## N. C. CONVENTION

SATURDAY, Jan. 18. Mr Heaton, from the Committee of Sixteen. to whom was referred the resolution of Mr Pool of Pasquotank, upon the subject of legislation by the Convention, offered the following report:

"The Committee of Sixteen, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr Pool of Pasquotank, have had the same under consideration, and report the following as a substitute therefor: Resolved, That the Convention, being called to frame a Constitution and civil government, in accordance with the Acts of Congress, will proceed in the discharge of that duty, as speedily as practicable."

Mr Tourgee moved its adoption, and it was carried.

A long debate occurred on Mr Durham's resolutions in opposition to negro suffrage, &c. Finally the resolutions were postponed indefinitely by a vote of 69 to 29.

J. E. O'Hara of Wayne, (colored.) was elected Engrossing Clerk, and Joel Ashworth was elected Enrolling Clerk.

Monday, Jan. 20. for the admission of members of the bar from other States to practice in the Courts of North Carolina. Lies over.

Mr Hodnett introduced the following resolution, which lies over:

Whereas, Protection to the rights of person and property, the fruits of industry and pru-1776; Therefore,

Resolved, That the action of this Convention adopted. should recognize this axiom, by providing that the Legislative power consists of two branches -the one representing persons and the other representing property-each of said branches having co-equal power, so that no act of the Legislature, not approved by each branch, should have validity; the electors for the Commons to consist of all male citizens, above the age of 21 years, and the electors for the Senate to consist perty for taxation, at the listing next before such election, of the value of \$250, or upwards, and who have paid the taxes assessed thereon.

By J. W. Hood of Cumberland, (colored,) a resolution in regard to the per diem, viz:

each elective officer, (the President excepted.) prosecuted, was acquitted, and yet had to pay shall receive six dollars per day and twenty cents costs for his defence to the amount of \$1,500. mileage to and from Convention; and that the In the hands of designing men such laws President shall receive ten dollars per day, and were most oppressive and should be remedied. twenty cents mileage. Lies over under the rules. It was also against the true policy of a free State. ing resolution and asked its reference to the Com- but if innocent his prosecutor should be made to mittee on Bill of Rights, when formed:

privileges, while traveling in this State, in any | country in the effort to obtain justice. The evil conveyance of a public character; and all busi- must be struck at in the root. This ordinance, ness places or places carried on by a charter, for even if the power of legislation was not conceded, which a license is required from either State or | would place the Convention on the side of the Municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a right if passed, and show to the world that this public character, and shall be opened to the ac- new State was determined to do justice by every commodation and patronage of all persons, with- man, out distinction or discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition." Referred.

prevent the sacrifice of property.]

Nicholson, French of Chowan, Patrick, Gahagan, interested parties themselves. The Courts are Pool, Etheridge, Fisher, Baker, Durham, Carter and

Governor and Executive-Nicholson, May, Morton, Franklin, Hoffler, Petree, Forkner, Gunter, William-

Legislature-Sweet, Martin, Forkner, May, Lennon, Mullican, Chilson, French of Rockingh .m, Mayo

King of Lenoir, Cox, Galloway (colored), and Teague. Finance-Abbott, Heaton, Rodman, Jones of Caldwell, Forkner, Hobbs, McCubbins, King of Lincoln, Long, Hare, Peterson, Carey (colored), and Read. Bladen, Mann, Williams of Wake, Hayes of Robeson, Hyman (colored), Candler, Fullings and Teague. Counties, Cities, &c.—Tourgee, Fullings, Ray, Mc-Cubbins, Andrews, Aydlott, Moore, Congleton, Galloway (colored), Laffin, Ing, Hollowell and Franklin.

Dickey, Tucker and Murphy.

