

THE STATE, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF WAKE COUNTY.

4. Every license for an attorney to practice law in the county or superior courts fifteen dollars, to be paid at the time of obtaining the same, to the clerk of the superior court, who shall, before the first day of October in each year, render to the Treasurer of the State a list, setting forth the names of the persons, from whom received, and the amounts received, and pay into the Public Treasury the total amount, less 5 per cent commission for receiving and accounting for the same.

5. Every marriage license one dollar; every mortgage deed, marriage contract, and deed in trust, made to secure debts or liabilities, one dollar, and every other deed conveying title to real estate, when the consideration is three hundred dollars or upwards, fifty cents, payable to the clerk of the county court.

6. All the property and other subjects of taxation, shall be annually taxed, as by this act enacted, unless such property be expressly exempted from taxation by this or some other act; and the property and estate hereby exempted from taxation, are all such and their profits as may belong to the United States, or to this State, or may belong to or be set apart, and exclusively used for the university, colleges, institutes, academies, and schools for the education of youth, or the support of the poor or afflicted, or especially set apart for, and appropriated to the exercise of divine worship or the propagation of the gospel, or such as may be set apart and kept for graveyards and burial lots; all such property and estates and their profits, as may belong to the State, or to any county agricultural societies, and be set apart and used by them for agricultural fairs; and all such and their profits as may belong to any church or religious society, and be set apart and used by them for parsonages.

And be it further enacted, That all laws imposing taxes, the subjects of which are revised in this act are hereby repealed: Provided, That this repeal shall not be construed to extend to the provisions of any law so far as they relate to the taxes listed, or which ought to have been listed, or which may be due for the year 1865, or for any previous thereto.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1866.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACT FOR COLLECTING REVENUE.

There will be no valuation until 1867. The tax of the present year is on the valuation of 1860. In case of increase in value since 1860, by means of mines of metal, coal or other valuable thing being discovered or worked or by reason of new buildings being erected, or when lands or town lots have since 1860 decreased in value by reason of fire or other extraordinary causes, or by reason of failure of mines, there is to be a new valuation by the list taker and two freeholders. This new valuation is to be on the basis of valuation of real estate in 1860.

List takers appointed at first Court after January 1st. Should Court fall, three justices may appoint on or before April 1st. Notice to be served within ten days. Lists to be taken between the 2nd Monday in April and 1st Thursday in May. Lists for April 1st, to be returned to clerk on or before 4th Monday in May. Clerk to furnish Comptroller with abstract on or before 1st Monday in July. Clerks to deliver duplicates to sheriffs on or before July 1st. Licenses and returns under schedule B. of the Revenue Act, to return July 1st.

Sheriffs to return list to Clerk of taxes collected under schedule B. on or before 2nd Monday in August. Clerk to send duplicates, thereof, to Comptroller, on or before 3rd Monday in August. Clerk to make out list of taxes received by him and to report the same to Court next preceding 1st July and pay to Sheriff.

Sheriff to pay taxes into Treasury between 3rd June and 1st November of the present year. By aid of the above summary, the County Courts may proceed with the appointment of list takers, and the list takers may perform their duty. With the above exceptions, the law is substantially the same as the law of 1858-59, which can be printed and distributed.

In all cases where necessary, the chairman of the County Court may call a special term, giving ten days notice. When counties have failed to lay county taxes at the first term in this year, the next regular term, or a special term called as above, may lay the taxes.

STATE ITEMS.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—Gov Worth has summoned the Council of State to meet in Raleigh on Saturday, the 14th of April next. The following gentlemen constitute the council: Wm A Wright, President, of New Hanover; Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; Wm Eaton, jr., Warren; Daniel L Russell, sr., Brunswick; H A Lenly, Forsythe; Calvin J Cowles, Wilkes; R F Simonson, Iredell.—Raleigh Progress.

SOLD.—We learn that Col. W. C. Smith, of this county, has recently sold his plantation, consisting of about 2,200 acres, with all the improvements, stock of all kinds—horses, mules, cattle and hogs—farming implements, and his accumulation of provisions, to a gentleman from Virginia, for \$25,000 in gold or its equivalent in currency. This is looked upon as a very good sale, but as no more than the place with its advantages was worth.

