



W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

May 8, 1866.

THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

We publish to-day the plan agreed upon by the Congressional Reconstruction Committee for admitting the Southern States into the Union. It requires the people of the South, before they are to be permitted to exercise the rights of free American citizens, to degrade themselves by voluntarily adopting the proscriptive schemes of a fanatical tyrannical party...

Without the slightest hesitation we declare that we will never voluntarily consent to or agree to adopt such a tyrannical, outrageous measure; and we are confident that the people of North Carolina, although anxious to be restored to peace and their rights in the Union, will never degrade themselves by endorsing or adopting the scheme proposed by the so-called Reconstruction Committee.

When our State Convention meets, we hope it will declare by resolution, that while North Carolina would do anything that is fair and honorable to restore the Union of the States and promote good feeling among the people, she will never voluntarily consent to proscribe and degrade nine-tenths of her own people.

We hope the following statements are correct, and that the President will adhere to his original policy: WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is understood that at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day the President invited an expression of opinion from the Heads of the Departments respecting the recent report of the Reconstruction Committee, and it is reported that in an animated discussion which ensued thereon, Secretaries Seward, McCulloch, Welles and Stanton were decided in their opposition to the plan of the committee, and earnest in their support of the President's policy for restoration.

The President was emphatic in his opposition to the committee's report, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States in the shape of amendments to the Constitution and the passage of laws. He insisted that, under the Constitution, no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought at once to be admitted into the respective houses as prescribed by law and the Constitution.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—We committed an error last week in stating that the State Convention was to reassemble on the 1st of May. The fourth Thursday in May is the time for the meeting of the Convention.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg was commenced last week, and will close sometime this week. Several cases of larceny have been tried, and five negroes and one white man were sentenced to receive from 15 to 39 lashes at the whipping post, which sentence was duly executed. A negro woman was tried for killing a negro man on the plantation of Mr. Allen Stuart in this county in 1864. The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, and the woman was discharged.

A GOOD MOVE.—Col. Cilley, the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in this District, was here last week, and gave orders that all cases heretofore been turned over to our Mayor for trial.—Col. Cilley has shown his good sense in this matter, and we are confident the interests of all will be benefited by restoring civil jurisdiction over blacks as well as whites.

COTTON.—We hear pretty general complaint in this county that the cotton seed planted is not coming up. Many persons are re-planting, but whether they will succeed with better success remains to be seen. The difficulty seems to be that the seed have lost their vitality in consequence of having been kept in heaps for two or three or four years past. We hear the same complaint from States further South.

NO FAVOR.—So far, we have heard no one in this State express the least favor for the plan of the reconstruction committee. A gentleman who has been a consistent Union man all through the war, told us the other day that he would never endorse or agree to such a scheme as the radicals propose.

WE learn that the counties of Union and Cabarrus have been added to the Division of Mr. F. W. Ahrens for the Assessment of the U. S. Internal Revenue tax. Mr. Ahrens takes the place of Mr. J. A. Boyden. The citizen of those counties will find Mr. Ahrens a fair and gentlemanly officer. [See Mr. Ahrens' advertisement.]

THE bill before the Tennessee Legislature, disfranchising Southern men, has been defeated by the State Senate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Assessor's Notice—F. W. Ahrens, U. S. Assessor.
Administrator's Notices—Thos H Robinson, Adm'r.
Ladies' Hats—A Sinclair
Lincolnton Female Seminary—Rev S Lander, Principal.
Medical Card—Dr DeArmond & Terres.
Pianos—J. M. Caldwell, Statesville.
Administrator's Notices—S. P. Caldwell, Adm'r.
National Express Notice.
Cotton Gins—DeRossett & Co, Wilmington N. C.
Dissolution Notice and New Firm—R. N. Tiddy & Co.
Horse Stolen—J. Z. Porter.
Fresh Cotton Seed for sale—F. G. Simril.
Auction Sale—Koopman & Phelps

THE NEW CONFISCATION BILL.—We publish a short synopsis of a Bill introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Mr Stevens of Pennsylvania, proposing the confiscation of certain Southern property. The only tendency of such measures is to injure the country and disturb and unsettle business operations. It has already caused a great deal of uneasiness. But we do not think any alarm need be felt about the matter, for if such an iniquitous measure was to pass Congress, the President would certainly veto it, and surely it could not be passed over his veto. This new scheme is proposed now for the purpose of frightening the Southern States into the support of the radical reconstruction plan. Such a measure could not be executed if passed, and the radicals know it.

