

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

August 4, 1868.

Gen. Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

We copy the following article from the Salisbury North Star, an able supporter of the Democratic ticket. It expresses our views exactly:

A short time before the meeting of the New York Convention, Gen. F. P. Blair wrote a letter on political affairs to a Mr. Broadhead which was very generally copied by the Southern Democratic press, and with which most reading men are familiar. We did not publish the letter for the reason that we could not approve of the propositions which it contained, and because we regarded it as mischievous in its tendency. The proposition that it would be the duty of the President elect to declare the Reconstruction Acts of Congress null and void—compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South and disperse the existing State governments there, was, to our mind, revolutionary. The consequences of such an action would certainly be worse than the evils we are now suffering and we could not think of giving it our sanction. We are as anxious to be relieved of the existing State governments at the South as any man can be, but we are opposed to any but Constitutional means of redress. If the course recommended in that letter should be adopted it would certainly result in the reorganization of the Southern States, if not in something worse. It would be a precedent which would be resorted to by the Republican party when again acquired power, and between the two parties permanent restoration would never be effected. Anarchy, bloodshed and civil war would be the order of the day until constitutional liberty would disappear forever from this continent. These propositions seem to be too clear for argument, and we do not hesitate to say that if the New York platform had endorsed that letter it would have split the Conservative party in twain and ensured the triumphant election of Gen. Grant.

But fortunately for the country that body was too wise and too patriotic to endorse any thing of the kind. So far from endorsing the doctrine therein set forth, the Convention, by its action, did in fact repudiate it. The doctrine of the Conservatives is that the Supreme Court alone can determine the Constitutional validity of acts of Congress, and that until that tribunal decides that such acts are unconstitutional the Executive is bound to execute them. This was the view taken by President Johnson of these same Reconstruction Acts; consequently, notwithstanding his firm conviction of their unconstitutionality, he executed them. This is just the opposite of the doctrine advanced by Gen. Blair, in his letter to Mr. Broadhead, that the President elect must declare these acts null and void and compel the army to disperse the existing State governments. And the Convention sustained Andrew Johnson by passing a vote of thanks to him, and having sustained an opposite policy of course, in effect, repudiated that proposed by Gen. Blair. Nor does the platform even remotely look to any such action. Gov. Seymour holds no such doctrine, as we know from his Cooper Institute speech. It is true that the Convention nominated Gen. Blair for the Vice-Presidency, but that nomination was upon its own platform, and upon that platform we support him. We observe that some of our State exchanges continue to publish extracts from the letter of which we have been speaking, and they could not do any thing better calculated to defeat our ticket in North Carolina. If the letter to Broadhead was understood to be a part and parcel of the New York platform there are many thousands of white men in North Carolina who voted the Conservative ticket at the late election who would not support Seymour and Blair, but who will support them on the platform upon which they now stand.

Such being our views of Gen. Blair's letter to Mr. Broadhead, we have been waiting anxiously to see his letter of acceptance. That letter we publish today, and after reading it we cannot but believe that the first one was written hastily and without due reflection. In the letter which we publish to-day he accepts of the nomination with the platform, which he cordially endorses. He opposes every thing like revolution. He recognizes the high functions of the Supreme Court in the premises, and says that it is not revolutionary to execute the judgment of that Court. He proposes to remedy the evils under which the country is suffering by peaceful means, and says: "The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war, it is not revolution." Upon the whole the tone of the letter is widely different from the first one, and will, we hope, remove the apprehensions of many. For we know that many able men in North Carolina who are constitutionally conservatives, and who have heretofore acted with the Conservative party, would prefer the election of Gen. Grant to any attempt to carry out the proposition contained in Gen. Blair's letter to Mr. Broadhead.

City Authorities.

Gov. Holden has made the following appointments for the City of Charlotte:

Mayor—H. M. Pritchard. Aldermen—B. Barringer, Wm Sloan, M Martin, J N Hunter, W L Miller, E H Bisset, John Davidson, colored, and Richard Smith, colored.

The new Board met last week and resolved to retain, for the present, the old officers, and added one more man to the police force, J T Schenk, colored.

We have been absent from town for four days, which will account for not answering several letters received during the latter part of last week.