Mr Solomon V. Simons has also sold nearly all his place near this town, consisting of 1200 acres, to a gentleman from New Jersey, at \$100 per acre. The gentleman is now in possession of the place. He has also purchased all of Mr S.'s stock of horses, mules, &c, and farming implements and provisions.—Wadesboro' Argus.

HIGH PRICE FOR COTTON.—We learn that at the Administrator's sale, near Forestville, in this county the past week, of the property of Henry Wall, dec'd, seventeen bales of cotton were sold, on a six months credit, at the high price of 50¢ cents per pound.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Wadesboro' Argus says.—We learn that W. A. Smith, of Concord, is in this county, looking up lands for a New York company. He has orders to purchase ten thousand acres. It is the intention of the company to settle English emigrants on the lands.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.—There is a cat in the town of Goldsboro', now engaged in the responsible duty of rearing nine members of a family—four kittens and five young rats. She is equally as tender of the latter, as of the former. She killed the mother rat, and immediately assumed the task of rearing the orphan young.—Goldsboro' News.

SENATOR STEWART'S PLAN.

The new proposition for Reconstruction. We published last week a brief telegraphic summary of Senator Stewart's universal suffrage and general amnesty preamble and resolutions, offered in the U. S. Senate on Friday the 16th, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The resolutions involving the, to the South, vital question of the day, we give in full, together with Mr. Stewart's and Mr. Sumner's remarks thereon. Mr. Stewart, though a Republican, has hitherto voted with the conservatives, and has advocated what is known as the President's policy:

Whereas, In the present distracted condition of the country, it is eminently proper and necessary that all just and constitutional means should be employed for the quieting of popular excitement, the removal of unreasonable prejudices, and the obliteration of all hostile feeling growing out of the late unhappy civil war; and whereas one of the most prolific sources of unfriendly sentiment is the conflict of opinion existing on the subject of negro suffrage; and whereas it is now most evident that there is no probability whatever that Senators and Representatives in Congress from the States whose people were lately in insurrection will be allowed to occupy the seats to which they have been elected until said States shall have complied with certain fundamental conditions, a portion of which are hereinafter recited; and whereas it is unreasonable to expect the establishment of harmony and good feeling as long as the eleven Southern States whose people were recently in insurrection are prevented from resuming their ancient relations to this Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., First. That each of said States whose people were lately in insurrection, as aforesaid, shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its former relations with this Government, and its chosen representatives shall be admitted into the two Houses of the National Legislature, whenever said State shall have so amended its Constitution as, 1st. To do away with all existing distinctions as to civil rights and disabilities among the various classes of its population, by reason of race or color, or previous condition of servitude; 2d. To repudiate all pecuniary indebtedness which said State may have heretofore contracted, incurred or assumed in connection with the late unnatural and treasonable war; 3d. To yield all claim to compensation on account of the liberation of its slaves; and 4th. To provide for the extension of the elective franchise to all persons upon the same terms and conditions, making no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude: Provided, That those who were qualified to vote in the year 1860 by the laws of the respective States shall not be disfranchised by reason of any new tests or conditions which have been or may be prescribed since that year.

Resolved, That after the aforesaid conditions have been complied with, and the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the present voting population of the State, including all those qualified to vote under the laws thereof as they existed in 1860, a general amnesty shall be proclaimed in regard to all persons in such State who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the Government of the United States, wholly exonerating them from all pains, penalties, and disabilities to which they may have become liable by reason of connection with the rebellion.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the thorough assimilation of the basis of suffrage in the various States of the Union, all other States not above specified shall be respectfully requested to incorporate an amendment in their State Constitutions respectively, corresponding with the one specified.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the aforesaid resolutions it is not intended to assert a coercive power on the part of Congress in regard to the regulation of the right of suffrage in the different States of the Union, but only to make a respectful and earnest appeal to their own good sense and love of country, with a view to the prevention of serious evils now threatened, and to the peaceful perpetuation of the repose, the happiness and the true glory of the whole American people.

