted. He was, however, soon after indicted and convicted upon another charge.

Before he was married, and before the murder of Wilson, he went on one occasion to Georgia to attend the race courses there as a rider. He and another young man went together in a small wagon. About the same time a negro belonging to a Mr. Gibson was missing and never afterwards found. While Curry was on his trial for the murder of Wilson, the companion of this trip to the Georgia race paths, told that Gibson's missing negro had gone to Georgia with them, and that he (the negro) and Nixon left the wagon one morning and that Nixon returned without the negro. On this evidence Nixon was indicted as soon as he was acquitted of Wilson's murder, and convicted in Iredell county. He afterwards broke jail in Statesville by the aid of friends and went to his sister's in Kentucky. He remained with her till his nephew came to North Carolina and carried his wife out to him. He and his wife immediately went to Arkansas where his wife soon after died, and he afterwards married a second wife and had three children by her. He had none by his first wife. He was killed in a fight in a public place by a stab given him, with his own dirk, by his political opponent and antagonist, upon a sundry quarrel on a political question. A Mr. Montgomery, who was raised in the same neighborhood with Nixon Curry, was present and witnessed his death and related it to his surviving sister. When Curry escaped from Iredell jail he found near the jail waiting for him a saddled horse which he mounted and rode to Kentucky. This occurred just forty-five years ago.

His sister remembers the date from the age of her son Nixon, whom she named after him while he was in jail in Statesville, and whom she frequently bore in her arms visiting him in jail. He was in prison about three years in all on both indictments. His bold robberies on the Alleghenies of North Carolina are as much the fixture of fancy as the story of his dream to his first and childhood's love.

Davidson College, July 22, 1868.

Capt. A. W. Shaffer, who has been the Assistant Commissioner in Bankruptcy at Charlotte for some time past, has been appointed Commissioner for the Raleigh District, in place of Mr. Deweese.

Congress.

**JULY 21.**—The Senate remained in session till midnight. The military bill was passed. It reduces the army to 30,000. Three infantry and one cavalry regiment shall be colored. It musters out all musicians except the West Point Band. It gives 1,000 Springfield rifles to each congressional district, on the condition that the Secretary of War is satisfied that the militia are loyal. The last provision excited a sharp debate. The Senate and House agreed to the resolution declaring that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been adopted.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, has introduced into the Senate a bill concerning the rights of married women, which gives them everything that the law can give them, except the privilege of voting. It provides that every married woman shall hold, enjoy, convey, devise, and bequeath her property, make contracts, and sue and be sued in all matters relating to her property, precisely as if she were single.

**JULY 22.**—A Mr. Sawyer was seated as U. S. Senator from South Carolina. Dr. Mackey and other defeated Republicans tried to keep Sawyer out of his seat by charging him with aiding the rebellion, but the effort failed.

The concurrent resolution to take a recess until the third Monday in September, was passed.

**JULY 23.**—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for a Provisional government in Mississippi.

In the House, the arming of the Southern States monopolized attention. Mr. Garfield was unwilling to adjourn until their party friends in the South were armed. Mr. Washburne, recognized as Grant's organ in the House, said that he disapproved the measure, on the ground that, within ten days, these arms would be in the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Boyden, of North Carolina, protested against sending arms South, that they were not needed and would only tend to create strife and excite passion, which he thought it was the duty of Congress to assuage, and if possible to prevent.

Mr. Deweese (of Illinois, via North Carolina,) made a wild speech, appealing for arms, using belligerent language and saying in effect "come on! come on!" the Representatives of four millions of people, though they had dark skins, would be in the front."

This speech created much mirth on the floor but was evidently deprecated by the Radicals.

Latest News.

**DESTRUCTIVE STORM.**  
WASHINGTON, July 24.—There is a tremendous rain storm prevailing at the North, preventing the working of the telegraph lines.

Reports by the train from Baltimore state that the water is within a few feet of the Monument Square. North street is almost through the entire length, four to eight feet. Holiday street Theatre is surrounded by water. A number of dry horses and some drivers were drowned. A street car was swept from Gay St. down Harrison, with a number of passengers. The wildest reports are in circulation regarding their fate. There is no business doing to day. The latest advices state that the flood is swelling.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In the House of Representatives, the resolution for recess till the third Monday in September, after an exciting struggle, prevailed—several Democrats changing their votes. Final vote 70 to 71.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill for the more speedy re-organization of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. The bill passed by a strict party vote, except Jehu Baker, of Illinois, who voted with the Democrats.