UNION COURTY.—The Governor has appointed the following Magistrates for Union county:

James H Collins, Calvin Rogers, James M Brassell, James R Gardner, Elias D Finkler, A J Mullis, Thos. P. Pym, Gordon T Harkness, Wm. Newsom, Stephen Billie, Jasper F Barrett, J W Currie, Jeremiah Perry, Peoples Hasty, R W Tarlton, John H Long, James S Reich, John Gordon, James M McNeely.

Congress has adjourned to the 21st of September. The following circular, dated Washington, D. C., July 26, 1868, signed by all the republican members, has been promulgated:

"Congress having taken a recess until the 21st September, it is therefore understood that it shall not be incumbent upon the republican members to attend unless they shall be notified that their attendance is necessary by the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, chairman of the republican congressional committee on the part of the Senate, and the Hon. Robert C. Schenck, chairman of said committee on the part of the House, said notice to be given on or before the 25th of September next."

The bill to arm the militia in the Southern States, failed to pass the Senate previous to adjournment.

New Advertisements.

Notary—Hutchison, Barringtons & Co. Turpin Seed and Paints—Kilgore & Cureton. Druggist and Chemist—Dr. J. N. Butt. Equitable Life Assurance Society—Hutchison, Barringtons & Co., Agents. Runaway—Jas. A. McNeely.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The following is the text of the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, which has now passed both houses of Congress:

"Be it enacted, That the provisions of the second clause of the thirty-third section of said act shall not apply to cases of proceeding in bankruptcy commenced prior to the first day of January, 1869, and the time during which the operation of the provision of said clause is postponed shall be extended until the first day of January, 1869; and said clause is so amended as to read as follows: In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after January, 1869, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per centum of the claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor, and who shall have proved their claims, be filed in the case at or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge.

"Section 2. That said act be further amended as follows: The phrase 'presented or defended,' in the fourteenth section of said act, shall read, 'prosecuted or defended;' the phrase 'non-resident debtors' in line five, section twenty-two of the act, as printed in the Statutes at large, shall read 'non-resident creditors;' that the word 'or' in the act to the last line of the thirty-third section of the act shall read 'and;' and that the phrase 'section thirteen' in the forty-second section of said act shall read 'section eleven;' and the phrase 'or spends any part thereof in gaining' in the forty-fourth section of said act shall read, 'or shall spend any part thereof in gaining;' and that the words 'with the senior register or' and the phrase 'to be delivered to the register,' in the forty-seventh section of said act be stricken out.

"Section 3. That the Registers in Bankruptcy shall have power to administer oaths in all cases and in relation to all matters in which oaths may be administered by Commissioners or Circuit Courts of the United States, as such Commissioners may be authorized to do in bankruptcy in all cases subject to revision of such Courts by the Register by Court, according to the provisions of said act."

It will be seen by the above that the time in which debtors may avail themselves of the benefit of the law, without paying fifty per cent of their indebtedness, has been extended to the 1st of January, 1869. At the Democratic ratification meeting held in Monroe, Union county, on the 25th ult., the proceedings of which will be found in another column, a large number of colored people were present; and of whom, with the exception of two, joined the Seymour and Blair club which was formed on that occasion. We think it so manifestly to the interest of the colored people, and which they are beginning to see, to unite and co-operate with the Democratic party in the approaching election, that a very little effort on the part of the whites need be used to induce them to form large clubs for the Democratic nominees.

FINE PEACHES.—We acknowledge the reception of some very fine Peaches from Mr. Marcellus L. Davis, which were grown on the farm of his father, the late James H. Davis.

Information to Bankrupts, Assignees, &c.

Any person, adjudged Bankrupt, may file his petition for discharge sixty days after such adjudication, provided no creditor has proved his debts or so assets come to the hands of the Assignee, otherwise six months must elapse before such application can be made, and all applications for discharge must be made within one year from the date of adjudication. In filing petitions for discharge, it will be required that the Assignee accompany the Bankrupt and file his return and account with the Register setting forth the information required by law.