Confiscation schemes will injure the freedmen more than it will the whites; so the radicals are pursuing a course calculated to ruin the very class they profess to want to benefit. The freedmen are dependent on the southern white man for employment and support, and if the latter is crippled in his estate or business, the former will be certain to suffer from the disastrous effects; and if the southern white man were to move off and abandon his lands without a struggle, the freedmen would never get possession, because the white Yankees and foreigners would come in and drive them off. We dislike to see anything done that injures either class, black or white, in the South.

RAILROADS.—The friends of the A. & N. C. Railroad (running from Goldsboro to Morehead City) are advocating the consolidation of that Road with the N. C. Road, and have both managed by one set of officers. The idea is, that in this way, the freight from Charlotte and intermediate points will be secured to the route terminating at Morehead City.

Last Summer and Fall there was great complaint by shippers in this part of the State about the heavy charges, detention and loss on the A. & N. C. Road, and such experience is not calculated to influence a continuance of patronage.—At any rate, we do not think it would be right to consolidate the two Roads. The N. C. Railroad was not constructed for the purpose of building up Newbern or Morehead City any more than for the benefit of Wilmington and other points.—Under the circumstances, the consolidation of the two Roads would not be fair or just.

A WARNING.—If the radicals who control Congress really had the good of the country at heart, they would stop in their mad career and listen to the voice of reason and common sense; but they rush on, actuated by partizan motives, hatred and spite, without the least regard for the welfare of the Union at large. The New York Herald deguerotypes the situation in the following paragraph:

"A crash is impending. Imported goods, ordered long ago, in anticipation of an immense Spring trade, are pouring in upon our merchants, but no goods are sold. What is the reason of this stoppage in business? It is the Radicalism of Congress. Our merchants counted on a large influx of buyers from the South as soon as the war was over and the Union restored. The war is over; but Congress persists in keeping the South out of the Union, consequently there is no Southern trade. The Western merchants arrive here, look about, see no business doing, no rivalry, no competition, and conclude that they will wait awhile, before purchasing, until things get settled. There is now no sale for the goods produced by our manufacturers. Presently the manufacturers will have to stop work. Then we shall see thousands of people thrown out of employment, starvation staring them in the face, their children crying for food. Riots will follow, and perhaps a revolution. Why is all this? Not because of the high price of gold, for gold is lower than at any time during the war. Not because of the tariff, for that has not been changed since the war. No; it is because a few dozen radicals in Congress have made up their minds to ruin the country, or carry the next Presidential election by negro votes, or by the exclusion of all votes from the South. It is because another rebellion, more wicked than the last, is tugging at the vitals of the nation. It is because a few men at Washington prefer their party to their country. Let the people mark them well and remember them in the future.

THE TRUE REMEDY.—The news from all parts of the State is, that the Sheriffs of the various counties (by order of the courts) have been stripping the backs of rogues, black and white, in the old style—from 20 to 39 lashes being the amount administered. This old-fashioned way of administering justice in North Carolina will have a good effect. Those who consider it "barbarous" may leave the State if they choose.

IT was once considered a great crime not to pray for the President of the United States, but now it appears that the crime consists in the estimation of the radicals in praying for the President. The Chaplain of the Missouri State Senate several times omitted in his prayer the petition for the President, whereupon a member of the Senate offered a resolution requiring that the President of the United States should be remembered in the daily prayers before the Senate, but it was rejected by a vote of 14 to 6.

FOURTEEN MONROE, Va., 22d April, 1866. Mrs. J. R. Kyle, Fayetteville N. C.