Punishments and Penal Institutions—Welker, Long. Cox, Glover, Parks, Murphy, Lee (colored), Piorson | taxable costs of arrest, support in jail and costs (colored), Daniel, Duckworth, Hobbs, Bradley, Watts. gomery, Dowd, Grant of Wayne, Ragland, Legg, Gully, Hayes of Robeson, Highsmith, Colgrove and

Education-Ashley, Welker, Rose, Blume, Read, Sweet, Hayes of Halifax (colored), Graham of Orange, Logan, Ellis, French of Chowan and Fisher. Homestead-Jones of Caldwell, Hood (colored)

Gahagan, Duckworth, Renfrow, Sanderlin, Nance, Hodnett, Kinney, McDonald of Moore, Barnes, Eppes (colored), and Rhodes. ris of Wake (colored), McDonald of Chatham, An-

drews, Benbow, Congleton and Cherry. TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

Mr Fisher introduced a memorial from citizens | left to the Legislature. of Bladen, asking that debts incurred for sale of relief. Mr Abbott introduced a resolution to raise a

on matters of public interest, and report to the person not found guilty of an offence. Mr T., Convention. Laid over. Mr Congleton offered a resolution against em-

tion. Referred to committee on Suffrage. Mr Welker, a -resolution providing for the

office of Commissioner of Public Works; also one restricting the powers of the Legislature; also a preamble to the Constitution. Referred. Mr Dowd, a resolution declaring the uncor

stitutionality of stay laws. Mr Legg, a resolution in relation to suffrage and eligibility to office. Provides qualification expenses. The President of the Convention to of reading and writing-but prevents no one from voting who has hitherto exercised the right.

Referred to the Judiciary committee. Mr Baker, a resolution in favor of conferring

## THE RELIEF MATTER.

The ordinances of Messrs. Rodman, Tourgee and Patrick, and the resolutions of Messrs Mc-Donald, of Chatham, and Morton, for the relief of the people being under consideration, Mr questing the Judiciary Committee to frame an Abbott said he had not given this subject the ordinance to make all State and County officers thought which it merited, although he had been as industrious as any one in its investigation could be. He moved a resolution, that when the committee rise the whole matter of relief be referred | Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad to a committee of eight, one from each judicial district, with authority to send for persons and

papers.
Mr Graham of Orange, offered a substitute

such orders as will prevent the sale of property | Laid over. at ruinous sacrifices and afford relief for all debts, contracted prior to May 1865.

ial condition-he did not believe this was a Laid over. State. The Convention was here to form a Conthe people were relieved of debts, contracted up- communicate with them to-morrow. on the credit of slave property, they would vote down whatever was done here. Everywhere, the cry was for relief. It must be given. And less talk about the Constitution the better it amended and "bamboozled" that nobody would acts of Congress. Referred. know it, if they saw it.

Mr Abbott said he could not see the purpose of the amendment of the delegate from Orange, if offered seriously, which he doubted. The better way to dispose of this matter had been indicated in the resolution of reference, which he had moved. He had been anxious to discover the truth in relation to relief-he had found one person, who said that stay laws was made for the benefit of the poor, and another for the rich landholder. After all the information he could obtain, he was satisfied that he was unable to vote Mr Welker introduced an ordinance, providing intelligently even now. Therefore, he desired

were informed on this question. Mr Graham, of Orange, said that his resolution | capital, which is now a million of dollars. was offered seriously, because he doubted the power of this Convention to legislate. He would be willing to have his resolution go before a comdence, are the corner-stones on which civil lib- mittee, and would offer it as a substitute for Mr erty is built, as recognized in our Constitution of Rodman's ordinance. There being no objection. The resolution moved by Mr Abbott was then

IN REGARD TO THE COURTS.

