

How the Railroad Appropriations were Made.

The following is the report of the Commission appointed by the Senate to inquire as to the manner in which the State Bonds issued to build Railroads were managed and disposed of by those having them under control:

To Lieut. Gov. Caldwell, President of the Senate:

The Commission appointed under the "Senate resolution for investigation," of January 24th, 1870, and leave, under the instructions to that effect, early received from the Senate, to submit the following report:

Although duly notified of their appointment shortly after it was made, it was deemed proper by the Commission not to enter upon their duties until after the passage of a report which was prepared in the Senate, to ascertain and confirm the positions with which they had been invested under the original resolution. This occurred upon the 16th of February last, and upon the 18th the Commission completed their organization by the appointment of Mr Henry M. Miller, as Clerk, and ordered that certain persons should be summoned to attend before them at various times, upon various days in the order mentioned.

For these names and days, as well as for other details of a like character, the Commission ask leave to refer the Senate to their Journal, which is herewith submitted.

In the course of their labors, the Commission have examined, at length, the following persons, to-wit: Messrs Edward Belo, Jesse B. Stubbs, William Johnson, Robert H. Cowan, J. F. Alderman, William Sloan, J. M. Tatt, Samuel M. Tate, R. F. Simonton, Calvin J. Cowles, A. J. Jones, Rufus Y. Meaden, K. P. Bartle, W. J. Hawkins, M. S. Littlefield, T. F. Lee, D. G. Forde, H. C. Cowley, W. Richardson, J. H. Davis, W. T. Askew, T. S. Lutterloh, S. W. Watts and B. S. Guion.

None of the persons summoned before them have failed to appear, except Mr Geo. W. Sweeney, for whom a summons, directing his appearance on the 24 day of March, was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Wake county upon the 22d day of February. This served upon him personally, on the 1st day of March, as appears by the Sheriff's return. Other notices of the same sort were issued for Messrs Good M. Roberts, Treasurer of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, J. D. and R. W. Bullman, but owing to their absence in New York, as appears from the return, these were not served.

It is proper to say here, once for all, that with the above exception, no difficulty has been made by any one in regard to attendance; nor any in regard to interrogatories except in two instances, which were allowed by the Commission; and that the officers of the State to whom there has been occasion to apply for information or assistance, have rendered it at once and cheerfully.

The Commission presume that the chief object of the Senate in their appointment has been attained in the prosecution of a record of the most of evidence herewith submitted. The statements made by the witnesses under oath, have been taken down in their presence, read over to them, first, answer by answer, and then, in the whole; and are further verified by their respective signatures. The Senate will judge whether the Commission have prosecuted their investigations in the proper direction as regards witnesses, and with the proper range of inquiry in each individual case.

The testimony will be found to cover two hundred and five millions of dollars. Although not so intricate in bulk, it is not complicated in detail; and the comparative magnitude of the interests which it involves is such, that the Commission do not feel themselves justified in detaining the Senate with remarks upon the particulars of which it is composed, or in acting upon the position, and with the result it will not be subjected to an impartial and thorough scrutiny.

The Senate will find most of the results summed up in three schedules, which are hereto attached. Of these: The first contains a statement of the details connected with the issue of State Bonds to various Railroad Companies by the Treasurer, and was compiled by that officer for the use of the Commission.

The second gives an account of the disposal of the Bonds after they came into the hands of the Companies.

The third shows the amounts in money for which the Bonds have been sold or hypothecated.

The Commission desired to propose a fourth, to exhibit at one view the principal items of expenditure by which these amounts had been partially or totally exhausted; but upon consideration it was thought better to present this view in the body of the Report. The more because the information in regard to this matter is very general; and more nearly an approximation to the truth. It was not expected that the Commission should examine and verify vouchers for expenditures in detail. With the general objects presented to them, and with the liberty allowed for their operations, this was impracticable. An examination of the testimony will show other reasons why, in any case, only an approximation could be had. Indeed this is true as well in regard to the figures representing the amounts received by the companies upon the sale or hypothecation of the Bonds. By reference to the testimony of Messrs Meaden and Jones, explanations will be found which show that by the rules of the New York Stock-board a deduction is made for all North Carolina Bonds issued since 1861, at the rate of one per cent per annum upon their face. So not a Bond dated Oct. 1st, 1860, if apparently sold at twenty-five dollars in the hundred would in the first instance be subject to a deduction of seven and one-half dollars and they net to the company but seventeen dollars and a half, less taxes and commissions for sale.