My Dear Madam—I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 14th inst, enclosing a check to be forwarded to Mrs. Davis as a present from the ladies of Fayetteville. Sadly remembering how your homes were desolated during the war, I could not have expected you in the midst of the rain, to have been mindful of the wants of those at a distance. Nothing could add to my admiration for the heroic, self-denying, christian virtues of my country women, for the measure was full of overflowing. Nor could anything increase the gratitude with which I will ever recur to their confidence and sympathy. It only remains to assure you, and the ladies whom you represent that I am most respectfully and respectfully your friend and ob't serv't. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says: "In a spirit of commendable liberality, the National Express and Transportation Company, has volunteered to transport, free of all cost to the end of their line, the five hundred barrels of flour, meal and bacon, contributed by the managers of the Ladies' Southern Relief Society of Baltimore for the benefit of the destitute poor of Georgia. The provisions, as soon as arriving at Savannah, will be transported immediately by the Agent of the National Express Company to the different Congressional Districts for which it is intended. The liberality thus evinced by this company will commend itself to the people of Georgia."

HAIL.—A severe hail-storm and wind, visited a portion of this District east of the town, on Sunday the 29th. Considerable damage was done to the fencing, and growing crops. Much of the cotton will require a second planting. So far as we can learn, the track of the storm was narrow, but the damage done severe.—Yorkville Enquirer.

TEXAS FARMING.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Herald, writing from Brenham, Texas, says:

Agriculture is here very different from that common in States occupying more temperate latitudes, or where the soil is otherwise constituted than that of the Lone Star State. The agricultural routine of the year, particularly in Middle Texas, is about as follows: You commence breaking up your stubble land about the beginning of January; then the cotton ground must be ridged; you repair your old fences and build new, and plant corn about middle of February. Corn ground is hardly ever ridged; never broken up; but you plant corn in the "water furrow," in a drill a foot apart, six grains to a hill, which you make your small hands chop out like cotton, when the plant is high enough. The corn rows are four and a half feet apart; on each side of which the oxen walk when you are plowing over. As soon as dropped you cover corn with a large turning plow called a "cary," exactly as the dweller on the old Drowning Creek covers his peas in April. Corn grows rapidly, green, luxuriant; so swiftly indeed, that two plowings are as much as are usually given. With a good season, and good land, you would, could, should, or might make, 15 or 20 bushels without any plowing at all. In that case all you have to do is to plant. As I stated, on a previous occasion, the average yield of corn in middle Texas is 30 bushels per acre; but on the coast—about the mouth of the Brazos and Colorado, corn yields sometimes as high as 125 bushels to the acre. Peas are never planted alongside the corn as in the Cape Fear country. Corn planted, you, about 15th of March, you up your oxen—Kum, Brandy, Punch, Beauregard and others—haul out your cotton seed, get your little folks ready and begin to plant cotton. The seed is not rolled in dirt and ashes as in our good old State; but, in the rough furrow made by a common shovel, it is sown with the hand, as the dweller in the hill country sows his wheat. Yet it is covered with a board as in Richmond or Duplin counties, but a triangular harrow is immediately run across the ridges, to take off grass and trash, after which the cotton field looks as smooth as a street. As before stated, cotton here grows shoulder high; and even after the first of May, you have still to risk its destruction by a four days' norther, bringing frost and hail.

In almost all farming operations in Texas the motive power used is that of oxen. The ox, which is high as your head, is truly, a greater institution than I once thought him. In breaking up, particularly, a horse or mule team is very rarely seen; because horses, even mules, are unable to stand plowing in a soil so tough and clayey. The ox alone is equal to the labor, besides you can graze him on the prairie at night and plow him in the day. In breaking up prairie land, five yoke of oxen are sometimes seen drawing one "cary" plow throwing a furrow of three or four feet. All wagoning is done by oxen, six yoke being commonly hitched to a Texas wagon. When you, if the animals are tired, they lay down in their yokes, and it is a picturesque sight to see them thus reclining and chewing the cud around the market places of the villages, whilst their masters are trading in the stores.