No Assignee can have his account settled until proof is made of due publication of his appointment and application for settlement. Blanks will be kept on hand at this office for all necessary purposes, and this office will be open for business on the 15th of each month and as many days thereafter as may be necessary to complete the work to be performed. At all other times the undersigned will be at Raleigh, N. C.

Persons interested are informed that the limitations to the Bankrupt law to June 1st, 1868, have been extended to January 1st, 1869, and petitions for the benefits of the act will be received upon the same footing as heretofore.

A. W. SHAFFER. Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 3, 1868.

CHOOSING ELECTORS IN THE SOUTH.—The Washington Star has the following article on "Choosing Electors in the South."

"The Southern members of Congress, within the past few days, have, in conference with Republicans here, decided that it will be best for Presidential electors in their organized States to be chosen by their respective Legislatures in the same manner as South Carolina has always chosen hers. This, it is held, will remove all fears of the disturbances and frauds which have been apprehended. It is thought probable that this will be decided by the Legislatures, in whose hands the matter rests."

The New York News thus concludes an elaborate examination into the election probabilities:

"After this survey of the whole field, we say in all candor that we believe that Grant cannot possibly get one hundred electoral votes, and we doubt whether he will get seventy-five."

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—When the Democratic party is a unit, it is invincible. For the first time in ten years the old organization now presents an undivided front to the enemy. There is but one wish and one desire among Democrats in all the States, and that is for the success of the good old cause of Constitutional Government. We have had enough of experiments of arbitrary arrests, of test oaths, and of the suppression of free discussion. The Democratic platform opens up the way of escape, and the people are endorsing it in the North, in the South, in the East and in the West. With Seymour for President, and a Democratic Congress, we shall be able to realize once more that we live in the United States.—Albany Argus.

A NEGRO PROPHECY IN VIRGINIA.—How the creatures are humbugged.—A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette thus writes from Hanover county, under date of 6th of July: "Early yesterday morning every road and by-path of our lovely land was filled with hurrying crowds of men, women and children of the colored race, wending their way to the home of Baylor, the prophet. Baylor is an old negro who has seen the Almighty face to face, and talked with him as man talks with man. He knows all things, present, past and future. He has wooden angels, good and bad, which he keeps chained in his domicile, who perform at his bidding the most extraordinary feats, and over whom he keeps vigil night and day. He gives to all who ask it the body and blood of the Saviour. He has constructed a chariot in which he sits, and from which he discloses his wonderful visions and astounding revelations, and in which he designs to ride triumphantly to Heaven, like Elijah of old. To this strange being hundreds of the sons and daughters of Africa, for miles and miles around, were speeding their way, puffing, blowing, fanning, smoking and sweating beneath the melting rays of the July sun, to drink in the streams of supernatural wisdom which flow from his Heaven inspired lips."

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31.—The Legislature every hour shows signs of Conservatism. The negroes are suspecting the Radicals and refuse to be led.

Reorganization of the Military Districts.

The following order has been issued from the War Department:

"The Commanding Generals of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Districts having officially reported that Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have complied with the reconstruction acts, including the act of June 25th, 1868, and that, consequently, so much of the act of March 2nd, 1868, and all acts supplementary thereto, providing for Military Districts subject to the military authority of the United States as therein, provided, have become inoperative in said States, and the Commanding Generals have ceased exercising military powers conferred by said acts:

Therefore, the following changes will be made in the organization and command of the Military Districts, and Geographical Departments: The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Military Districts having ceased to exist, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Florida will constitute the Department of the South, General Meade to command, with Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

2nd. Gen. Gillem will command the Fourth Military District, comprising Mississippi.

3d. Gen. Reynolds will command the Fifth Military District, comprising Texas, with Headquarters at Austin.

4th. Louisiana and Arkansas will constitute the Department of Louisiana.—Gen. Rousseau commanding, with Headquarters at New Orleans. Gen. Buchanan will continue in command, until relieved by Gen. Rousseau.

5th. Gen. George Crooke relieves Gen. Rousseau in the Department of Columbia.

6th. General Canby is re-assigned to command at the Department of Washington.

The Prospect.