The ordinance of Mr Tourgee to prevent oppression in the courts in certain cases, was taken

Mr Tourgee said that he regretted to have known instances where innocent men had been tried and not found guilty, but had been made of all citizens of like age, who have listed proto pay costs to such an extent as to impoverish could be scarcely overstated, and his ordinance was intended to prevent it. There was an inprosecuted but not convicted, and yet was bur-That each delegate to this Convention, and Guilford there was an instance of a man, who was A. H. Galloway, (colored,) offered the follow- If a man is found guilty, let him pay the costs, pay them, else citizens would be impoverished "That all persons shall enjoy equal rights and hereafter as heretofore by the tribunals of the

Mr Jones, of Washington, said there was now a law of North Carolina, that when a person was Mr Patrick, an ordinance for the relief of the improperly prosecuted the Courts settled the people. [He said the people were very much indebted, and he introduced this ordinance to such cases, the defendant must apply for the administration of that law. There was no evidence The President announced the following Com- of such application in the cases mentioned. Was there then any charge of wrong done by Bill of Rights-Heaton, Harris of Wake (colored), the Courts? Rather it was the neglect of the moved by actions made before them, and not without. And although he sympathized with the parties mentioned, he was constrained to say eon (colored), Newsom, George, Trogden and Still- that they should have availed themselves of the benefit of the law. It also frequently happened that persons, accused of offences, got up prosecu-(colored), Williams of Sampson, Turner, Taylor and | tions to vindicate their innocence. Very often a nol pros. was entered and they were glad to pay Judiciary-Rodman, Sweet, Tourgee, Jones of the costs. But when a solicitor enters a not Washington, Pool, Durham, Fisher, Watts, Welker, pros., it was his duty to mark on it the name of the prosecutor, so that the proper person should be taxed with the costs. However, as he had stated, the parties should have availed themselves - Internal Improvements-Garrett, Abbott, French of of the benefit of the law. The oppression alleged proceeded from neglect on their part.

Mr Rodman said he did not think that either of the gentlemen, who preceded him, had fully stated the law. It is the law of North Carolina, Corporations-Jones of Washington, Ashley, Grant | that when a man is accused of an offence, arrestof Northampton, Harris of Franklin, Parker, King of ed, and a bill found against him by the grand Lincoln, Merritt, Holt, Ray, Robbins (colored), jury and he is put on trial, and summons witnesses, even if acquitted, he is bound to pay the of witnesses. And this was equally true, if the Militia-Bryan, Laffin, Ellis, Graham of Mont- Judge should be of opinion that the charge was unfounded and the man innocent. But if the prosecution was malignant or frivolous, and there was a prosecutor, although there are few private prosecutions in North Carolina, he should be made to pay the costs. But instead of marking the name of the prosecutor, the solicitor prosecutes in the name of the Governor of the State, and thus puts it beyond the power of the Judge. Sufrage-Pool, Jones of Caldwell, Rich, French of True as stated, the law ought to be revised and Chowan, Candler, Durham, Graham of Orange, Har- remedied. But he feared it was out of the power of the Convention to do it effectually, for when the Constitution was ratified the acts of this body would be of no effect any longer. It might be

Mr Tourgee said the object he had in introslaves be annulled. Referred to committee on ducing this ordinance was to bring the matter clearly before the Convention. He deemed it even too high a trust for the purest judiciary, to committee of three to consult with Gen. Canby be allowed the discretion of taxing costs upon a therefore, moved to refer to the committee on made stationary cover pantaloons and shirts. the bill of rights, with instructions to incorpo- The Bill finally passed. bodying property qualifications in the Constitu- rate the substance of the ordinance as one sec-

> On motion of Mr Jones, the motion was amen ded so as to refer the ordinance to the judiciary

## WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.

After a good deal of discussion the pay of members was fixed at \$8 per day and travelling receive \$12 per day.

A resolution to employ a Reporter was adopted. [Another useless expense.]

Mr Patrick offered a resolution, requesting Galloway, (colored,) a resolution, asking Gen.

Canby to stay the sale of property until the as-sembling of the next Legislature. Laid over. Mr McDonald of Chatham, a resolution re-

elective by the people. Laid over. An ordinance, by Mr Abbott, reducing the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by the Company, was referred to the Committee on In-

ternal Improvements.

that the Convention request Gen. Canby to issue | bly-for the Commons \$250; Senate \$600.

Mr Mann, a resolution to organize the militia immediately after this Convention adjourns, pro-Mr McDonald said we were now in a territo- vided there be no distinction on account of color.