NORTHERN EMISARIES AT THE SOUTH.—A writer in the Boston Post speaking of some of the Northern fanatics in our midst, says: "The emissaries from the North are encouraging the negroes to form secret associations, and to make public parades, demonstrations and celebrations—and in Richmond they are often overbearing and insulting to the whites, which provokes retaliation and riots. General Ferry says there is now probably over a hundred of these semi secret organizations among the blacks in Richmond, and the names they assume are often ludicrous and blasphemous, one being styled the 'Holy Sons of God.' The whites are patient and forbearing, except, perhaps, a few drunken rowdies; but it is easy to see that a conflict of a serious character is in embryo.—Serious, reflecting men, shudder at the future of the black race, if they are to be backed up and encouraged by the Government. It is generally believed by the most prominent men of the South that the war has already reduced the negro population one-third."

Hon. John Bell is out with a six column letter, the third of a series recently commenced, in which, says the Nashville Union and American, the purpose of the author is to put before the judgment of cotemporaries his views of the facts which led to, and have attended the progress of this great civil war, and his reflections upon the policy which is being pursued to retrieve the injuries which it caused, and restate the government in its integrity; and to indicate the glaring errors of the Congressional leaders, and convince his countrymen that it is their first and highest duty to revert to the principles of civil liberty which gave birth to our free institutions, and to adhere to them as the only safe guides in preserving the Government.

THE PRISONER.—We spread before our readers (says the Fayetteville News) the following letter from Ex-President Davis in response to one from the ladies of Fayetteville enclosing a check for Mrs. Davis. He appreciates the sympathy which his countrywomen feel for his family: "FORTRESS MONROE, Va., 22d April, 1866. Mrs. J. R. Kyle, Fayetteville N. C. My Dear Madam—I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 14th inst, enclosing a check to be forwarded to Mrs. Davis as a present from the ladies of Fayetteville. Sadly remembering how your homes were desolated during the war, I could not have expected you in the midst of the rain, to have been mindful of the wants of those at a distance. Nothing could add to my admiration for the heroic, self-denying, christian virtues of my country women, for the measure was full of overflowing. Nor could anything increase the gratitude with which I will ever recur to their confidence and sympathy. It only remains to assure you, and the ladies whom you represent that I am most respectfully and respectfully your friend and ob't serv't. JEFFERSON DAVIS."

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THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The following order just issued by direction of the President, gives an official construction of the peace proclamation as to the restoration of civil authority and the powers and functions of military commissions:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, Washington May 1, 1866. General Orders, No. 26:

Whereas some military commanders are embarrassed by doubts as to the operation of the proclamation of the President, dated the 2d day of April, 1866, upon trials by military courts-martial and military offences, to remove such doubts, it is ordered by the President that—

Hereafter, whenever offences committed by civilians are to be tried where civil tribunals are in existence which can try them, their cases are not authorized to be, and will not be, brought before military courts-martial or commissions, but will be committed to the proper civil authorities. This order is not applicable to camp-followers, as provided for under the 60th article of war, or to contractors and others specified in section 16, act of July 17, 1862, and sections 1 and 2, act of March 2, 1863. Persons and offences cognizable by the rules and articles of war, and by the acts of Congress above cited, will continue to be tried and punished by military tribunals as prescribed by the rules and articles of war and acts of Congress, hereinafter cited, to-wit:

Section 1. And be it further enacted, That all sutlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That any person heretofore called or hereafter to be called into or employed in such forces or service, who shall commit any violation of this act and shall afterwards receive his discharge, or be dismissed from the service, shall, notwithstanding such discharge or dismissal, continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial and sentence by a court martial, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had not received such discharge or been dismissed.