To complete, then, the general view afforded by the schedules, the Commission add the following statements, obtained from the evidence herewith submitted, in regard to each one of the companies that have received appropriations from the State since May 1st, 1865.

The Western N. C. Railroad Company, (Western Division).

To this, issued between January 20th and October 2d, 1869, through George W. Sweeney, 6,257 State Bonds. Of these 3,132 were said to have been sold, and 1,924 hypothecated; and of the amounts received upon this account, our attention has been drawn to some \$1,246,000 which appears in papers submitted by Gen. Littlefield July 29th, 1869, as the proceeds of a sale which has been submitted to the committee as the proceeds of Mr Sweeney's sale of either the Bonds or their proceeds. In the evidence of Gen Littlefield will be found certain papers, unverified in any way, which he reports as having come into his hands from either Mr Sweeney or Southern Co., of New York. He could give no assurance that they were correct. Mr Sweeney has at no time rendered to him an account of his transactions as President.

General Littlefield charges himself with a certain sum of money as far as Mr Sweeney, and gives a statement of the manner in which the same has been expended; but excepting certain Florida Railway Bonds turned over by Mr Sweeney, he could give no account of the manner in which the latter had disposed of either Bonds or proceeds. The papers and statements above referred to show that Mr Sweeney sold and hypothecated the 5,006 Bonds mentioned above; that of their proceeds he turned over to General Littlefield \$1,326,277.63; expended \$275,833.31, of which for contractors and the Treasurer of the company, \$27,311.41; invested \$900,432.29, in Bonds of the Peninsula and Georgia Railroad Company and other; and leaves under his own account for about \$640,000. The bona fide value of the Florida investment is understood to be a question not settled between Mr Sweeney and the Company. It also appears that the figures submitted to the commission in this connection, do not include the whole of the proceeds of that part of the Bonds which was hypothecated.

Gen. Littlefield's statements show that he received as President of this Company from his predecessor, Mr Sweeney, \$18,026.83 in cash and \$112,946.18 in an order upon the New York National Trust Company, which had certain Bonds hypothecated by Mr Sweeney, and that of this, he paid the engineer, contractors and the Treasurer of the Company \$127,471.96, and otherwise \$4,400—in all \$131,871.96. He explained that the "protection" consisted in retaining these Bonds from certain legal difficulties which they had been encountered, previously to his taking office, in Florida. He believes that within a few days, this property of the said Company will be entirely disentangled and available.

Company have been either sold or hypothecated, and the amount raised therefrom was \$1,234,760.42. It appears from the evidence that all of this has been expended in various matters connected with the construction of the Railroad. The evidence of Messrs Tate, Simonton, Mott and H. C. Cowley will be found interesting in this connection. In addition thereto, there will be found exhibits, printed and in manuscript, containing official accounts rendered by the above persons to the Company, and to the Commission.

The Wil, Char. & Ruth. Railroad Company.

The proceeds and hypothecation of the Bonds issued to this Company are \$1,028,548.67. Of this it appears that all excepting about \$100,000 now on hand has been spent in such matters as are ordinarily connected with the construction of Railroads. The facts connected with this Road will be found in evidence and exhibits submitted by Messrs Cowan, Sloan, Alderman and C. J. Cowles.

Upon reference to Schedule No. 1, it will be seen that twenty-three of the Bonds issued to this Company are charged to H. H. Robinson, and none delivered under the authority of the Act of 1866-'67, chap. 56. On reference to that Act, it will be found that these items have no connection with the construction of the Railroad, being merely an exchange of that number of Bonds for others then in his possession.

The Williamson and Tarboro Railroad Co.

All of the Bonds issued to this Company were sold to or by John F. Pickrell of New York, for \$160,948.57, and by the account rendered through the affairs of the Company, it appears to have been expended in the ordinary course of constructing Railroads. The evidence upon this item is in the Report of Gen. Stubbs and the exhibits filed therewith.

The Northwestern N. C. Railroad Company.

All of the Bonds issued to this Company have been returned to the State, "without prejudice," as is understood. Mr Belo's deposition shows that no use whatever was made of them while in his possession.

The Chatham Railroad Company.

Of the 3,200 Bonds issued to this Company 1,650 have been returned "without prejudice" to the State. The proceeds from the 1,550 that have been sold, amount to \$305,927.28. The 48 under the Act issued for a running account in the purchase of iron, the amount of which is not ascertained. The money realized from the sale of Bonds appears to have been applied to the ordinary expenses of constructing Railroads, as well as, in small profits, to regular payments connected with the defence of the Chatham Railroad case, as it is called. There is still upon hand \$250,067.82. The evidence upon this item is given by Dr. Hawkins and accompanied by an exhibit from W. W. Vass as Treasurer.