Mr. Stewart said he asked that the resolutions be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and added, I have been a careful observer of the current of events since Congress assembled, and I have come to the conclusion that a proposition of that kind corresponds with the prevailing sentiment in Congress and also in the country, and is indicated by the public press; and without expressing any opinions as to the propriety or impropriety of negro suffrage, which I have steadily avoided from the first to the present time, I have come to the conclusion that, in the present attitude of Congress and the country, the terms which Congress is willing to grant should be submitted to the South for them to adopt or reject. This proposition avoids all the odious objections attached to the other propositions that have appeared, and that all appears like coercion. It also avoids the long roll of amendments which must be contended for on Northern battle fields before the South be heard at all. It is the only proposition that can be heard by the South.

I want the South to have an opportunity to act upon it, without imparting to it what they regard as odious. When they refuse the proposition it will be time enough to consider other ones. Until they do, I think it is unjust to the South to take from them the right to decide for themselves. And I would say, furthermore, that I find it to be in accord with a letter written by the President of the United States, which I am authorized to state Judge Sharkey says is genuine. It corresponds in spirit with that letter, and I have no reason to believe from anything the President has thereafter said that he is at all objects to it. I beg leave to read the letter.

Mr Stewart then read President Johnson's telegram of the 16th of August, 1865, to W L Sharkey, of Mississippi, in which the President expresses his pleasure at the organization of the convention in Mississippi, and his hopes that the Convention will so amend the Constitution of that State as to abolish slavery by adopting the constitutional amendment, and adding: "If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and can write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate to the value of \$250 and pay taxes thereon, it would disarm your enemies and set an example for other States to follow."

Mr Stewart remarked that the resolutions left to the State the power of passing property tests that would include all men under twenty-seven years of age, and that the colored popula-

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says: "The Radicals are noticeably morose and scowling, and the general inference is that the unexpected success of Senator Stewart is already bearing some unpalatable fruit than any one of them expected... His resolutions are understood to embody the views of his father-in-law, H. S. Foote, and Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, and are such as no Radical, with the slightest regard for consistency, dare oppose. Vote for them they must. Their fears now are that when such men as Governor Sharkey favor them, the majority of the Southern people may also be induced to do so, as the speediest means of ending their troubles and gaining admission for their delegations. It is also feared by many that negro suffrage in the South would turn the political ashes on the lips of its Northern advocates, and that it would in fact only serve to strengthen the influence of Southern leaders and increase Southern representation. It would also settle forever the "negro question, and deprive them of their principal stock in trade. Nothing but financial questions would be left for party issues, and upon them the old Democratic doctrines would everywhere prevail.—Should Stewart's resolutions pass Congress and be adopted by the Southern States, the far-seeing members of the Republican party admit to-day that Democracy would inevitably come into power at the next Presidential election. The intention of the Radicals is to keep the Southern States from any participation in this, and it will not be surprising if many of them oppose their own teachings by voting against the Stewart resolutions."

The Republican of Washington City of a recent date says, in relation to pardons: "The President, some time in November last, stopped the work of pardoning, except in a few cases where the applications were accompanied by the most positive evidence of good intentions towards the government. From among those who have applied for pardon the President has reserved for trial about five hundred of the military and political leaders of the rebel government—a sufficient number to begin with, at least. This number, as classified by the President, we published by permission sometime since."

Will the Republican do us the favor to send us a copy of its issue containing this list? Senator Stockton's seat.—It appears that the Republican Senators have had an informal conference, relative to allowing the sitting Senator from New Jersey, Mr Stockton, to hold his seat. Several of the radicals have stated that they should not regard the report of the committee binding, and intended to vote him out at all hazards. It is of the highest importance to them to reduce the vote in the Senate so as to secure two-thirds of that body, and thereby pass any measure they please over the President's veto. They assert that they have secured Stewart, of Nevada, and one other Senator, and by turning out Stockton, they will have things their own way. It remains to be seen whether the Judiciary Committee, after unanimously deciding that he was clearly entitled to his seat, will, for party purposes, stultify themselves by voting him out.

Decision of the Supreme Court.—It is currently rumored that the unconstitutionality of the test oath has been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the decision will soon be officially announced to the public. If the rumor prove to be true, one would suppose that the greatest barrier to the admission of the Southern members to their seats in Congress would be removed; but the radical, revolutionary body, who framed the test, are daily enacting laws and assuming powers just as unconstitutional. So that the decisions of the Supreme Court, however legal and just, will have but little effect with this factious and arbitrary clique.