The Act of July 17, 1862, provides that "any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States." The Act of March 2, 1863, provides that "any person in the land or naval forces of the U. S. or in the militia in actual service of the United States, in time of war," who shall offend against the provisions of said act, (principally against defrauding, counterfeiting and embezzling by contractors, paymasters and other agents of the United States,) "may be arrested and held for trial by a court martial, and if found guilty shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court martial may adjudge, save the punishment of death."

ALL THE DECEMY.—When we look at the scenes which are daily enacted in Congress, we are almost moved to beg the people of the South to solemnize by thanksgiving and prayer their escape from all participation in its deliberations and proceedings. Never in the bitterest days of violent sectional agitation, when the South was represented in Congress, was that body such a disgraceful bear garden as it is now.

Insulting charges and infamous accusations are bandied, as if they were a part of "the order of the day." Members of the same party abuse each other like pick-pockets, and generally appear to make out pretty good cases against each other. These "honorable gentlemen" may simply be telling unpalatable truths about each other, but Congress and Sing Sing were designed for very different purposes. They should be more reticent about each other's little failings. When the Representatives of a great nation are perpetually calling each other "liars," "blackguards," "swindlers," &c, the impression produced abroad is not advantageous to the nation.

Having written the above we open our New York exchanges, feeling perfectly assured that we shall find several Radical Congressmen ferociously assailing each other, and sure enough we find that on the 30th of April, "Mr Blaine rose to a personal explanation," and read a letter from Provost Marshal General Fry, accusing Mr Conkling, a member of Congress from New York, of the most dishonorable practices in connection with the conscript business. The "honorable member is accused of telling 'malignant and deliberate falsehoods,' of being 'false to honor,' 'unfaithful to a public trust,' &c.

When the letter of General Fry had been read the "Honorable Conkling," as in duty bound opened a battery of billingsgate upon his assistant, and as soon as he exhausted his ammunition and sat down, Mr Blaine took the floor and called the "Honorable gentleman from New York" "a strutting turkey cock," "a whining puppy," "a dunghill," "a satyr," "a sinned cat," "a mud machine," and a roaring cow.—Richmond Times.

The United States Consul at Hamburg, in a recent communication calls the attention of the Government to methods by which the rinderpest (cattle plague) may be introduced into this country, despite the precautions already adopted in our law. Besides the risk from the importation of hides of cattle affected by the disease, he says that there is danger from straw used in packing crockery and queensware, which straw may have come from barn yards in which the cattle were suffering from the rinderpest.—There is force in this suggestion, and if the means of excluding the infection are meant to be thorough, there should be prompt action by Congress on the subject.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The items of appropriation of the bill introduced by Mr Stevens in the House of Representatives, for the Freedmen's Bureau for 1866, shows what an expensive elephant that animal is on the hands of Uncle Sam. The items are as follows: Salaries of assistants and sub-assistants \$147,500; clerks \$82,800; stationery and printing \$63,000; medical department \$500,000; transportation \$1,750,000; commissary stores \$4,106,250; medical department \$500,000; transportation \$1,980,000; school superintendents \$21,000; sites for schoolhouses, orphan asylums, &c \$3,000,000; sundries \$18,000; total \$11,684,450. [Honest white people have to foot this bill]

A lot of about forty mules were sold at auction in Columbia a few days ago. The prices ranged from \$170 to \$280, and the average all round was \$215 to \$220 in currency.

The wharf of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, at Riverside, Cape Fear river, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night of last week. Judge Nelson, of the United States circuit court has decided that the surplus earnings of a bank cannot be taxed as capital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In executive session the Senate, March 30, announced that the Liberals took of Lewis D. Campbell, Minister to the Republic of Mexico.

The House passed the bill establishing the grade of general in the army, to which Lieutenant General Grant will be undoubtedly appointed. The radicals are exceedingly furious about Mr Stanton's position. The fact is, his remarks in Cabinet, on the subject of reconstruction, were rather extended and very emphatic. A Cabinet officer stated yesterday that not one of his associates would deny the verity of the report that has been published of the late Cabinet meeting relative to reconstruction. It will be remembered also, that sometime since it was stated by a Secretary that Mr Stanton supported the President's policy of restoration.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton firm, at 34 and 35 cts. Floor advanced 10 and 20 cents, and Wheat 1 and 2 cents; Corn dull, at 82 and 83 1/2 cents. Gold 27 1/2.

