

New Military Orders.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., April 6, 1868.

General Orders, No. 61.

The Commanding General has received information from different sections of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and from members of both political parties, that combinations have been formed or are now being formed, to prevent, delay or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent persons from accepting or executing the duties of any office or employment under the United States at the elections to be held under the authority of the law of March 2, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the laws that are supplementary thereto. While he is satisfied that these complaints apply to a few persons only of both parties, it is proper that all such persons should be warned that any attempt by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of the laws of the United States, under the authority of which the said election is ordered; or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States, as Registrar, Superintendent, Judge, Manager, Inspector or Clerk, or other employment at said election, will be amenable not only to the penalties prescribed under the authority of the said laws, but for violation of the Act of Congress "to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861. (Statutes at Large, Volume 12, Chapter XXXIII.)

It is the duty of the civil and military authorities in both States to secure to every registered voter the full and free exercise of his right of suffrage, and this duty must be fully, faithfully and impartially performed; and the Commanding General confidently expects that the people of these States will unite in securing for each other the full and proper exercise of this franchise. But if in any District or County, or polling subdivision of either State, the election should be prevented or the ballot boxes or poll lists should be destroyed, or the electors registered under the laws of the United States should be prevented by force or intimidation from voting, a new election will be ordered for such District, County or polling subdivision.

To the end that the laws of the United States may be fully executed; that the officers charged with conducting the elections may be protected in the discharge of their duties, and that the qualified electors may be protected in the exercise of the elective franchise, Commanders of Posts are authorized, whenever in their judgment it may be necessary, to appoint, from the officers of the army or of the Freedmen's Bureau under their command, Military Commissioners for Districts or Counties, to be stationed at the headquarters of the posts, and to exercise the powers conferred upon Post Commanders cannot be immediately or directly exercised.

The Military Commissioners so appointed are invested with all the powers of the Justices of the Peace of Districts or Counties, or the police magistrates of cities, and will be governed in the execution of their duties by the laws of the State in which they may be serving, except so far as these laws may be in conflict with the laws of the United States or with the orders issued from the Headquarters of this District; and in addition to any troops that may be placed at their disposal, are given the command of the police force of the cities, counties, cities and towns; and all police officers, sheriffs, constables and other peace officers are required to obey and execute the orders of the Military Commissioners in all such cases.

The Military Commissioners will promptly report all cases in which they assume jurisdiction, and the disposition made of each case. When parties are held for trial, either in confinement or under bail, the case will be so fully reported as to enable the Commanding General to decide whether it shall be tried by a military tribunal or be brought before a civil court.

The jurisdiction herein given to the Military Commissioners will be determined and limited by the authority heretofore delegated to Post Commanders by General Orders No. 32, of May 30, 1867, and General Orders No. 145, of December 6, 1867, and will not be construed as extending to the inhabitants in their ordinary personal relations, unless the civil authorities shall refuse or fail to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to give all rightful protection to persons and property; and all persons, whether in authority or not, are required to obey and execute all lawful orders of the Military Commissioners to the same extent and in the same manner that they are required by law to obey and execute the writs of the civil magistrates.

Some of the complaints that have reached the Commanding General apply to colored voters of the two States, and to sections where they have the numerical ascendancy. To them it is proper to say that the elective franchise conferred upon them by law carries with it no authority to restrict others in the free exercise of that right; and that while it is their duty not to regard threats or intimidation as to themselves, any combination to prevent by force, intimidation or threats the same free exercise of this right by others will be unlawful, and will subject the offenders to the penalties prescribed by law and by military orders. They are counseled to exercise the right of voting in a quiet and orderly manner, giving offence to no one; and after casting their votes, not to linger about the polling places, but to return quietly to their homes and to their customary avocations.

Commanding Officers will give as wide a circulation as possible to this order within the limits of their commands.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., April 2, 1868.

General Orders, No. 57.

The Ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, convened in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," entitled "An Ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the courts of this State," which was ratified in said Convention on the 17th day of March, 1868, is hereby approved, and will have the force of law in said State until the question of the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by said Convention, by the people of said State, shall have been determined by an election held in the manner prescribed by law, and in the event of the rejection thereof, for the further period of thirty days; provided, that the terms of said Ordinance shall not be held to apply to or conflict with any agricultural or labor lien guaranteed by any law of said State, enacted subsequently to the organization of the provisional government of said State under the President's proclamation of the

29th of April, 1865, or by any military orders from these Headquarters, now in force. And provided further, that all proceedings in any court of North Carolina, recognizing or sanctioning the investments of the funds of minor heirs, or of females, or of insane persons, in the securities of the late rebel government, or the securities of the State of North Carolina, created for the purpose of carrying on war against the government of the United States, shall, as now, be suspended until the question of the validity of such investments shall have been determined by the courts of the United States, or by national legislation. And nothing in the provisions of this order, or of the Ordinance, shall be held to bar or hinder any legal proceedings in behalf of any minor heir, female, or insane person, respecting real estate, property or interests in the hands of executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, commissioners, masters or clerks of equity courts, and other fiduciary agents, or invested by them in their fiduciary character.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., March 30, 1868.

General Orders No. 53.

I. Representations having been made that the proper municipal authorities have in some instances refused or failed to make an impartial application of the means under their control for the relief of the poor; it is ordered,

That all district, county, or other municipal officers, having the care of the poor or the disbursement of public moneys appropriated to the benefit of the poor, shall provide for all proper objects of public charity, without regard to color or race, to the extent of the means under their control or of the authority with which they are invested; and, to the end that the means of relief provided by municipal laws, or by military orders, or by the government, may be more immediately and efficiently applied, this subject is placed under the general supervision of post commanders, to whom the reports required by General Orders from these Headquarters, No. 164, 1867, (paragraph III, section 7.) will hereafter be made by the commissioners, overseers or wardens of the poor.

II. On the application of the Governor of North Carolina for a modification of so much of General Orders No. 164 as directs that the proceeds of licenses for the sale of liquor, &c., be devoted to the support of the poor, it is ordered that whenever the wardens or other authorities charged with the care of the poor in any city, county or town, in the State of North Carolina, shall certify that ample provision for their support has been made, and that the proceeds of the licenses as aforesaid are not needed, it shall be the duty of the Post Commander to direct that the proceeds of licenses granted by the State for the retail of spirituous liquors, within the jurisdiction of the said wardens, be paid into the Treasury of the State to the credit of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

III. In like manner, Post Commanders throughout this military district, upon satisfactory evidence that the poor in any city or town within the limits of their posts have been properly provided for, will authorize the proceeds of licenses for the retail of spirituous liquors granted by said city or town to be paid into the city or town treasury; but in all cases the proceeds of fines, except the amounts adjudged to informers, and the forfeitures imposed, will still be devoted, as directed by said General Orders 164, to the support of the poor.

IV. To secure a more perfect enforcement of the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders No. 164 (1867), and to remove some doubts as to the construction of the sixth section of that paragraph, the civil courts of the State of North Carolina and South Carolina are invested with jurisdiction to try and determine all cases arising under the provisions of that paragraph, as well for the violation of military orders as of the local police regulations; and upon conviction, to enforce the summary remedies therein provided for.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The following is the full text of paragraph III, referred to in the above orders:

1. The municipal authorities granting the license shall be answerable that the parties to whom such licenses are granted, together with their sureties, shall be responsible persons, and of good moral standing in the community, and that principal and sureties shall be able to qualify individually in double the amount of the bond required, and that the bond shall be a lien upon the personal property of both principal and sureties, and, upon proof of default, shall warrant the summary seizure and sale of so much of the property of either or both as may be necessary to satisfy the forfeiture or fine and costs.