MARKETS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Cotton quiet at 31 cents. Gold 143 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton steady. Middling 10 1/4; Orleans 10 1/4.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Gillem's report, regarding Mississippi, says both parties charge frauds, but he can find none that are within military reach. The Constitution is defeated, and military rule will continue. Gillem recommends a modification of the law whereby all registered and qualified voters may fill vacancies which exist or may occur in civil, State or national offices.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—The Legislature has passed a bill accepting donation of land from the United States for an agricultural college.

In the House, Neagle introduced a bill taxing upland cotton one cent per pound, Sea Island two cents per pound, rice seven and a half cents per bushel, to pay expenses of the Legislature. He was hooted at by members, who denounced the propositions as monstrous. The body refused to allow the bill to be printed.

**GEORGIA.**—Atlanta, July 22.—R. B. Bullock was inaugurated Governor. His address is brief and laudatory of the Republican party, and commendatory of the President's policy.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Southern Republican members of Congress had a caucus this morning to consider the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas situation, and make arrangements for the campaign. Whitmore, of South Carolina, was President, and H. T. Fisher, of Mississippi, Secretary.

Jno. C. Fremont introduced resolutions that, in view of the President's threatening attitude regarding reconstruction, Congress should remain in session, immediately give Virginia, Mississippi and Texas loyal State governments. Congress should pass a stringent law for the enforcement of the third section of the fourteenth amendment. The President should be impeached—pledging themselves to resist recess until his removal was accomplished.

**JULY 23.**—The Radical meeting passed resolutions of impeachment, and appointed a committee to present the resolutions to the Reconstruction committee.

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, C. J. Cowles, Esq., of Wilkes county, to Miss Ida A., daughter of Gov. W. W. Holden.

In Raleigh, on the 22d inst., at the residence of Rev. J. M. Atkinson, P. Corean of U. S. Army, to Miss Mary Lee of South Carolina.

At Mount Pleasant, Calhoun county, on the 16th inst., Mr. A. M. Page to Miss Mary Barrier, daughter of the late E. B. Barrier.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., at the residence of Mr. A. A. Willard, Mr. Chas. P. Mcbane to Mrs. M. S. Ellison.

Administrators' Sale.

The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday, 13th August, at the late residence of T. Neely Alexander, deceased, one valuable young mare, one fine mule, one horse Power and Thresher, Blacksmith and Farming Tools, one Wheat Fan, and some household articles, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.  
ABMON ALEXANDER,  
HUGH K. REID,  
Administrators of T. N. Alexander, dec'd.  
July 27, 1868. 3w

Anything and Everything

In the HARDWARE LINE will be furnished at the Hardware Store of  
BREM, BROWN & CO.,  
Oates' Building.  
July 27, 1868.

Mecklenburg Female College,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.

Next Session opens October 1st, with a full corps of accomplished Teachers.

Board, Fuel, Lights and Contingent Fee, with Tuition in the Regular Course, per Session of 20 weeks (if paid entire in advance,) \$103 00.—Half in advance, \$110.00 per session. Day Scholars, Collegiate course, \$25.00.—Primary Department, \$15 to \$20. Extras at low rates.

The College has enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity, and a large patronage is expected at the opening in October.

For Catalogue, address,  
A. G. STACY, Charlotte, N. C.  
July 27, 1868. 2w

WANTED,

1000 BUSHELS CLEAN OATS (Winter), at the Store of  
T. S. ARMISTEAD & CO.,  
Bryce's old Stand.  
July 27, 1868.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, July 27, 1868.

CORRECTED BY STEPHEN, MACAULAY & CO.

Cotton.—Last week the market opened steady at 29 1/2 to 29 3/4 for middling, including tax, and notwithstanding unfavorable Liverpool and New York accounts, middling Cotton would still bring 29 cents; very little offering. Sales for the week 33 bales.

Flour we quote from wagons at \$6.10 to \$6.25 per sack, as to quality.

Wheat \$1.80 to \$2.20 per bushel. New Wheat generally defective.

Corn scarce at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel from wagons. Peas sold at \$1.25 to \$1.30. Oats 55 to 60 cents.

Country Bacon, hog round, 17 1/2 to 18 cents from wagons—in demand; Baltimore Bacon sides 18 1/2 to 20 cents from stores; Lard 20 to 21 cents.

Fresh Butter 25 to 30 cents—scarce; Chickens 20 to 30 cents; Eggs 12 1/2 cents.

Liverpool Salt advancing, we quote standard weight at \$2.75 per sack.

Corn Whiskey and Apple Brandy dull at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per gallon by the barrel.

Molasses 70 cents to \$1.25 per gallon by retail. Manufactured Tobacco very dull at 40 cents to \$1 per Dry Hides 15 to 15 1/2 cents.

County Commissioners.