The Committee to wait on His Excellency, the stitution and give relief to the people. Unless Governor, reported that the Governor would

Mr Abbott presented a resolution declaring that the debt of North Carolina shall be held in-

violate. Laid over. Mr Tourgee, a resolution to inquire whether would be. In fact the Constitution had been so any member of this body is disqualified by the

THURSDAY, Jan. 23. Nothing of importance was done to-day, except the appointment of a Committee (consisting of Messrs. Abbott, Ragland and Durham) to wait on Gen. Canby and confer with him in regard to

## Protection in a Nut-Shell.

staying the collection of debts.

The Hartford Times boasts that the thread works at Willimantic, owned chiefly by Hartford capitalists, are the most extensive in the country, and says that their new mill, four hundred feet the pastorate call tendered him by the same to have this matter referred to a committee with long, five stories high, and built of granite, costly denomination in Raleigh. authority to send for persons and others, who as it is, was built of the Company's profits of over three hundred per cent without disturbing their

It further admits that "thread that used to cost the needle-woman four cents a spool, now costs ten-the same as the imported English thread of J. & P. Coats. One reason why Coat' thread works more smoothly on the machine and is better liked than ours, is in the fact that the greater dampness of the English climate is more favorable than our dry air to spinning cotton. Again, the highly electric condition of the atmosphere of the western world is probably unfavorable to the necessary compactness and smoothness sought for in the fabrication of this to use so strong a word as oppression, but he had article, the strands and fibres being more inclined to rough up and 'fly off.'"

Here is a manufacture which from physical causes cannot be brought to perfection in this country; but which by enormous protection, has Specific ad valorem duties have been piled upon ville American. stance of a gentleman on this floor, who had been | each other to keep out the better goods made in climates adapted to this delicate work. The dened by enormous costs. In the County of tariff on imported thread has been raised until it is equal to seventy per cent in gold, on the cost. The tax on domestic is six per cent in currency. and all this difference is for the fostering of such enterprises as this, whereby a single company has within the past three years accumulated a million of dollars, besides building a very costly factory. Who pays for it? The poor needlewomen of the United States, the millions who have to patch and darn to make their old clothes hold out through these times of high prices. But for it, the best of threads would now be sold at six cents a spool .- N. Y. National American.

### Congress.

JAN. 20.—The Senate refused to recede from the cotton tax amendments, and a Committee of conference was appointed.

construction Acts, relative to vacating offices, and allowing the Conventions to fill them, failed.

JAN. 21 .- A bill was introduced in the Senate requiring the advice and consent of the Sen- Dispatch says: ate in appointing general or special agents. All general or special agents now employed by the notwithstanding the advice of Grant and Sher-President or Departments shall expire thirty man. The New York Post and other leading

recently pardoned, was Secretary of War under the Confederate States while Wirz was keeper of by certain Republican Scnators, privately, that the Andersonville prison; and also how many Union soldiers died from starvation and other for his own selfish gratification, but to aid extreme cruelties inflicted in violation of civilized war Radicals and impeachers in entrapping the Presiduring Seddon's Secretaryship.

arrest of Americans in Great Britain, and direct- impeachment; which, being stated, will resur were made without sufficient cause, and if so to and deposed instanter, and Wade take possession by the army and navy. Ordered to be printed. now proposed, as I have it from unquestionable

has been postponed. (supported by Butler, Stevens, and Kelley) the on in their own way for a few days, recognizing Reconstruction Bill as reported by the committee | Stanton as Sceretary of War only when imperapassed by a vote of 123 to 45. Carey of Ohio, tive law and necessity demand, and by this means and Stewart of New York, only voting with the reducing that officer to a mere clerk. An order

vegetables that had accumulated during the war. probable before the close of the week he may reported that the Senate had receded from its without making such order, he may nominate a amendment and passed the House bill. The new Secretary, as it is found Republican Senators committee on cotton tax was unable to agree—a new committee has been appointed by the House, viz: Schenck, Morehead and Beall.