2. Drunkenness or disorderly conduct on the premises shall work the forfeiture of the license and of the penalty of the bond.

3. The owner or keeper of any bar-room, saloon or other place at which intoxicating liquors are sold, and all other persons interested or connected therewith, shall be regarded as principals in any action of damages growing out of any assault, riot, affray, or other disorder occurring on the premises, or directly traceable thereto.

4. All bar-rooms, saloons or other places at which intoxicating liquors are sold, shall be closed on the day or days of any general or local election, and for the twelve hours next preceding the opening and next succeeding the closing of the polls at such election; and the sheriffs of counties and districts, and the chief of police of cities and towns shall have power to direct the closing of bar-rooms and other places for the sale of intoxicating liquors whenever it may be necessary in their judgment to preserve order and quiet.

5. The proceeds of all licenses, forfeitures and fines, under the local regulations or under the provisions of military orders, will be devoted to the support of the poor, and, as soon as realized, will be turned over to the commissioners or overseers of the poor of the district, county, city or town in which they accrued, and the commissioners or overseers will, at the end of each month, report to the Provost Marshal General of the District the amount received by them during the month, specifying the names of the parties from whom it was received.

6. The penalties imposed by this order or by the local police regulations may be enforced in any civil or military court, and upon conviction the court may award to the informer a sum not exceeding fifty per cent of the forfeiture or fine. And it is made the duty of all sheriffs, constables and coroners of counties and districts, and the police of cities and towns, to be vigilant in the enforcement of the police regulations and the provisions of this order in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The provisions of this paragraph will be held to apply to such licenses granted under General Orders No. 32, to innkeepers, as remain unexpired after the 1st of January, 1868.

North Carolina News.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Henry Clay, aged about nine years, son of J. F. Kennett, of this county, was killed one day last week by the falling of a tree upon him. His elder brother chopped it down, and it falling in a contrary direction to that which the little boy expected, the accident resulting in the death of one of them occurred.—Greensboro Patriot.

The wheat crop throughout this State looks well, and the prospects for an abundant yield are good. Same may be said of the fruit crop.

THE FIRE IN WADESBORO.—The loss by the late destructive fire in Wadesboro, at a low estimate, was \$50,000. We deeply sympathize with our excellent friend Darley, of the Wadesboro Argus, who was one of the principal sufferers,—having lost nearly all of his material, fixtures, &c.

PASSING AWAY.—The number of slaves in Rutherford county before the war was a little over four thousand. They were as obedient, industrious, and happy a set of people as any in the State. Of the four thousand, there are not fifteen hundred colored men, women and children in the county. Only about 460 blacks were registered, and as every body knows, all the negroes were registered who could be found. Idleness, poverty and exposure has been sweeping them away, until it has become a settled conviction with most negroes that when afflicted by disease, death is sure to follow.—Rutherford Journal.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—We are pleased to state that a religious revival has commenced in the Baptist Church of our City, and bids fair to become very interesting.—Rat. Register.

THE COALFIELD RAILROAD.—We learn from a gentleman who was present, that the Railroad Convention, which assembled in Fayetteville on the 3d instant, agreed upon the Ashboro' route with a terminus and connection with the North Carolina Railroad at High Point, as the route for the Coalfield Railroad. The vote stood 14,000 in favor of High Point as the place of connection, and 2,000 in favor of connecting at Greensboro.—Wilmington Journal.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The citizens met in the Court House on Monday, to hear the report of our delegates to Kernersville. They reported that if Greensboro would grade the road to the county line—some 14 miles—that Salem was pledged to make this place the terminus. The necessary amount was subscribed to accomplish our part of the contract, and the commissioners requested to notify the Salem commissioners of the fact, and that we would meet them at any time, pay in the 5 per cent and organize the company. We hope this will settle the dispute as to where the road will start from the N. C. Railroad.—Greensboro Times.

Twelve negro prisoners made their escape from the jail at Wilmington, on Saturday night. Two of them were confined for murder.