FROM MEXICO.

Late advices and official communications dated El Paso, March 30, announce that the Liberals took of Chihuahua on the 20th, after two days hard fighting, and captured among the prisoners the Imperial Mayor of Chihuahua.

On the 22nd the Liberals captured the city of Hidalgo with but slight resistance.

These victories will restore the State of Chihuahua to liberal government. Other signal victories have been gained by them.

NORTH CAROLINIANS PARDONED.—The President has ordered pardons to be issued to all North Carolinians who have applications or petitions on file, and directed them to be completed and sent to the petitioners. This includes all the petitions from that State on file in the office of the Attorney General—several hundred in number.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—The President has ordered Gen. Canby not to interfere with the United States courts, and also to make a full report of the mischief in which he acted. The court was re-opened yesterday.

MORE BLOODY WORK.—Memphis Tenn., May 2d.—There was a riot this evening between the city police and negro soldiers, growing out of an attempt of civil officers to arrest a white scoundrel, whom the darkies attempted to protect. The policemen did not number more than thirty, but kept up the battle against the African soldiers for more than two hours, though the latter were one hundred and fifty strong. The sixteenth regular infantry finally quelled the riot, but not before one white was killed and three wounded. Of the negroes ten were killed and a number of them wounded.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 3.—About thirty houses occupied by colored people, and all the schoolhouses in South Memphis were pulled down or burned last night. Ten negroes were killed during the day. Everything is quiet this morning. The negroes fled to the woods last night, but are now returning. (The "civil rights bill" is working injury to the colored man.)

FORTRESS MONROE, May 3.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived this morning direct from Montreal. Two hours after her arrival she was conducted to her husband in the Fort. She was accompanied by her youngest child.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 3d inst, by Rev William C Power, Mr J T A Davis to Miss Mary J, daughter of Mr Philip S. Whinnant.

In this county, on the 26th ultimo, by Rev W S Pharr, Mr Robt D Fite to Miss Angeline Jordan.

In Concord, on the 1st inst, by F A Archibald, to Miss Rosa, daughter of C N White, Esq.

Assistant Assessor's Office.

United States Internal Revenue, 2d Division, 6th District, North Carolina. CHARLOTTE, May 1st, 1866.

All Licenses granted by the U. S. Internal Revenue officer having expired this day, every person requiring a License for his avocation or profession must apply immediately. The income tax for 1865 must also be returned, including Spring Vehicles worth with harness \$50 or upwards; Pianos, Gold Watches and Silver Plate. I will be in Charlotte until May 12th, after which time I shall visit the counties of Gaston, Lincoln, Union and Cabarrus, being required to complete the assessments by the last of June in my Division. I trust Tax-payers will meet me promptly at my appointments which will appear in the next issue of this paper.

F. W. AHRENS, Ass't Assessor.

AT AUCTION.

Our entire Stock of Dry Goods, ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c, will be sold at auction, commencing on Monday May 14th, and continue from day to day until the whole stock is sold. May 7, 1866 KOOPMAN & PHELPS.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. H. K. DEARMOND and DR. J. B. TERRES having become associated in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services in the various branches to the citizens of Sharon, Mecklenburg county, and the public generally. They hope their determination to devote all their time and energies assiduously to their profession will secure deservedly the confidence of the people, and attract as large a portion of their patronage as has been awarded individually to one of them for the past ten years. H. K. DEARMOND, M. D. J. B. TERRES, M. D.

Dr DeArmond returns many thanks to his kind patrons of Mecklenburg county, and begs that they will continue to the firm the patronage heretofore so liberally awarded to him. May 7, 1866 1m

Ladies' Hats.

Those beautiful new styles of Ladies' Hats have arrived at A. SINCLAIR'S May 7, 1866

NOTICE.