JAN. 22.—In the Senate, the Reconstruction Bill from the House was read. Mr Doolittle objected to a second reading, and it went over, under the rule.

The Conference committee's report on the anti-contraction bill was adopted and the bill goes to the President. The amendment to the Cotton tax bill, admitting foreign Cotton duty free, was re-affirmed by the Senate,-25 to 18.

In the House, the consideration of the Deficiency Bill was resumed. Maynard, of Tennessee, proposed that the matter of stationary be left to the honor of members. Stevens objected, that it was an old rule, under which members

A memorial from Mississippi, praying the removal of the disabilities of certain persons was

Mr Blane introduced a Bill, taxing the shares of National Banks.

inquire into the expediency of providing a general system of education in Rebeldom, -educating every child between 5 and 20.

The bill forfeiting lands granted the rebel States for railroad purposes was resumed. During the discussion, Mr Chandler called Julian a coward. The Speaker ruled the words to be unthe elective franchise on all male citizens. Referred.

Gen. Canby to stay collections of debts. Laid parliamentary. Chandler retorted, "certainly not, if he is one." Julian said that Chandler could test his cowardice at any time. Chandler replied: "Very well sir; I'll take an early opportunity!" The bill went over.

> Jan. 23 .- In the Senate, the Reconstruction bill was read a second time, and Mr Doolittle spoke in opposition.

The Conference Committee on the Cotton tax, reported agreeing to the House bill, with an amendment exempting cotton from import duty made clothing, which they offer to close out at less after April 1. The Senate concurred.

The President's Message to the Senate declares that the bill striking "white" from the Hats, &c., &c. The only place to get good and cheap Mr Parker, a resolution in favor of a property laws and ordinances of the District of Columbia Bargains is at Buxbaum & Lang's. Go and examine qualification for members of the General Assem- failed by reason of the adjournment of Congress.

## North Carolina News.

DISTILLERS .- We learned incidentally, on yes-Raleigh Sentinel.

The Winston Sentinel says that there was quite a lively time in the U. S. Commissioner's Court in that place last week. Dr J. L. Johnson, Assistant Assessor of that district, was tried in two cases-one for making a false return, the other for receiving a bribe. The evidence in both cases was conclusive, and he was bound over in the sum of \$1000, in each case, for his appearance at the next term of the Federal Court.

ACCEPTED .- The Rev. T. H. Prichard, of the First Baptist Church, Petersburg, has accepted

The names of the following gentlemen should be added to the list heretofore published of successful applicants for license to practice in the Superior Courts of the State, viz:

Clinton A. Cilley, Caldwell County; Willis Bagley, Perquimans County; Jas. T. Tate, Mecklenburg County. STATE LIBRARIAN.-Mr Hill having re-

signed, Henry D Coley, Esq., of this City, has received the appointment of State Librarian. Mr Coley, it is said, can take the required oath. -Raleigh Sentinel.

A SWINDLE.—We have good reasons to believe that the firm styled C. B. Ames & Co., New York, who procured an advertisement to be inserted in our paper, headed "A Great Discovery -Every Man his own Artist"-is a swindle and that their object is to obtain money through the Post Office, and give nothing of any value in rebeen made to pay three hundred per cent profit. turn. Have nothing to do with them. - States-

The same advertisement was sent to us for publication, but we considered it a swindling affair like all others of the same sort, and therefore threw it in the stove.

### Washington Items.

In the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of McCurdle, Judge Chase announced that the ma-jority of the Justices thought the motion of appellant should be allowed, and ordered that the Trade. They have the largest and best general case be advanced on the docket, and assigned for a hearing on the first Monday of March.

Another effort will soon be made for the admission of Colorado as a State. It is claimed that the population has been largely increased since the President vetoed the bill for its admission, and the people are now anxious for its ad-

Gen. Howard writes a letter, remonstrating | 1867, are asked to come forward at once and pay up. In the House, Butler's amendment to the Re- with negroes who, having been provided homes North and West, are abandoning their places, spending their earnings and coming back.