The Building and lot, in Wilmington, belonging to the Bank of Cape Fear, were sold on Monday. Mr. James Dawson was the purchaser for \$105,000 in notes of the Bank,—equal to \$35,000 in currency.

Mr. Lewis Bond, of Salisbury, has just completed a beautiful working model of a steam engine. It is of ample power to drive a sewing machine, or anything of that kind, and to some such purpose was designed.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of this tribunal commenced Monday before last, His Honor, Judge Buxton, presiding. On Friday the case of Alexander Willis, Henderson Taylor, and Anthony Jackson, colored soldiers of the United States Army, charged with the murder of Anderson Selby, a colored citizen of this place, in December last, came up.

The argument for the defence was opened by Daniel G. Fowle, Esq., who spoke five hours and thirty-five minutes. He was followed by the Attorney General, Sion H. Rogers, Esq., the prosecutor, in an able speech. The argument was resumed at night by Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, who spoke until a late hour in the night. Judge Buxton charged the jury, occupying about an hour and a half in his remarks. The jury retired about half past 12 o'clock and after a half-hour's consultation, rendered a verdict in which Willis was found guilty, and the other prisoners arraigned not guilty.

Willis was sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in May, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and his case will be finally decided at its next sitting.—Rat. Register.

DAVIDSON SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that the case of the State vs. W. F. Henderson was continued by the prosecution until the next term of the court, and Henderson allowed to resume the practice of the law in the meantime.

We learn that Prof. Richard Sterling, of Greensboro', so long and so favorably known in this and other Southern States as Principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary, is about to leave the State. He goes to Shelbyville, Ky., to take charge of the Female College at that place.—Greensboro Patriot.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—Memphis March 26, 1868.—In the United States District Court to-day, in the case of Samuel Reeves, of Salisbury, N. C., against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for damages to a lot of tobacco at Chattanooga during the flood last March, the jury returned a verdict for \$10,900.

The District Constitutional Convention of the Sixth Congressional District appointed Hon. Z. B. Vance of Mecklenburg, and J. M. Long, of Cabarrus, as delegates to the National Democratic Convention, with George F. Davidson and Dr. A. M. Powell as alternates.

A Card. SALISBURY, April 6, 1868.

I cannot withhold the expression of my regret that my name should have been brought before the people of this District for a seat in Congress. It is well known that when I left the 30th Congress I announced my determination not to permit my name to be used again for a seat in the House of Representatives, and nothing but the present unhappy condition of our country could have induced me to change that determination. But if the people of this District think that my name and services can be of any avail in restoring North Carolina to her proper and rightful relations to the General Government I do not feel at liberty to refuse them, much as it must interfere with my private and professional duties.

I will endeavor to address the people as opportunities may occur, and give them my views upon the Constitution to be voted upon at the coming election. NATHANIAL BOYDEN.

[Mr. H. H. Helper, an independent candidate for Congress in this District, has withdrawn in favor of Mr. Boyden.]

Washington Items.

By request of counsel for the government, Judge Underwood has again postponed the trial of Mr. Davis to the second of May.

The Supreme Court decided in favor of Mrs. Gaines, regarding the legitimacy of the marriage of Zuliana Carriere to Daniel Clark, and the validity of Clarke's will of 1813. The sales under Clark's will of 1811 are null.

The debt statement for April shows that the public debt has decreased \$500,000; debt bearing coin interest increased \$18,000,000; debt bearing no interest decreased \$7,500,000; cash in treasury decreased \$5,750,000.

The expenditures for the war Department for the month of March last are set down at \$13,960,000—a greater sum than the whole yearly expenses of the government under John Quincy Adams. So much for reconstruction. One hundred and sixty millions a year for the War Office on a peace footing may do for the present; but is it to be greater or less next year? That is the question.