It is too early in the campaign to form any very definite idea of the result of the pending contest, but the enthusiasm with which the nomination of the great statesman of New York has been received by the Conservative masses of all shades of opinion, warrants the belief that we shall achieve a splendid triumph. And this opinion is greatly strengthened, if not confirmed, by the desperation of the Republicans. The bill to distribute arms among the several States is a measure prompted by fear of defeat alone, and the country is under lasting obligations to our able representative, Hon. Nat. Boyden, for the powerful opposition which he made to it, and which resulted in the defeat of the measure. The bill to deprive certain Southern States of their voice in the Electoral College was prompted by the same motives. The police bill now pending in our State Legislature is another measure of the same class.

And when we take into consideration the magnitude of the issues, involving nothing less than the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, we cannot doubt that the enthusiasm now manifested in behalf of our candidates will rapidly increase. It will continue to swell in volume until it will exceed anything of the kind ever before heard of in the political contests of this country, culminating in a complete overthrow of radicalism and radical rule. And in the event of such a victory as we anticipate we may reasonably hope to be relieved of the revolutionary governments which now curse the Southern States, and for the restoration of the constitutions and governments of 1865-66. If the next House of Representatives should be largely Democratic, as we believe it will, it will commence to work by rejecting all the members from the South who claim their seats under the reconstructed governments. In this action it will be sustained by the Executive Department of the Government, which will refuse to recognize them. If, then, any decision by the Supreme Court can be obtained that the reconstruction acts of the last and present Congresses are unconstitutional, the House of Representatives and the Executive will be sustained by the people of the nation with such unanimity and zeal that the Senate will be compelled to give way before the storm of popular indignation. In this way only do we see a perfectly constitutional mode of redress, and we are not without the strongest hopes that it will be accomplished in this way.

It is true that it has been found difficult to obtain such decision from the Supreme Court heretofore, and the Chief Justice has been severely censured for the failure. But it must be remembered that the Court probably stood in awe of Congress, which, in the event of the necessity to enable it to carry out its revolutionary designs, was prepared to sweep such high trials and tribulations. But with a decision demanded by the voice of the nation, supported by the popular branch of Congress and the Executive, there can be no doubt that the opinion, which it is well understood is held by a majority of the judges, will be promptly rendered.—Salisbury North Star.

Green Manuring.

Vegetable substances in their green and succulent state are powerful fertilizers when thoroughly incorporated with the soil. The most pertinent explanation of this fact is furnished by the consideration that they supply the identical elements that future crops require, in the same manner that out of the material of one house, another may be elaborated, and it is true that many of these materials exist in such unity and affinity, as render them especially adapted for the nutrition of the future crop, for it is a recognized truth in physiology, that both it and plants take up and assimilate from their food a portion of their bulk in the precise form in which it exists in that food.

The practice of growing crops for the special purpose of plowing in as a manure for succeeding crops is not justified by this consideration merely. It would seem to be a waste of time and material to convert the elements of vegetable growth into living forms before they are made profitable. Why grow a lupin or clover plant in one season to be buried, in order that from its remains a cabbage or a turnip, may be produced? Why if you build a house, do you not fetch the materials direct from the quarry? These questions would be unanswerable did plants obtain all their food from the soil. But such is not the case. A great portion of the bulk of the green crops is obtained from atmospheric source; and, after a green crop is ploughed in the soil necessarily contains more of the organic elements essential to vegetable nutriment than it did before that crop was grown; it is richer, in fact, by the carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, which the green crop has obtained from sources independent of the soil. In like manner, the crop grown after a green crop has been in, the advantage of a ready supply of mineral elements which have been worked up by the roots of the fertilizing crop from the soil and subsoil, and which in many instances, owing to their solubility, are with difficulty obtained under ordinary circumstances.

North Carolina News.