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond

"Stanton still holds on to the War Department, days after the passage of this act.

The President has been requested to inform to give it up except by force, possibly, and no the Senate whether James A. Seddon, whom he delicacy of sentiment, of honor, or manhood enters into the consideration with him. It is stated in Paris, Rouen, Marseilles, Havre and Lyon. Stanton, in their belief, remains in office not only dent into some seeming violation of law, which Mr Comess offered a resolution reciting the will be seized upon immediately as ground for ing the President to inquire whether the arrests rect the old testimony, and Johnson be impeached demand their release, and to enforce the demand of the White House. Such is assured the plan The bill relieving Gov. Patton, of disability, sources. The President, however, is aware of the purpose of the revolutionists and will foil The House, after ineffectual efforts to amend them. He also proposes to quietly let affairs go may possibly be issued in two or three days for-The Secretary of War has been directed to bidding Stanton from issuing any order unless issue for the relief of all classes South preserved expressly directed by the President; and it is The conference on currency anti-contraction make an absolute order removing Stanton; or quietly indicate that as the best way of settling this difficulty, which has worked such injury to Grant, Stanton and the Senate, in the estimation of the people. This continues to be the absorbing topic of discussion here.

It is stated that Secretary McCulloch has is sued an order to the heads of Bureaus in his Department, forbidding them to recognize Mr Stanton as Secretary of War, until his status in that Department is settled. It is also said that similar orders have been issued in other Executive Departments.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT .- The New York World continues to give statistics of the number of workingmen out of employment. It recently stated that 50,000 wanted work in New York city, and 10,000 in Brooklyn, and now says that the depression in New England throws out of work at least 160,000 people-10,000 in Maine, 20,000 in New Hampshire, 30,000 in Connecticut and Rhode Island and 100,000 in Massa-

[As long as Congress maintains a threatening The Committee on Education were directed to attitude, and the miserable office-hunters keep the country in trouble, we may expect people to be out of employment.]

> The Democrats have matured a plan, re-districting Ohio, by which only two radical memers will be returned to Congress from the State.

## GREAT BARGAINS. Fifty Overcoats at fifty per cent below cost! Just to think that BUXBAUM & LANG are selling superb

Overcoats at fifty per cent below cost. And as this is cold weather, why of course, every one will get a Moreover, they have twenty-five pair of blankets,

A No. 1, which they offer at cost, from five to ten dollars! Remarkably cheap. They are the largest size and best quality. Good for the cold weather. Again, they have one of the largest stocks of Readyprices than the same can be purchased elsewhere. This is for thirty days only, remember. Now, don't forget their Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

their stock and try them. Jan. 20, 1868. BUXBAUM & LANG. The Peabody Educational Fund.

At the meeting of the Peabody Fund Trustees terday, that the rescinding of Gen. Sickles' order in Richmond, Va., last week, the following resoby Gen. Canby, in reference to distillers, was lution, offered by Gen. Grant, was adopted: That likely to mislead some persons disposed to go in- in view of the present destitution prevailing in to the business. Gen. Canby's order, it must be the Southern and South-western States, it is, borne in mind, does not effect the U. S. Revenue | the opinion of this board, expedient that the Exlaw a whit. We have not examined the law, ecutive Committee and the General Agent b but we learn first, that any person, becoming a authorized, in conformity with the permission distiller, must purchase a metre—that the lowest granted by Mr Peabody, to expend 40 per cent price, at which these are sold, is \$600, and, be- of the principal of the fund, in addition to the sides this, the tax must be paid on the liquor accrued interest; and that as large a portion of distilled. Better make bread and meat out of said sum-not exceeding \$200,000-be expendyour corn, and good vinegar out of your fruit. - ed during the current year as in their judgment can be advantageously used in promoting the object of the trust; and the authority of the board and Plugged with Gold, Tin or Amalgum, and Artiis hereby given to such appropriation.