CONGRESS.—Colored School property in the District was exempted from taxation. Mr. Wilson reported the House bill, extending the Freedmen's Bureau. A bill allowing all persons, who have formed and expressed opinions from newspaper reports, to act as Jurors, passed.

North Carolina State Debt.

The Public Treasurer of North Carolina gives the following official statement of the State debt, in a letter addressed to Dr. Leach of Johnston county:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Treasury Department, Raleigh, April 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—At your request I make the following estimate of the State debt, which will result from carrying into effect the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention lately in session, entitled "An Ordinance providing for payment of the interest of the Public Debt."

1. Bonds dated before May 20th, 1861, on which the interest accruing January 1st, 1869, and afterwards, must be paid, amount to \$8,907,000.

2. Bonds dated January 1st, 1866, and since, issued under Acts of Assembly, \$4,955,500.

3. Bonds to be issued (or guaranteed) under ordinances of the Convention, \$3,150,000 Interest to be funded into new bonds under Sec. 4 of the ordinance, estimated, 2,468,000

Total to be issued under authority of the Convention, \$5,618,000

Bonds before May 20, 1861, \$8,907,000

Bonds dated 1st January, 1866, and since, under Acts of Assembly, 4,955,500

Bonds to be issued under various ordinances of the Convention, 5,618,000

Total funded debt under aforesaid ordinance, \$19,480,500

INTEREST. Under the ordinance of the Convention, providing for payment of the interest of the Public Debt, interest will be payable as follows:

1. On bonds dated before May 20th, 1861, interest payable in cash 1st January, 1869, and April 1st, 1869, \$267,000.

2. Interest on the whole \$19,480,500, to be paid July 1st, 1869, and October 1st, 1869, \$584,415.

3. Annual interest on the whole debt under said ordinance, \$1,168,830.

Yours truly, KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

A Case of Suspended Animation.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

A week or so ago, the wife of a very respectable mechanic, residing on 12th street, in this city, died after a short illness, and the usual arrangements were made for the funeral services. One of the city undertakers, at the request of the husband, provided a very handsome coffin for the deceased, into which the lifeless remains were placed, and they were permitted to remain in a room. During the ensuing night however, one of the watchers, who had heard and read reports of cases of suspended animation, and being imbued with a curiosity in the premises, decided to ascertain for herself whether there was any probability of truth in such reports. A favorable opportunity presented itself for the fulfillment of her schemes, and having satisfied herself that she was really alone with the corpse, she obtained a small looking glass and laid it upon the face of the deceased. To her great surprise there appeared evidences of breathing upon the face of the glass, and she received, for fear of deception, to make another test, with another glass. The operation being repeated the same signs were manifested, and she revealed her discoveries to her other watchers. Each in turn tried the glass, and each had the satisfaction of observing precisely what the first had. Of course, in the morning the whole affair was discussed with the family of the deceased, and it then occurred that a long time ago a young man a member of the woman's family, had actually rolled over upon his side, showed signs of life, and the case was declared to have been one of suspended animation by the best medical testimony that could be produced. Under all these circumstances, it was by the husband deemed advisable to defer the funeral ceremonies, and accordingly notice was given that the interment would not take place at the time previously announced. The corpse was left in the coffin several days, and upon the fifth day after the supposed death, signs of life were so numerous that the body was removed to a bed where it gradually became warmer, and finally its previous deadly expression forsook it altogether. The ensuing day the woman opened her eyes, spoke on the third, and she is now in a fair way of recovery.

INTERESTING INSURANCE DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Missouri recently decided a case involving a very important question of law relating to liability of insurers for property destroyed by fire during the late rebellion. The action was for recovery of \$10,000 on a heap destroyed at Glasgow, in that State, while the rebels were in possession of that place. The court held the company exempt if the fire was caused by the direct act of the rebels, or was the result of their occupation. A new trial was ordered, on the facts of which there seems to be no doubt, and the result was that the decision of the other court was confirmed. Many cases of a similar nature have arisen in that and other border States, involving very large sums, and this being the first decision on these points, will doubtless interest all, and particularly those companies that may have policies on property similarly situated.