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—We announced some time since that a special term of the U. S. District Court for the Cape Fear District would be held at this place on the first Monday in August, which will sit also as a Court of Bankruptcy. We are authorized to say that gentlemen of the Bar who desire causes in Bankruptcy tried at this term should write to the clerks of the courts where they are pending and direct them to be forwarded here. The clerk at Wilmington is Wm. Larkins, Esq.—North Star.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.—It is stated that the Board of Directors of this Institution have organized by the election of Mr. Coleman, Attorney General, President, and Rev. F. P. Brewer, Secretary. It is alleged, by some one, that Mr. Brewer determined to come South to establish in Raleigh a mixed school of whites and blacks, and that he has affirmed that he expects to have such a school, before he leaves Raleigh. We know nothing as to the truth or falsity of the statement, but we presume that neither the President nor Secretary would object to the mixture. We learn that the Board of Directors have not stultified themselves by the removal of Mr. Palmer, as Principal, who has shown himself to be an excellent manager of the Institution. The Board, we learn, re-elected Mr. Palmer on Saturday last.—Ral. Sentinel.

The forming of a Volunteer Company is talked of in Wilmington, after the manner and style of those which existed before the war. The Journal suggests that it would be an agreeable method of escaping the militia duty to which our young men will be held liable under our newly-constituted laws.

HON. NATHANIEL BOYDEN.—We were glad to meet our distinguished fellow-citizen, whose name heads this article, on our streets on yesterday. He returned from Washington on Tuesday night in the enjoyment of excellent health after his arduous labors in Congress, and we think we can safely say that his services to the State have been worth more than all his colleagues combined.—Salisbury North Star.

RUMOR.—The rumor is quite current on our streets,—though we have not been able to trace it to any more authoritative source than newspaper speculations,—that the Federal troops here, and elsewhere throughout the State, are to be speedily withdrawn.—Ral. Sentinel.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—During the past ten days we have been deluged with rain. Much of the wheat which had been carefully stacked or shocked, has commenced to sprout, and if we do not now have a few days of warm dry weather, we fear a large quantity will be lost. The wheat crop turns out, generally, very fine, and our lips smack in anticipation of cheap bread and biscuit. The pasturage, which the dry weather had greatly curtailed is beginning to revive, enabling "old boss" and "crumple-horn" to yield their usual quantity of milk. The corn crop has taken a "new start," and where, a few weeks ago, it was stunted and turning yellow, it is now growing vigorously and looks green and healthy. If the weather continues favorable we believe our crops of corn and wheat will give full average yields.—Asheville News.

RAIN.—Since our last this section has been visited by several heavy rains, putting up the water courses and somewhat impeding travel. We have heard of no damage, but from all sides great benefit to the growing crops.—Wadesboro Argus.

A Wonderful Invention.

The conversion of the soft and fleecy fibre of cotton into a hard and solid substance like horn and ivory, is one of those remarkable discoveries which distinguish the inventive genius of the present age. This surprising transmutation of vegetable matter has, however, been accomplished by different persons almost simultaneously, both in Europe and this country, like many other great inventions.

These inventions are all fundamentally alike in treating cotton, flax, and other vegetable fibres, by first converting it in the usual manner with nitrosulphuric acid into pyroxiline or gun-cotton. The gun-cotton is then dissolved with ether and alcohol to produce collodion same. The solvents are evaporated from the solution of pyroxiline or gun-cotton by slow and difficult processes, and the residuum, when in a plastic state is subjected to pressure in moulds to form it into a solid substance in any desired mass or shape.

This new material is a substance as distinct from the original vegetable matter of which it is composed, as caoutchouc or India rubber in its natural state as a gum is from vulcanized rubber. It resembles horn and ivory in texture and quality, and like those substances may be applied to the manufacture of combs, buttons, and various objects of use and ornament. In its pure state it is transparent like amber, and admits of any shade of coloring, from pure white to jet black. Dr McClelland has made a special application of it to dental plates in imitation of the natural gum; and for this purpose the purity of the substance, as well as its great strength and the beauty of the color, appears to adapt it admirably. Perfect imitations may also be made of coral and tortoise shell.

This new discovery, indeed, promises to furnish to art and manufactures a most valuable acquisition.

