

Old Debts.

The following is the bill now pending before the Legislature in regard to old debts. We do not know what the prospect is for its passage:

An Act to Restrict the Jurisdiction of Superior Courts and Justices of the Peace to one-fourth of the Principal Money due on Old Debts.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That Superior Courts of the State and Justices of the Peace shall not have recovery of money on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or judgment, or any other instrument of writing, or parol promise, or any other instrument made prior to the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, for more than one-fourth of the principal money due as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the first section of this act shall apply to all debts, or promises to pay money made subsequent to the first day of May, 1865, the consideration of which debt, or promise to pay money, existed prior to that date: Provided, That the consideration of the bond, or indebtedness, was not for real estate; and Provided further, That the debtor is still the owner of the real estate, and in that case he shall recover the real estate, or pay the debt in full.

SEC. 3. That the Clerks of the Superior Courts of this State shall not issue any execution, or conditional exprom, or order of sale, on any judgment or decree in their County, for more than one-fourth of the principal money due—the same judgment or decree having been taken on a debt or promise, the consideration of which existed prior to the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865. Provided, That this section shall not conflict with the provisions of section 2.

SEC. 4. That the sheriff or other officers authorized to collect money in this State, shall not collect more than one-fourth of the principal money due on any debt, or promise to pay money, the consideration of which existed prior to the first day of May, A. D., 1865.

SEC. 5. That if any debtor, for any money due before the first day of May, A. D., 1865, shall fail to pay or tender to the creditor one-fourth of the principal money due, within twelve months from the passage of this act, then this law shall be void as to him.

SEC. 6. That the tender of one-fourth of the principal money due on debts as aforesaid, within twelve months from the passage of this act, shall be prima facie evidence of the payment of the debt.

SEC. 7. That any officer violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more than six months.

SEC. 8. That the ordinance ratified the 14th of March, 1868, and an ordinance adopted June 23d, 1866, and all other laws in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

The Confederate Archives.

The following paragraph in the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, with which Mr. A. R. Lamar, who is clerk of the Confederate House of Representatives, is editorially connected, is doubtless from the pen of that gentleman:

"Mr. Davis made no disposition of some of the most valuable and important documents placed under his control. The writer of this had under his immediate control the most general, important, and interesting archives of the late Confederate Government. In them was embraced its entire political history from its auspicious beginning at Montgomery to the disastrous close at Richmond. The Congress had left it to Mr. Davis to say when, how, and where the archives should be moved. Upon application to Mr. Davis a few days previous to the surrender as to what disposition should be made of them, we were informed by his private secretary that Mr. Davis had packed none of the papers of his office for removal, and that we should wait for further orders. The orders came on Sunday. The papers were packed and went on the Presidential train. We have an idea that they are deposited at present in Washington city."

[The papers spoken of was no doubt deposited in this City (Charlotte) at one time, but whether they have been removed we do not know.—ED. CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]

Frightful Catalogue of Crime in Tennessee. From the Tipton (Tenn.) Recorder.

In the year 1852, Dr. Walton, a citizen of Tipton county, living about four and a half miles from the county town, was killed by a man named Yarbore. Shortly afterward Capt. Smith, who was one of the sheriff's posse, killed Yarbore in attempting to arrest him. In 1865 Smith was killed at Randolph by Dr. Martin. In the fall of 1866, Dr. Martin was killed by Captain Irwin, and last summer Irwin was killed by a man named Burnett, who acted in self defence, and was acquitted before a magistrate, and no attempt was ever made to bring the matter before the grand jury. Irwin's father and brother, who resided in Middle Tennessee, near Pulaski, we understand, swore vengeance against Burnett, and although it was known to all that he acted purely in self defence, determined upon his death. Burnett, too, seemed to have a superstitious dread of being killed, as he was familiar with the strange fatality which seemed to direct the several homicides, and soon after the killing of Irwin left the State, telling every one that he was going to his wife, who was at Marietta, Georgia, but instead went first to Mississippi, where he was followed by the father and brother of Capt. Irwin. He left Mississippi and went to or near Osceola, Ark.; to live; but, here, too, the avengers of Irwin came, and a few days ago the father and brother killed Burnett.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION SETTLED.—Since the question of woman's suffrage has become threatening, many serious difficulties have been started. The French Courier of New York was especially troubled about the ladies. Every week, with painful solicitude, it would enquire: If women take to politics, who will tend to the babies? It could find no solution to its own perplexing question. Others came to share in its anxieties, and everybody began to feel an unspoken interest in the fate of babydom. Madame Cady Stanton, at the Convention of Women in Washington the other day, came to the public relief by loudly proclaiming: "You horrid men need not be uneasy; marriages will still go on the same as ever, and the cradle will still be rocked."