Having administered on the estate of Dr P C Caldwell, deceased, I earnestly request all persons indebted to him by note or account to come forward and settle, and all persons having claims against him are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law and properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. S. P. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

All persons indebted to Dr J W Caldwell, dec'd, will please settle, and all having claims against him must present them immediately, as I am determined to settle up his estate at the next term of Mecklenburg county court. S. P. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

As Executor of the last will and testament of Dr Samuel L Caldwell, deceased, I have placed his accounts in the hands of Rufus W Rankin of Gaston county, for collection. All persons indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and settle, and those having claims against the estate are notified to present them to Mr Rankin or myself, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. S. P. CALDWELL, Executor.

Stolen

From my plantation in Lancaster District, S. C., a sorrel HORSE about 7 or 8 years old; has a wen on his left hind leg; two feet white; right hind leg white nearly to the foot; large scar on the rump, and a blaze face. Any information left at this office leading to his recovery, or sent to me, will be suitably rewarded. J. Z. PORTER. May 7, 1866 1tpd

LINCOLN FEMALE SEMINARY, LINCOLNTON, N. C.

The Fall Session, 1866, beginning June 4th, will continue 20 weeks. Competent teachers will assist the Principal in the several departments.

Rates in U. S. currency, in advance.—Board, exclusive of lights, \$80; regular tuition \$15 to \$20; Piano lessons \$25; Guitar lessons \$30; use of Piano \$5; use of Guitar \$5. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. Address, REV. S. LANDER, A. M., May 7, 1866 2mpd Principal.

COTTON SEED.

200 Bushels of last years Cotton Seed—fresh and sound, &c. Apply to me in Steel Creek, near Steel Creek church. May 7, 1866 2tpd F. G. SIMRIL.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified at April Term of Cabarrus county court as Administrator of the estate of Dr J F Gilmer, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle promptly, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOS H ROBINSON, Adm'r. May 7, 1866 3tpd

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified at April Term of Cabarrus county court as Administrator (with the Will annexed) of the estate of L. B. Ewing, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle promptly, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOS H ROBINSON, Adm'r. May 7, 1866 3tpd

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Having qualified at April Term of Cabarrus county court as Administrator of the estate of Henry O Howie, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle promptly, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOS H ROBINSON, Adm'r. May 7, 1866 3tpd

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified at April Term of Cabarrus county court as Administrator of the estate of J. A. P Garmon, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle promptly, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOS H ROBINSON, Adm'r. May 7, 1866 3tpd

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified at April Term of Cabarrus county court as Administrator of the estate of J. A. P Garmon, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle promptly, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOS H ROBINSON, Adm'r. May 7, 1866 3tpd

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The firm hitherto existing under the name of R. N. TIDDY & CO., is dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties. All debts due the firm will be paid to R. N. Tiddy, and all debts due by the firm will be paid by the same on presentation. R. N. TIDDY, GEO. M. EVERHART. May 7, 1866

NEW FIRM.

The Book and Stationery business will hereafter be conducted by R. N. TIDDY & BROTHER in the same stand. The undersigned by their attention to business, and well selected assortment in their line, hope to merit a liberal patronage. R. N. TIDDY, GEO. M. EVERHART. It affords me pleasure to commend the new firm to the confidence and patronage of the public. May 7, 1866

WHO WANTS A PIANO!

Several Patrons of the Concord Female College have requested my aid in securing Good Pianos For their use. This has induced me to make arrangements with some of the best manufacturers which enable me to furnish instruments of the first class at reduced prices. I can save each purchaser from \$40 to \$50. Price list of the manufacturers will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them in making selections. When selections shall have been made the money can be sent to me at my expense, by the Southern Express, and a Piano will be shipped to the Depot, the purchaser may designate. Each Piano sold will be fully warranted. Address me at Statesville, N. C. J. M. M. CALDWELL. May 7, 1866

Cotton Gins,

MANUFACTURED BY W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO., COLUMBUS, GA.

We have resumed the manufacture of Cotton Gins in this city