The Government does not seem to be apprehensive that the Fenians will attempt an invasion of the British Provinces, nor is the British Minister seriously alarmed on the subject. Nothing is known how to justify the belief that the Fenians have as yet gone beyond holding meetings, and making collections of money in aid of their cause. Certainly nothing has been done of a belligerent character to authorize Governmental interference.

Secretary Seward's Assassin.—Louisville, March 20.—A man named King, arrested a few days ago for a theft recently committed in Ohio, and awaiting in jail a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, confessed to a recently confined Government detective that he (King), and not Payne, was the party who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward. His confession being reported to General Jeff C. Davis temporarily commanding this department, he telegraphed to Washington for parties who were acquainted with the assassination conspiracy to come on and investigate the affair.

[A very doubtful story is the above.] Austria and Prussia.—The difficulty between Austria and Prussia is not reconciled, and there is serious apprehension of a war between these two powers. The interminable Schleswig-Holstein business is the cause of the growing hostility. Austria and Prussia are like two thieves, who, having united in the robbery of an inoffensive neighbor, commencing a quarrel over the spoils, and during the fight lose the plunder. They robbed Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, and made an agreement to share the booty. But now one robber accuses the other of not dealing fairly in regard to the transaction, and demands that right shall be done.

Common School Notice. The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg county, will meet at the Court House in Charlotte on Tuesday the 10th of April, (Court week), to elect their Chairman and do any other business that may come before them. The members of the Board are John P. Ross, M D Johnson, G W McDonald, Ira Parks, B H Garrison, Alex Grier and M A Parks. G. W. McDONALD, Ch'n of old Board. March 12th.

State of N. Carolina.—Cleveland Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1866. Sidney H. Elliott et al. vs. Geo. W. Logan et al. Petition for reprobate of Frank W. Cabaniss' Will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sandford Cabaniss and George Cabaniss, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the defendants of the filing of this petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Cleveland at the Court House in Shelby, on the first Monday in May, 1866, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, S. Williams, Clerk of our said court at 9 o'clock, the first Monday in February, 1866. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk. 3-6t [adv. \$6]

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The United States Consul at Amsterdam writes to the Department of State, under date of February 20th, that the cattle plague is still spreading, and it is feared will infect the whole country. The farmers are so much opposed to the killing of infected cattle that, in some instances, the military had to be employed to enforce obedience to the law. One mode of treatment is recommended as promising to be a successful cure, which is to rub the skin of the infected animal vigorously, then to cover the animal with cloths dipped in cold water, over which dry cloths are spread. Out of twenty-two cases treated in this manner only one was lost.

The State Agricultural Society of New York have received from Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, very important information in regard to this terrible disease, and with the reports made by him and others, colored drawings and illustrations which show the whole progress of the disease from the first attack to the death of the animal. These drawings and the reports made upon them are invaluable, and put this country in possession of all the information secured abroad after the labor of many months.

Professor Wilson reports the disease as wholly incurable, but subsequently in the same communication states that "in two cases out of three which have fallen under his observation, by careful nursing, and no other mode of doctoring, the animals recovered." From which we should infer that the Professor believes the best way to treat the disease is to let it alone.

The disease known as "pleuropneumonia," which attacked cattle in the United States some years since, is under complete medical control, and is altogether different from the rinderpest.

The illustrations furnished by Professor Wilson show that the disease is quite a new one in many of its features. The subject is one of vast importance, and not alone to cattle-raisers, but to all consumers of cattle.

A THEIVING NEGRO PARSON.—Rev. Allen, formerly the property, or body servant of Col. Stokes, of Wilkes county, has been arrested, for some cause, and a large amount of stolen merchandise found in his possession, which was pilfered at the late configuration in Salisbury. The Rev. colored gentleman passed through this place about a week ago with a one horse wagon heavily laden with the spoils of the theft. He says that a "Union man" advised him that it was right and proper, according to the Bible, for the freedmen to take the jewels and property of their late masters and mistresses and appropriate them to their own use.