We hear most outrageous reports from the country as to the conduct of some of the Assessors. Without previous notice they enter a man's house, go into the private rooms, turn up the bedding, &c. It is described as almost equal to Sherman's raid. People should not submit to such conduct. The Assessors have no such authority under the law, though we are entirely in the dark as to the instructions under which they act.—Lancaster Ledger.

North Carolina News.

DARING ROBBERY.—Robbers attacked the House of ex-Sheriff Reuben King, in Robeson county, near Lumberton, on the 23d Jan., mortally wounding Mr King and S. E. Ward. Mr King was attacked at his fireside by a gang of robbers in disguise, 6 in number. The first intimation he had of their presence was a man in the door with a gun pointed at him and the demand for his gold and silver. Mr King jumped from his seat and succeeded in knocking down the muzzle of this fellow's gun, when the load was discharged in the floor, going entirely through. While engaged with this scoundrel, Mr K. was shot in the back with a pistol, which caused him to fall helpless to the floor. Mr S. E. Ward, who was also present, was shot twice, both taking effect, from which he will probably die. The robbers then proceeded to ransack the house, getting about \$200. They then made good their escape before any assistance could be had.

THE PEOPLE BECOMING ALARMED.—An immense gathering of the tax payers of the county of Forsythe, in Winston, on the 19th inst., presided over by A. Nicholson, Esq., passed the following resolution unanimously: Resolved, That we, the citizens and tax-payers of Forsythe county, in mass meeting assembled, at the Court House in Winston, do ask our representatives, Peter A. Wilson and John P. Vest, Esqrs., to use their influence in our behalf with both branches of the Legislature, to exonerate us from the enormous and oppressive railroad tax of \$100,000.

John W. Forney and several other Philadelphia capitalists have recently been on a prospecting tour in Western North Carolina.

THE N. C. IMMIGRATION SCHEME.—The Goldsboro' Messenger says that a letter has been received from Mr Atkinson, the agent of the association, who arrived in Germany on the 28th of December. He says that any number of reliable Germans can be induced to come to this State if only sufficient means can be obtained. He hopes to be perfectly successful in his undertaking. This will place by next spring some fifteen hundred or two thousand laboring immigrants in the country along the line of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and will give by the next winter a practical test of this species of labor.

BIBLE AGENT.—We are pleased to learn that Rev. I. T. Wyche of the North Carolina Conference, has been appointed Agent of the American Bible Society in this State. We know of no man better qualified for the work than Bro. Wyche.—He will make a good agent, and we congratulate the officers of the Bible Society on making such a wise selection.—Rat. Methodist.

Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs on Sunday, on board of the cars between Goldsboro' and Raleigh.

The Gas Company at Newbern have agreed to furnish lights for the city at the rate of \$3 per month for each lamp.

FIRE IN YANCEYVILLE.—We learn that the dry good stores of Mr Henderson and Mr Taylor and the drug store of Mr. Mitchell in Yanceyville were destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. The loss is heavy with but partial insurance. We did not learn the cause of the fire.—Rat. Standard.

A new Postoffice has been established at New-McDowell county, N. C. David M. Galliard, Post Master.

Rev. A. D. Cohen, pastor of the Baptist church in Newbern, is of Jewish extraction, and is said to be the best Hebrew scholar in the State.

Mr John G. Lee, of Caswell county, N. C. had a valuable barn of tobacco destroyed by fire a few nights ago. It was an incendiary's work.

Washington Items.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the disposal of the Branch Mints in North Carolina, Georgia and New Orleans, to the best advantage.

Mr Everts, under direction of the President, on Wednesday directed the release of ex-Confederate naval officer Braine, so long in confinement in New York on charges of piracy.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill declaring void the confiscation of property by the rebel States.