Another resolution was adopted, giving the General Agent authority to increase the sums already promised for education, and to make payments quarterly or semi-annually.

The board then adjourned, to meet in New York on the third Thursday in June next.

## South Carolina Convention,

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—The Convention to day adopted a resolution requesting Gen. Canby to suspend sales of property under execution for three months. Also inviting one of the Solicitors of the State to aid the Convention in preparing business.

The proposition to abolish the District Courts of the State was voted down. It was argued that under the reconstruction acts the Convention is simply to frame a Constitution.

Gov. Orr addressed the Convention last week in favor of qualified suffrage. THE SOUTH AND THE NEW YORK DRY

Goods TRADE.—A New York paper thus speaks of the Southern trade in dry goods: "A few orders from the South have come to ing to keep constantly on hand hand, chiefly for light prints, and it is thought that the trade in that section of the country will Of the best quality for sale, and earnestly solicits be limited to such purchases to complete assort-

nents. Money is so scarce there as to render the matter of collections very difficult, and although there has been much rivalry in the trade to secure the Southern business, and the belief in the good faith of dealers there is generally still unshaken, the risk has become too great for the profit to be made out of it."

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, it is said, has received 15,000 from the sale of her husband's Life.

## GOODS! GOODS!!

Barringer, Wolfe & Co., Stock in Charlotte and defy prices. They will sell if you will give them a call.

Call and examine their Stock of Dry Goods of every description; Hardware; Carriage Trimmings; Iron, all kinds; Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Umbrellas, Notions, Saddles, and Yarn Cloth.

They have the ALAMANCE STRIPES in great variety. Come and see for yourself. We only ask N. B .- All who owe us bills made during the year

We have been patient-come and settle before paience ceases to be a virtue. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO., Jan. 20, 1868. Opposite Charlotte Hotel.

## WANTED,

100,000 ACRES OF LAND in North and South Carolina, (for the accommodation of French emigrants,) in tracts of 100 acres each. Those wishing to sell may communicate with the undersigned, stating location, value, quality and improvement

Also, I can furnish white labor to any extent to those who may desire it. Agents already appointed A. GAGNIER,

At Hutchison, Burroughs & Co.'s Store, from 8 to 10 a. m , and 3 to 5 p. m. January 20, 1868.

ports to the State Department under date of December 20th, that general starvation prevailed in and around Tunis. A few days before, one hundred and nine persons died in one day, in Tunis. The greatest number that died in one day being one hundred and forty-two. The christians, numbering ten thousand, who are very poor, are aided by the Jews, who number twenty thousand.

STARVATION ABROAD-Consul Heass re-

### DENTISTRY.

I would respectfully inform the public generally that I am permanently located in Charlotte, N. ( for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in its various branches, viz: Teeth Examined, Extracted, Cleaned ficial Teeth inserted from one to a full set on Gold, Silver or Guttapercha. All diseases of the mouth skillfully treated.

Having the advantage of many years experience in the profession, I will guarantee all work to be done in a neat and scientific manner so as to give entire satisfaction, and warranted to stand the test of

OFFICE-Third door West of Charlotte Hotel, Tryon Street, where I can be found between 8 a. m. and 5 B. S. TRAYWICK, D. D. S. Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1868.

#### GARDEN SEEDS, (NEW CROP,)

At Wholesale and Retail. A large supply of fresh Garden Seeds, consisting every variety of Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c.,

White and Red Onion Sets, Clover Seed, &c., &c., For sale at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

January 13, 1868.

### NOTICE.

The undersigned has now opened a new Cash Store at the well known stand of the Red House, opposite the Presbyterian Church, where he hopes to be able to serve all his old friends and customers. Expect-Family Supplies

#### from the good citizens of Charlotte a liberal share of their patronage. I. S. AUSTIN. Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C. Jan 20, 1868.