The Dangers of the Debt.

The landowners of England, Scotland and Ireland amount to an almost inappreciable small portion of the population; and yet, up to the time of the reign of the House of Hanover, a large part of the people of Great Britain were owners of the soil.

The cause of this great change in the number of the land-proprietors is easily discovered when we think of the necessary effects consequent upon an enormous national debt. The present landowners of England are either the descendants of the feudal nobility, or of men who made money by trade, manufactures, or government contracts in former wars.

In many instances, the tenants of these men are descended from the former owners of the land which they now rent from the modern lords of the manor, who are very often of an ancestry far inferior to that of some who now lease lands from them.

In the reign of Queen Anne the national debt of England was so small that the interest did not much annoy the people of Great Britain, and though it continued to grow a little, it did not seriously incommode them until the reign of that fool of fools, George the Third. The influence of this monarch, who was as despotic as he dared to be, was such that he and the Tory party brought on the war of the American Revolution, by which the debt was so greatly increased that it was felt to be very distressing to the nation. But great as it was, it was yet small in comparison of the huge liabilities contracted by Great Britain in consequence of the Napoleonic war.

It was then that the people began to find out what was the operation of a debt like that which began to bear down upon the nation. There was starvation everywhere in consequence of the terrible taxation, which took the bread out of the mouths of the laboring classes; while those who had been rich before, became wealthier still, and there arose that enormous inequality of fortune which is the marvel of all who visit England. If, before the National Debt became so overwhelming, a man was able on a small farm to support his family in comfort, he was not able to do so when the taxes became so many times multiplied. He became year after year poorer and poorer, until his property came to the hammer, and his rich neighbor bought it. In this way the great proprietors of England, Scotland and Ireland have gone on year by year increasing in territorial possessions until they have absorbed almost all the smaller estates. These men are also the chief owners of the National Bonds, and so they may be said not only to own nearly all the landed property of the British islands, but nearly all the taxation paid by the laboring portion of the country goes also into their coffers.

It is not expected that in a new country like ours the same effects will follow in the same degree in the same time; but nevertheless we see that the tendency is the same here as in England. When we reflect that one hundred and sixty millions a year are taken out of the pockets of one class and put into those of another, it is enough to make us pause to think of the probable consequences. Let us take ten years of taxation, and we shall see that sixteen hundred millions of interest will have been transferred to the wealthy class, besides what they will have made by investing their savings so as to draw compound interest.

At the end of ten years the debt will, we fear, be not much diminished—possibly even increased—and the bondholders will become, as a class, the wealthiest people in the world.

All this oppression will be the less of those who do not own bonds; for they at last pay almost all the taxes, and so the inequality of property will be almost as great in the United States as in England.

This accumulation of wealth is what we have to fear more than anything else, and every man who has any love for the liberties of his country, should give his support to those only who are earnestly in favor of straining every nerve to rid us of this great national curse.

We are not for repudiation, but we are for funding the debt as soon as practicable, and for an honest and economical government that will pay it off as soon as it is possible to do so.—Norfolk Journal.

Colonel Shepherd, of Washington County, Texas, bought \$900 worth of sheep five years ago. From the sale of mutton and wool he has improved his stock, which now numbers three thousand head, valued at twelve thousand dollars. The clippings,—the last and one previous, amounted to about two thousand five hundred pounds, which he sold in Galveston for \$4,000. His stock now, and what he has from sales of sheep and wool, are estimated at \$30,000, derived solely from his investment of \$900.

Just Received,

A large lot of Plow Iron and Steel at BREM, BROWN & CO'S Hardware Store, Oates' Building.

Nails! Nails!! A lot of Northern Nails at BREM, BROWN & CO'S Hardware Store, Oates' Building.