The Senate agreed to the House amendments to a joint resolution, for the removal of officers in Virginia and Texas, who cannot take the oath, and to a further amendment reported by Wilson extending provisions to Mississippi.

The House has passed a bill prohibiting members of Congress and others entitled to the franking privilege, from using their frank except in their own hand writing.

Mr Washburne, of Illinois, is said to be the most intimate friend that Gen. Grant has among the politicians. Washburne is very active in probing all the schemes of the Whiskey and Railroad rings, and exposes their rascality without mercy. We look upon this fact as a good omen that Gen. Grant will carry on the Government with economy.

Gen. Sheridan reports the destruction of sixty Indian Lodges at the junction of Salt Fork and Elm Creek. Three soldiers were wounded. A number of Indians were killed.

The President has decided to pardon Dr. Mudd, one of the conspirators (so-called) convicted by military commission of being concerned in the plot to assassinate Mr Lincoln.

One hundred and twenty Radical members of Congress have petitioned the Senate not to confirm any of the nominees of the President now before the Senate, nor any that may be made by him. This extraordinary step has kindled the fire of some of the Senators, who are disposed to regard it as a direct and unwarrantable interference with what does not in any measure concern the petitioners. It is said that General Grant is at the bottom of the movement, he having privately expressed the wish that there might be no more confirmations by the Senate until he was inaugurated.

If the U. S. Government should levy a tax of three cents per pound on cotton, as has been proposed in Congress, and three-fourths of the crop, say 1,500,000 bales, should be produced by negro labor, it would be an annual tax of \$20,000,000 on the poor negro. Was not the colored speaker right when he said in the National Convention, at Washington, "the real enemies of the colored man live at the North? Cannot the colored people begin to see that their interests are identical with those of their true friends, the whites of the South.—Raleigh Sentinel.

N. C. Legislature.

MONDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—Mr Osborne introduced a bill to allow causes to be heard in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Manufacturing Loan and Trust Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill concerning the settlement of the estate of deceased persons passed its third reading. (We shall publish the bill as soon as it becomes a law.)

The bill requiring contracts of the State to be advertised, passed.

HOUSE.—The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Dental Association was indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the following House bills and resolutions, to wit:

Resolution asking information from the Supreme Court in regard to the force and effect of the Homestead Exemption Law. Bill prohibiting hunting on the Sabbath.

Another message was received from that body announcing the passage of the bill authorizing the consolidation of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad and the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Co.; also of the bill defining the duties and power of County Commissioners. The bills were placed upon the Calendar.

The bill regulating the granting of divorces was taken up. After some discussion, the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr Malone, the rules were suspended, and the bill making it a misdemeanor for county officers to speculate in county claims, was taken up. After being variously amended it passed its several readings.

The bill to consolidate the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad Co. was read for the third time and passed.

The bill establishing a Turnpike road from Marion, McDowell county, to Asheville in Buncombe county, was taken up and passed its third reading.

After considerable time spent in regard to the Penitentiary purchase of land, Mr Downing said he looked upon the action of the House as a censure and a reflection upon his character and reputation, &c. He did not care what they did with the bill.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

The Senate was occupied most of the time in discussing the bribery and corruption matter.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr Ingram, the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 2.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, to provide for the completion of said Road, and to secure to the State a representation in the Company, was taken up.

In Section 3, line 4, Mr Justice, of Rutherford, moved to amend by inserting after the word "division" the words "the first portion of said amount expended to be expended in completing said road to Rutherford." Carried.

Mr Durham offered the following amendment to be known in the bill as section 9: "all dividends that may hereafter accrue to the State upon the stock owned by the State in said Railroad Co., or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be applied exclusively to the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State authorized by this act." Adopted.

The question recurring upon the passage of the bill on its third reading, when Mr Seymour took the floor and entered into a long argument against all these large Railroad appropriations. Mr Estes replied at length.

Mr Downing spoke for some time in support of the bill in its present shape.

Mr Pou next took the floor in opposition to the bill.