Allen, being a preacher, should know better than that, if he reads his Bible properly; but it goes to show the evil that mean whittier, professing to be "Union men," can do the ignorant and confiding negro—and unfortunately it is to that class the negro will apply for advice, in most cases. Of course Allen's adviser was of that class of "Union men" who are worthless to society, and degraded to the condition of outlaws, and should be treated as such.—Statesville American.

An obituary writer concludes a notice of a deceased friend as follows: "This extraordinary man left no children except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

NOTICE.

The Magistrates of Mecklenburg county are required to meet at the Court House on the second Tuesday in April, (Court week), for the purpose of levying County taxes. A majority must be present on that day. WM. MAXWELL, C. C. Clerk. March 12, 1866.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

McGINN, LEDWELL & SIZER, At the New Store opposite Dr. Fox's Residence.

T. F. MCGINN, THOS. LEDWELL and WM. E. SIZER, having entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Confectionery and Family Grocery in the town of Charlotte, would respectfully ask a share of public patronage. We are thankful for the patronage and favor thus far extended to us, and hope by industry, frugality and attention to business to merit still more from the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. We design keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Family Groceries, and also Confectioneries of all kinds. The old customers, friends and acquaintances of Mr. Thos. F. McGinn will find him as ready and as willing to serve them in his new place of business as heretofore. March 19, 1866. 3m

RICE, RICE.

A nice article for family use, just received at BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S. March 10, 1866.

House and Lot For Sale.

The price very moderate and the Terms such as can easily be complied with. Any merchant wishing to purchase it, can make arrangements to pay for it in Goods, so much each month for twelve months. If not sold within the next ten days, it will be for rent to a good Tenant for the balance of the year. Apply at Charlotte Confectionery, No. 22 Tryon Street. March 19, 1866. No. 22 Tryon Street.

\$75 REWARD.

Stolen from our Stables at Patterson P. O., Caldwell county, N. C., on the night of the 17th of Feb., 1866, a large brown horse MULE. Said Mule was formerly the property of the U. S. Government, but was purchased by us at a government sale, consequently he has the usual "S" on his neck. He is a branded "G" on the shoulder, if not rubbed off by harness; is much shaved by harness, and has a white spot on one side of the neck, caused by the collar. No other marks remembered. A reward of \$30 U. S. currency will be paid for the recovery of the Mule, and \$45 for the arrest of the thief, with such evidence as will convict him. R. L. PATTERSON & CO., Patterson P. O., N. C. March 19, 1865 Imp'd

SELLING OFF AT A PROFIT!

We are offering our entire new and well-assorted Stock of all kinds of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Crockery, &c. &c., at a REASONABLE PROFIT. We do not propose to sell at cost, but would advise all persons in want of Goods to call and examine our stock before buying, as we believe we will sell you Goods lower than houses who do propose to sell at cost. J. L. BROWN & CO. March 12, 1866. 3t

CHARLOTTE Steam Refined Candy Manufactory, BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.

Wholesale and Retail. The subscriber is now manufacturing all sorts of CANDIES, CAKES, BREAD, &c. &c. Plain and Ornamental Cakes for Weddings and Parties, always on hand or made to order. Merchants and Dealers in Candies will find it to their interest to purchase from me, as I will give satisfaction both in price and quality. Orders from a distance attended to at short notice. J. G. C. LEISER, One door south of the Mansion House, Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C. March 12, 1866

ONWARD MARCH OF THE CHOLERA.—The United States Consul at La Rochelle, France, under date of February 20, informs the Department of State that the cholera appears to be moving along the western coast of France. After appearing at Caen and Brest, it has followed the seaports, and is now actually at the Sables de Olouane, within the consular district of La Rochelle. The Consul says that the winds are cold, and blow incessantly from the northeast, as in 1832, accompanied by rain. From present appearances it will sweep down the coast via La Rochelle, Bordeaux, into Spain. The Consul recommends rigid quarantine measures from those ports.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the residence of Margaret Hall, on Saturday the 21st of March, several tracts of valuable LAND well watered and heavily timbered. One tract contains 863 acres, adjoining the land of Greenhill, Houser and others, on the waters of Buffalo Creek; one tract containing 171 acres, adjoining David Russ and others, on Buffalo Creek; one tract containing 233 acres, adjoining Greenhill, Younts and others, on the waters of Indian and Buffalo Creeks; one tract containing 623 acres, adjoining Jacob Willis and others, on Whiteoak's creek; one tract containing 110 acres known as the Micham land in Lincoln county, formerly Catawba county; one tract containing 202 acres, adjoining G W Hall, Russ, Taylor and others, known as the Charley land; one tract containing 2383 acres, adjoining Stanley, Russ and others, with a fine Wheat and Corn Mill Saw Mill, and other improvements, known as the Hill Mills—the property of Major Hill's heirs. Terms—12 months credit. O. B. JENKS, Lincoln county, March 19, 1866. 2t Adm'r.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE, At China Hall, Next door to the Court House.