AT MY OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, Sign of the Golden Boot. I am daily receiving additions to my superior stock of Boots and Shoes from T. Miles & Son, Dickerman & Co., and first class Eastern Manufactories. I keep constantly on hand LEATHER and SHOE FIND-

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

INGS. I will sell as low or lower than any other Every article warranted as represented. Don't mistake the place. Give me a call.

S. B. MEACHAM. Near First National Bank. January 20, 1868.

#### CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE, TRADE STREET. Charlotte, N. C.,

Deals in Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion, Southern Bank Notes, Government Securities, &c. Northern Exchange. Drafts on New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,

furnished to any person, whether a customer or not, AT PAR. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts on all the principal cities in Great Britain, France and Germany, supplied at New York rates, Interest on Deposits.

Deposits of specie and currency received, and a REVENUE STAMPS AT A DISCOUNT. Revenue Stamps always on hand, and a liberal liscount allowed to the trade.

Torn and defaced Shinplasters, Greenbacks, and

National Bank Notes, bought at a very reasonable

discount at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,

#### A. G. BRENIZER, Cashier, Jan 13, 1868. Ragged Money.

## HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,

January 13, 1868.

## GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

# LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

REASONS WHY THE

THE UNITED STATES, Is the best Company in which to Insure your Life, or procure an Endowment Policy for your own benefit you survive, or for the benefit of your representatives in case of your early death. It is secure beyond question.

CASH ASSETS, \$5,000,000. Which are being rapidly augmented by its

ANNUAL CASH INCOME, - - \$3,000,000. Its increase of business is unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance.

Policies Issued in 1866, \$30,000,000. IT IS PURELY MUTUAL, dividing all profits among its Policy-Holders every year, on the first day of February, applying such profits as cash on the settlement of the next annual premium. The profits so divided among Policy-Holders last year amounted to the magnificent sum of

## SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

It is anticipated that the dividend on the first of February next will eclipse all former dividends. All rsons securing Policies in this Society previous to that day will benefit in full by that dividend. Policies issued on a single life for any amount from \$250 to \$25,000, on which dividends may be annually applied in any of the following modes:

First-To the permanent increase of the sum assured. Second-To the increase of the sum assured for one year or a term of years.

Third-To the permanent reduction of the premiums. Fourth-To the reduction of the premiums for one or more years. Fifth-To the limitation of the number of years in which premiums are to be paid.

These concessions as to the choice of applying dividends are made by NO OTHER COMPANY, The Society, considering its age, is the Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company in the World!

As well as the most successful one. The profits realized by the Society, during its eight years of business,

have been all divided among its members, by application in some one of its five different modes of applying

### its profits to the benefit of Policy-Holders, and have yielded them an average CASH RETURN, on every dollar of annual premium paid, of

MORE THAN FORTY PER CENT PER ANNUM! This is believed to be the largest result ever arrived at by any Life Insurance Company in the world during the same space of time.

Persons insuring in this Society enjoys advantages of a SPECIAL character, because, aside from its immense wealth and rapid progress, ALL its Policies are comparatively NEW, and therefore it is carrying but very few impaired risks. Its percentage of Loss to Amount at Risk is less than that of any of the older companies, and its percentage of Total Out-go to Cash Premium Receipts IS LESS THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY WHATSOEVER.

It is proved that capitalists assure, for investment, in The Equitable Life Assurance Society in preference to any other company, by the fact that

## Its Policies Average Larger in Amount than those of any other Company,

And it is so reported by the Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department to the Legislature of that State.

Among a large number of persons, residing in this section, insured in this Company, we deem it only necessary to name a few to inspire confidence, viz: T. W. Dewey, John Wilkes, Dr. J. M. Miller, Gen. R. Barringer, Rev. R. H. Griffith, Thos. R. Tate, Rev. J. Rumple, Prof. J. R. Blake, Mrs. Isabella

Reid, Hon. R. R. Bridgers, Gen. John A. Young, R. H. Cowan, S. L. Fremont, Judge Howard, E. R. Dorsey, &c.

AN persons desirous of securing POLICIES ON THEIR LIVES, will please communicate with

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.