The question then recurring upon the bill on its third reading, resulted in the following ballot: Yeas—Messrs Ames, Argon, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Bowman, Candler, Carson, Carey col, Cawthon col, Cherry col, Clayton of Transylvania, Crawford col, Davidson, Downing, Durham, Ellington, Estes, Forkner col, Foster, French, Gahagan, Gatling, Gilbert, Green, Grier, Graham, Harris of Wake col, Hendricks, Hudgins, Ingram, Justice of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly of Davie, Kelly of Moore, Laffin, Leary col, Long of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, Mayo col, McCanless, Moring, Morrill, Morris col, Painter, Pearson, Price col, Proctor, Proffit, Ragland, Renfrow, Robbins col, Robinson, Stegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Stille, Sweat col, Sykes col, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, White, Whitley, Williamson col, Wilson and Wiswall.

Nays—Messrs Allison, Armstrong, Blair, Ellis, Ferree, Gibson, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnett, Hodgins, Hodnett, Humphries, Hoffman, Jarvis, Kinney, McMillan, Moore, Parker, Pou, Rea, Seymour, Shaver, Smith of Alleghany, Snipes, Stanton, Thompson, Williams of Harnett, and Williams of Sampson.

Mr Ingram introduced a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay to the members and officers of this General Assembly their per diem during the recess, from the 21st of December last, to the 4th of January.

Mr Downing said he hoped the resolution would not pass, as they had taken the recess for their own convenience, &c.

Mr Durham: Such a proposition was unheard of. It had never been done before, and it would be a bad precedent for them to do themselves for the recess.

The resolution was rejected, but the following voted for it—all negroes except one: Carey, Cherry, Hayes, Price, Robbins, Sweat, colored, and Ellington, white.

Price, colored, introduced a bill to protect the rights and privileges of all citizens. [This bill provides that no discrimination shall be made in public conveyances on account of color, &c.] Referred.

All the Railroad appropriation bills passed their third reading under the direction of Gen. Leflin.

Mr Pou gave notice that he and others who had voted against the passage of all these Railroad bills would offer to withdraw a protest.

to-day. After a long debate, the bill was committed to the Committee on Internal Improvements, with instructions to report this evening. The Committee reported amendments, and the bill passed its final reading.

The bill chartering the Bank of Asheville, passed its third reading.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE.—Mr Osborne introduced a resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, re-established. Mr Rich offered a substitute urging our Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill now pending in Congress to abolish said Mint. Mr Welker urged the adoption of the substitute. That institution was an expense to the government, and the only object in keeping it up was to shield some men or take them in out of the cold when they could not get office elsewhere. He believed the proposition in Congress was simply to reduce the expenses of the government. Messrs Davis, Cook and Osborne opposed the substitute, and it was rejected by a vote of yeas 4, nays 37. The original resolution was then adopted.

The bill to lay off the Homestead and personal property exemption, passed its 2d reading.

HOUSE.—Mr French moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill creating the county of Dare. Mr Farrow said that this dismemberment of his county (Hyde) was very disagreeable to his people, and had its origin in a scheme of certain men to manufacture a new county for political purposes. After some discussion, the House refused to suspend the rules.

The Usury Law.

On motion of Mr French, the rules were suspended and the bill repealing the usury law was taken up and read, when Mr French offered a substitute entitled a bill to establish a rate of interest.

Mr French took the floor in explanation of his substitute. This substitute allows money to be loaned on any interest that may be agreed on, if the contract is made in writing, but if there be no special contract, then 6 per cent shall be the legal rate. He regarded money as an article of merchandise, and a man had as good a right to make a profit on that article as he would on his cotton, potatoes, &c.

Mr Seymour objected to the bill. He thought it a movement simply intended to benefit capitalists, &c.

Mr Estes was in favor of the repeal of the usury law, not because it would benefit the capitalist, but in order to favor poor men. If he wished to borrow \$10,000, they had no right to say at what rate of interest it must be borrowed at. If he had a crop in some way imperiled and was obliged to obtain money in order to save himself, and that money could only be got at a rate beyond the price fixed by law, this Assembly had no right to pass a law saying he should not borrow the money.

Mr Downing thought the present law on our statute books was a remnant of barbarism, &c. He thought the repeal of this law would tend to decrease the rate of interest.