Four years ago, the following, among other distinguished men, were against the Democracy. Now they heartily support Seymour and Blair: Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior. James R. Doolittle, United States Senator from Wisconsin. James Dixon, United States Senator from Connecticut. Montgomery Blair, late Postmaster General. Francis P. Blair, the friend and adviser of Andrew Jackson. Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Henry Stanbury, late Attorney General of the United States. This by no means completes the list.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH.—The Jacobins in Congress following close upon the example of the French Jacobins, who, in effect, abolished the Sabbath so far as it laid in puny human hands to do so, deliberately so determined the day of their adjournment as to give them a pretense of a necessity for holding a session, for the first time, we believe, in our history, on the Sabbath day. Sessions of Congress have sometimes extended on Saturday night over to Sunday morning, but it was not until Jacobinism in full bloom had sway, as it now exists, that the holy Sabbath has been desecrated by an adjournment to meet at any hour of that sacred day. The people should know that the bargaining and selling and huckstering of Wall street, with all its bad passions, had full play last evening in the lobbies of the Senate, and that the approaches to it were thronged as upon a gala day.—National Intelligencer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The troops in the District are to concentrate at Lincoln Depot, and are to be reinforced by Dupont's Light Battery of the Fifth Artillery. The alleged object of the concentration is to form a complete school of instruction.

The Freedman's Bureau in Maryland, except for educational and bounty purposes, is discontinued.

The stock in the National Life Insurance Company has all been taken by capitalists, headed by Jay Cooke. The charter, recently granted by Congress, authorizes Agencies in all States and Territories, and it is proposed to run the machine in connection with National Banks.

A fire recommenced early this morning, at Oil City, Pennsylvania. Fifty buildings burned. Fire still raging.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton more active—a half cent better. Sales of 2,000 bales at 30. Gold active at 144.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton buoyant and advancing; uplands 9 3/4, Orleans 10 1/4 pence.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS IN THE NORTH.—When a Northern man takes up the New York Tribune, or other Radical papers, he is too apt to be misled by the correspondence from the South. He may be led to imagine that those columns upon columns of falsehoods are written by the Northern men who have come South since the war, to cast their lot among us and to work for their living like the communities in which they have settled. There never was a greater mistake—those letters are written by the men from the North, who have come down here to plunder our people. Some are composed to order in the offices of the papers themselves; and some are the effusions of those few native Radicals who are able to write.

We put the Northern people on their guard against the supposition that our real citizens in our midst from the North would write such infamous lies.—Norfolk Journal.

The Orangeburg S. C. News mentions the following as the labor plan adopted by Mr. James E. Moss, of that district. It is said to be the best that has yet been tried: The hands on the place are supplied with seed and as much land as they desire to plant, and the use of all the work animals and implements on the place, and are allowed to keep such poultry, hogs, &c., as they can raise about their quarters; and in return, they work four days for their employer, and then two for themselves. By this system, there is no difficulty about the division of the crops, and many other advantages will suggest themselves to a practical planter. Of course, the employer makes such advances as the hands require, and is repaid out of their respective crops. In this particular, no profit is charged on the advances and only such interest as the employer himself pays, if he has to tax his credit to obtain the supplies from others.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Mr. D. W. Harris to Miss Amanda Rea, daughter of John L. Rea.

In Cabarrus county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. D. A. Penick, Esq., of Charlotte, to Mrs. C. Whorton of Cabarrus.

On the 16th ult., Mr. Alexander Moore of Union county, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. James Threadgill of Wadesboro.

On the 19th ult., Mr. John Barnett of Shelby, to Miss Fannie Tolson of Union county, S. C.

At Rock Hill, on the 23rd ult., Dr. John A. Walker to Miss Mary E. Rutland, all of York county, S. C.

DIED.

In Greensboro', on the 28th ult. Mrs. Ann Eliza Morehead, widow of the late Gov. John M. Morehead, in the 65th year of her age. This exemplary and excellent lady was the daughter of the late Col. Robert Lindsey, of Guilford Co. Her valuable life is terminated in the midst of her usefulness, surrounded by her children and friends, who mourn not without hope. She had been for many years a worthy and useful member of the Presbyterian Church. She rests from her labors and her works do follow her.

In Chester county, S. C., on the 14th ult., Rabb. B. Caldwell, Esq.

In Caroline county, Virginia, on the 23d ult., Richard Kidder Gregory, Jr., infant son of Dr. R. K. and Malvina C. Gregory, of Charlotte.

At his residence in Lancaster District, S. C., on the morning of the 27th ult., Col. Jas. E. Custard.