Hardware. We are receiving a large Stock of Hardware, at BREM, BROWN & CO'S Hardware Store, Oates' Building.

Pot Ware. A new supply of Pot Ware at BREM, BROWN & CO'S Hardware Store, Oates' Building.

Hoes. A large Stock of Hoes at BREM, BROWN & CO'S Hardware Store, Oates' Building.

Chains. Trace and Wagon Chains at BREM, BROWN & CO'S Hardware Store, Oates' Building.

Cutlery. Table and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Spoons, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Brass Kettles, &c., &c., at BREM, BROWN & CO'S Hardware Store, Oates' Building.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. BYNUM of Lincoln, as a Candidate for Solicitor of the 9th Judicial Circuit, March 23, 1868.

Coffee, Tea and Sugar. 75 SACKS PRIME RIO COFFEE, 10 Half Chests Imperial Tea, 50 Barrels Sugar—assorted qualities, 20 Boxes Havana Sugar, For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. April 6, 1868.

FOR SALE. A splendid Matthew's Porcelain laid SODA FOUNTAIN, with handsome double jet silvered counter column, in good order, and nearly new. Price \$200 Apply at Dr. J. E. DOUTHETT'S Drug Store, Statesville, N. C. April 6, 1868.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.

Some time in February last, about the 9th, a dog belonging to Mr John Massacre, of the Harrison township, in Hudson county, bit that gentleman's wife. The next day Mr M. undertook to beat the dog for the offense, when he also was bitten. Neither Mr nor Mrs M. gave any further attention to the matter until Saturday last, when Mr M. was attacked with spasms, which continued at intervals until Monday evening, when a physician was called, who at once pronounced the disease hydrophobia. The usual antidotes were administered, but with little effect, the patient continuing to grow worse until Wednesday morning, when Dr Baldwin, of New York, was sent for, and when he arrived it was found necessary to confine the patient to his bed by cords, but these proving ineffectual, ropes were substituted. The paroxysms continued to increase in frequency and duration until the agony was almost unendurable to those who witnessed it, and death finally came to the relief of the sufferer at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mrs Massacre has not shown any indications of the disease.—N. Y. Sun.

In the New Jersey Legislature, a woman's rights petition has been presented, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to make an early report upon it. The petition asks for female suffrage; that married women may make wills of their property; that a widow be entitled to the use for life of the whole of her husband's real estate; and that she succeed to the ownership of the whole of his personal property.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Now opening at the old stand, Springs Corner, Lenox. Mozambiques, Silks and all Wool Challies, Grenadines, Silks, &c., together with a full line of trimmings. A choice and select stock of Millinery. Also a large stock of Domestic Goods, Fruits and Delicacies. A. SINCLAIR. April 6, 1868.

Just Received,

A fresh supply of Family Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Chickens, Candles, Soap, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Pickles and Canned Fruits at SIMS & KENNEDY'S, Opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Hardware. Shovel, Spades, Forks, Grain and Grass Scythes, Axes, Nails, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoers, Curry Combs, Coffee Mills, &c., at SIMS & KENNEDY'S.

Crockery. Cups and Saucers, Plates, Bowls and Pitchers, at SIMS & KENNEDY'S.

Wooden Ware, &c. Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Cotton Cards, Powder, Shot and Lead, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or bartered for Country Produce, by SIMS & KENNEDY, Opposite the Presbyterian Church, April 6, 1868. 4w Moody's Old Stand.

Childrens Carriages.

Just received a new lot of Childrens Carriages, for sale low, next door to the Court House. JAMES HARTY & CO.

Crockery and Glassware.

Just received a new assortment of White Granite and C C Ware—also Glassware in every variety, next door to the Court House. April 6, 1868. JAMES HARTY & CO.

New Arrival at J. BUXBAUM & CO'S,

Trade Street, 2 doors from the Court House. SPLENDID STOCK OF Spring and Summer Goods, At Wholesale and Retail.

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