We have just received a splendid assortment consisting of China Gilt-Band Tea Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, ham and steak Dishes, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Creamers, Tumblers, Goblets, Decanters, Preserve Stands, &c. Also, a good assortment of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Seives, cocoa-Dippers, Rolling Pins, and numerous other house-keeping articles, which will be sold low for cash. JAMES HARTY & CO. March 12, 1866 2mpd

HYMN BOOKS of all kinds.

1. Presbyterian. 2. Methodist (Southern). 3. Baptist Psalmody. 4. Lutheran Hymns. 5. Note Books of different kinds. The Hymn Books are of every variety, from very cheap to the most costly and elegant.

R. N. TIDDY & CO., New Book Store, next to Scarr's Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C. March 5, 1866 3m

LOST.

A short time before the surrender of Gen. Johnston's Army, about Thirty Boxes of BOOKS (Berwick Code) belonging to the State (marked "Thomas Bragg") were sent off on the North Carolina Railroad, and have not been returned. Any person having them in charge will please report the fact; and any person having any information as to where they are, will please let me know immediately. R. W. BEST, Secretary of State. Raleigh, N. C., March 12, 1866 6t

NOTICE.

I intend to settle the Estate of John W. Moore, dec'd, at the next April Term of Mecklenburg County Court. Parties who have claims against the Estate had better present them for payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery—notice of my Administratorship having been given in 1862. DAVID HENDERSON, March 12, 1866 3tpd Adm'r.

FOR SALE.

A first rate IRON SAFE, weighing 1280 pounds. Apply at this Office. March 12, 1866. 1t

Cotton Seed.

For sale—best article—at H. B. WILLIAMS'. March 12th.

Corn Meal.

150 Bushels for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS'. March 12th.

Family Flour.

20 Barrels just received by H. B. WILLIAMS'. March 12th.

At Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants and Teachers will find it greatly to their interest to examine our stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY. We are now able to sell on advantageous terms to the trade. R. N. TIDDY & CO., New Book Store. March 5, 1866 3m

NOTICE.

In accordance with a decree of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for Mecklenburg County, obtained at the Special Term February 17th, 1866, I will sell on the premises at Davidson College, on Thursday, 29th day of March, one House and Lot belonging to the estate of H. L. W. Torrence, adjoining the lots of Arthur Armor, the College property and others. The said property will be sold on a credit of nine months, with interest from date, Bond and approved security required. G. F. SHEPHERD, Adm'r. Feb. 19, 1866. 6t

Selling off at Cost!

ROOPMANN & PHELPS Are now selling their entire Stock of Goods AT AND BELOW NEW YORK COST, To Close Business. Their Stock consists of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c. They will give great inducements to any person who will purchase the whole stock. The Goods were all bought for cash at low figures. The stand is one of the best and oldest in Charlotte. All those indebted to us by Note or account will please come forward and settle, as we are determined to close our business in this place immediately. ROOPMANN & PHELPS, Charlotte, March 12, 1866. 1t

General Collecting.

CHARLES DeCAMP, of Charlotte, N. C. offers his services to the citizens of the place as a General Collecting Agent. He promises strict attention to his business, and faithful and prompt returns made of all accounts entrusted to him. He respectfully refers to Dr. R. K. Gregory, Dr. W. W. Gregory, Dr. J. M. Miller, Dr. W. W. Gaither, Dr. Robt. Gibbon, Dr. McAden, W. P. Hill, Esq., and C. H. Elms, Esq. A liberal share of patronage requested. All orders left with him will be promptly attended to. CHAS. DeCAMP, March 12, 1866. 1m