Mr Foster was opposed to the repeal of the law, &c.

Mr Malone said this bill ought to pass. The bill simply allows a man to contract, in writing, for a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. It does not apply to accounts or to contracts, other than those specifically agreed upon by the parties. It often happens that a man could pay ten cents and make an excellent speculation in the use of the money. The present usury laws tend to drive capital from the State. But when you allow the miser who holds money to contract for his rate of interest, he will let his money out into circulation. It is not to be presumed that a man will borrow money, pay 10 per cent, give security, pledge his property, without he considers it to his interest to do so. What objections can exist to the bill?

Mr Pou said he regarded the usury law still standing upon the statute books of some States as a relic of ignorance and superstition, &c. He had introduced the original bill in regard to this matter, but he preferred the substitute of Mr French.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—The bill appropriating \$12,000 to defray the current expenses of the University for the year 1869, passed its second reading.

Mr Hayes introduced a resolution prohibiting any additional appropriations for Internal Improvement measures until the Bonds of the State are at par. [Too late to shut the stable door after the horse has gone.]

HOUSE.—Mr Sinclair, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported favorably on several bills for the relief of certain Sheriffs. The bills passed their several readings.

Mr Stille, from the Committee on Salaries and Fees, reported upon several bills. Mr Grier presented a minority report.

Congress.

JAN. 27.—In the Senate, Messrs. Chandler, Sumner, Howe, Pomeroy and Edmunds all presented memorials for woman suffrage.

A motion to take up the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad bill failed. It was considered fatal to the bill.

The Finance Committee's bill, on the public debt and currency, was resumed. Mr Sherman made a long speech. The bill was postponed.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad bill was resumed and defeated by a vote of 26 to 28.

Mr Trumbull reported a bill punishing by imprisonment, and a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, for illegal acceptance of office. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, in the contest for the precedence of business, the Speaker said matters were pressing for action which were to provide for the resumption of specie payments, Constitutional amendments regarding suffrage, business from the Reconstruction Committee, and tariff.

The suffrage bill was resumed. Several substitutes were offered. Mr Bingham's substitute makes all voters, except such as heretofore engaged in rebellion. Mr Shepley's substitute allows disfranchisement of those heretofore engaged in rebellion.

JAN. 28.—In the Senate, the Constitutional amendment was discussed. It provides that no State shall deprive the citizens of the right of suffrage on account of race or color.

An unusual number of petitions for female suffrage were offered.

CURE OF COLIC IN HORSES.—The following is a certain cure for colic in horses. We have seen it tried dozens of times, and always with success. We are sure it will save any horse, if our directions are followed: Dissolve one pint of salt in a pint of hot water, then add a quart of good vinegar, and pour half the mixture down the horse's throat. If the horse is not well in half an hour give him the remainder, and you will soon find him all right.

Supreme Court of N. C.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Judges of this tribunal: PEARSON, C. J.—In Baile vs. Parker—no error. Judgment affirmed; also in Crawford vs. Woody, venire de novo.

READE, J.—In Little vs. Stanback, no error. In Redmond vs. Burroughs, Plaintiff entitled to an account and cause retained.

RODMAN, J.—In State vs. Vinson, venire de novo. In Beekerdite's heirs vs. Patton, Woodfin & Co., order reversed. Appellants to recover no costs in this Court.

DICK, J.—In Roberts vs. Oldham, order affirmed. In Whitaker vs. Bond, injunction dissolved and cause remanded.

SETTLE, J.—In Kivett vs. Massey, no error. In Baker vs. Robinson, judgment affirmed.

Elopement in High Life.

The quiet neighborhood of Plymouth Church and Brooklyn Heights was thrown into excitement on Saturday by a genuine sensation—an elopement in high life. The principals are the wife of a cotton broker in Broad street, New York, and a son of a wealthy grain merchant of Chicago. The woman was a Baltimore belle, but made, as it appears, of bad metal. About eighteen months ago she was wooed and won, and was married at her father's house. The couple boarded awhile in New York, but tiring of this kind of living, they hired a house on Hicks street, Brooklyn, where they resided very comfortably and happily, visiting and being visited by friends from all quarters.