In Gaston county, on the 8th of May last, Mrs. Ruth W. Gordon, wife of John Gordon, in the 83d year of her age. As a shock of corn when fully ripe is gathered into the garner, prepared beforehand for its reception, so she having matured under the influence of the Sun of Righteousness, and the dew and showers of Divine Grace, hath been taken to mansions on high prepared for the righteous from the foundation of the world.

In Iredell county, at his residence near Back Creek Church, on the 19th ult., Rev. W. B. Watts, in the 36th year of his age. This useful minister of the Gospel—cut down in the strength of manhood—had been Pastor of Back Creek and Prospect Churches about seven years. He was an earnest minister, a zealous christian, and a faithful Pastor. The kindness which he ever exercised at the hands of the people around—especially in his last sickness—a kindness which he duly appreciated, and of which he often spoke. The immense multitude who mingled their tears with the bereaved family over his new made grave—these were the best evidences of the strong hold which he had upon the confidence and affections of the people among whom he labored. Let us die the death of the righteous, and let our last end be like his. W. W. P.

NOTICE.

Whilst our Storehouse is undergoing repairs, we can be found at R. M. Oates & Co.'s Store. HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO. August 3, 1868.

Runaway.

From the subscriber, five miles North East of Charlotte, about the 15th of May, a bound white boy, about 17 or 18 years of age, by the name of Jas. R. Riley. I will give one cent reward and no thanks to any person returning him to me. Aug. 3, 1868 1wpd JAS. A. McNEELY.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, August 3, 1868.

CORRECTED BY STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Cotton.—The market is unchanged, we quote middling at 28 1/2 cents, including tax—little offering, but the demand fair. Sales for the week 18 bales.

Flour dull at \$5.75 to \$6.25 per sack from wagons—according to quality.

Wheat \$1.80 to \$2.20 per bushel—little offering.

Corn is declining; we quote at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per bushel from wagons. Peas dull at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bushel. Oats 55 to 60 cents.

Country Bacon, hog round, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 cents from wagons; Baltimore Bacon sides from stores 19 to 20 cents; Lard 20 to 21 cents.

Fresh Butter 30 to 35 cents—very scarce; Chickens 15 to 25 cents; Eggs 12 1/2 cents.

Liverpool Salt \$2.75 per sack.

Corn Whiskey dull at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per gallon by the barrel. Apple Brandy—none in market. Molasses 70 cents to \$1 per gallon by retail. Manufactured Tobacco dull at 45 cents to \$1.25 per pound.

Dry Hides in demand at 15 to 15 1/2 cents.

Public Meeting.

A meeting will be held at the Court House on Thursday evening next, August 6th, for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club for the City of Charlotte. The Report of the Committee appointed to select permanent officers will be read on the occasion. August 3d, 1868.

County Meeting of the Conservative Party.

There will be a meeting of the Conservative Party of the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday the 8th inst., to select delegates to the State Conservative Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 18th inst. A large attendance is earnestly desired. By order of the Executive Committee. August 3, 1868.

Public Notice.

At the Tax-paying at Morning Star, on Thursday, 13th inst., there will be Conservative addresses delivered by several gentlemen. The people are all of every party, invited to attend. It is expected that a Seymour and Blair Club will be formed for that district. August 3, 1868.

Had Stevens threatens that, in case certain contingencies should arise, he will vote the Democratic ticket. After so serious a threat, would not the law hold the Democratic ticket justifiable in shooting him on sight?—Prentice.

"Trippes Colored Paints."

These Paints are well adapted to Churches, Fences, Piazza, Cornices, Chimneys, Roofs, Barns and out-houses. Durable and economical and mix readily with Oil. For sale at the City Drug Store. KILGORE & CURETON.

Landreth's Turnip Seed,

Just received at the City Drug Store. KILGORE & CURETON. August 3, 1868.

Equitable Life Assurance Society.

This company, which has been under its present able management from the time of its organization, has been progressing steadily until it is now in the foremost ranks of Life Insurance Companies.

During the past year its increase in business has been enormous, the amount of policies issued being over forty-seven millions of dollars. It is a purely mutual company, declaring its dividends yearly to all policy-holders.—New York City Paper. August 3, 1868.

A Growing