Among the visitors was Mr T.—an intimate friend of the husband, who treated him as a brother. After repeated calls, T.—found his attachment to his friend's wife and his love for her society growing warmer, and as the sequel showed, she generously reciprocated. The faithful husband doubted not his wife's fidelity nor his friend's integrity until he read the following note, left on his table on Saturday afternoon:

"Saturday Morning.—Dear Charlie: I must to-day bid you good-bye forever. To-day I leave your house never again to return. I cannot help it. For a long time I have loved Jan in my heart, and I know he loves me. What this reaches you I will be on my way across the sea. Your once loving TERESE.

The husband at once made inquiries at several of the steamboat offices, and ascertained that his wife and her paramour had sailed for Europe on the steamer City of Antwerp. The wife took with her jewelry valued at about \$10,000, and a number of other valuables, and about \$30,000 in money.—N. Y. Sun.

PLENTY OF MONEY.—Hundreds of planters in this and adjoining counties have now in hand from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and feeling sort of good over it, but really not knowing what to do with their money.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Valuable Real & Personal Estate.

On Tuesday, February 9th, 1869, I will sell at Public Auction, for Cash, on the late premises of Dr. T. K. Cureton, about 7 miles North of Lancaster, C. H. in Lancaster county, S. C., the following Real Estate: That valuable Plantation on which Dr. Cureton formerly resided, containing Twenty-one Hundred Acres of Land, more or less.

Also, the following personal property, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Farming Utensils, Smith Tools, &c., and in fact everything usually kept on a well stocked Farm. R. M. MILLER, Assignee. Jan 25, 1869.

To Cotton and Corn Planters.

The demand for Gunnos and Phosphates of Lime is such that we fear many of our friends who may be desirous of securing their supplies at any early day, will find that when they may be ready to use them, there is not a pound to be had. It requires, on an average, six weeks to bring a cargo from New York or Baltimore. It will be well, therefore, for all who intend to plant their Fertiliers through our Agency, either Peruvian Gunno, Soluble Pacific Gunno, or Phosphates, to call and let us know by the middle of February what quantity they expect to use. HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO. Jan 25, 1869.

COST! COST! COST!!!

I will sell my entire Fall and Winter stock AT COST.

Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Everything pertaining to my Winter stock, I will sell AT COST for Cash and Cash only. Jan 25, 1869.

F. SCARR, Druggist and Chemist.

Garden Seeds.

Clover Seed.

DRUG NOTICE.

Notice.

Professional.

Just Received.

Corner Trade and College St., Charlotte, N. C. January 25, 1869.

The Prospect.

We have been reading all our Southern changes with a view to find out what is the state of the country, financially, and we are glad to find that everything looks very encouraging. A great deal depends on the feeling of a man in regard to his success. Immediately after the war, farmers labored under great difficulties. Their farms and store houses had got out of order, and were run down, and the natural results of the war were every where visible, and in consequence the planters were discouraged, and felt that they were lost. But the necessities of work have shown them that attention to business may retrieve their shattered fortunes, and since they have again begun in earnest, the prospect brightens. The cotton crop for 1868 was a good one, and the price has been, and is, very satisfactory. Corn and other farm products have returned in ample crop for the labor bestowed.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. PICKENS.—Ex-Gov. Pickens, formerly Minister to St. Petersburg, died at his residence, in Edgefield, South Carolina, on Monday last.

Oranges were frozen solid on the trees at Augustine, Fla., on Christmas day. The weather was the coldest ever known in that locality.

Charlotte Female Institute.

The 2d Term of the current session commences on the 15th of February, 1869, and continues until the 30th of June, 1869. Pupils are received at any time and charged from time of entrance.

Store House for Rent.

A Store House at Mount Mourne, Irrell county, is offered for Rent. The stand is a good one for business. Apply to MRS. L. M. REID, at Mount Mourne. Jan. 18, 1869.

OATES, WALTER BREM & CO.

New Hardware Store.

Guns! Guns!!

Lincolnton Female Seminary.

Dissolution.

GRIER & ALEXANDER.

Family Groceries.

Irish Potatoes, &c.

Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c.

NEW FIRM.

D. H. BYERLY & CO.

NEW GOODS.

Glothing.

Hardware.

Iron.</