The Western Railroad Company.

The proceeds from the sale of 55 State Bonds and some coupons, are \$61,193.13. Some \$7,500 of this has been paid for ordinary expenses, and the remainder, \$53,693.13, is upon deposit in the banking house of Jones & Scatterly at Fayetteville. Certificates were exhibited by the President, in the names of Uley & Dougherty and L. P. Bayne & Co., of New York, acknowledging that they hold for the Company, unencumbered, 1253 Bonds; and twelve other Bonds were shown in the Commissioners in the hands of the President himself. The evidence is furnished by Messrs. Jones, Davis and Lutterloh.

The Atlantic, Tran. & Ohio Railroad Company.

It will be seen, that no use has been made of these Bonds in connection with the end for which they were issued; and no use whatever except in connection with the action brought in Wake Court in the name of Robert C. Keloce against the said Company, in the State Treasurer, and in connection with the Bank of Jones & Scatterly at Fayetteville, as heretofore mentioned. The object of the suit apparently was to restrain the issuing of the Bonds upon the allegation that they were unconstitutional and thus void. An injunction was obtained upon that allegation. The suit, however, was compromised, and the injunction vacated before any term of the Court had occurred, by the Company's agreeing to pay to the attorneys of the plaintiff seventy-five Bonds, after the same should be issued. In the event, it happened that 77 Bonds were so paid; and besides, that 86 others were expended by the Company in some connection with the suit. It does not appear what their connection was, or that the plaintiff was interested therein. Apparently his claims were satisfied by the 77.

The Commission refer to the evidence of Messrs Johnson, Meaden, Sloan, Bartle, Forde, Littlefield, Watts, Lee and Askew in this connection. It appears from a certificate of the Treasurer that 1507 of these Bonds have been returned to the State.

The evidence of Messrs. Hawkins, Tate, Sloan and Guion, details, amongst other matters, circumstances bearing upon the question: How far any of the Bonds, issued since May 1st, 1865, or the proceeds of such Bonds, have been used to forward legislation for these and like appropriations. For the rest, it will be seen that with two exceptions, in which persons claimed and were allowed the privilege of not testifying upon that point, direct and full details have been given by the witnesses, with respect to have any information thereabouts, of any knowledge in regard to such use of the said Bonds or their proceeds.

It will doubtless be borne in mind, that the investigation of the Commission into these matters was by the Senate expressed in terms of the improper employment of these Bonds, or any of their proceeds. Some evidence of an application of these Bonds or their proceeds to private purposes, will be found in the depositions of Gen. Littlefield and Messrs. Jones, Tate and Lutterloh. Otherwise, such application has been denied.

Respectfully submitted,
T. H. BRAGG,
S. F. PHILIPS,
WILL L. SCOTT,
Raleigh, March 12th, 1870.

Causes of the Decline in Gold.

The problem of the resumption of specie payments, over which the financial heads of the country have so long ached and puzzled in vain, seems at last to be about to be solved, in a very different manner from what was expected. The tide of capital, as well as of population from Europe, has taken a westerly direction, and it is to the influx of gold for investment in Government bonds and the cotton crop that the result is mainly to be ascribed. This result, so unlooked for, shows how closely the commercial relations of the two countries are becoming interwoven, and how impossible it will be to predict the future course of trade without views sufficiently broad and comprehensive to embrace the causes influencing it upon both sides of the Atlantic.

So great has been the accumulation of capital in the moneyed centres of Europe, that after expending millions of dollars upon such gigantic enterprises as the Suez canal and the Mont Cenis tunnel, and innumerable smaller enterprises, large sums have been invested in permanent securities yielding only two or three per cent interest per annum, a rate which has been frequently paid per month in this country during the past few years.

Capital, whatever may be the form it assumes, whether of buildings, merchandise, money, or any thing else which represents it, is the result of labor. Whenever obtained without labor, as by fraud, gambling, or gift, it is simply a transference, one party losing what the other gains. When to the effective force of a dense laboring population in Europe, through many years of comparative peace, we add the incalculable power of the mechanical industries, the mystery disappears, and we can readily see how the increase in capital far outstrips the increase in population, and after exhausting the different modes of investment in that country flows in to relieve the necessities of ours.—Richardson (Va.) Whig.

Mr Sumner is preparing a speech in which he will advocate the reduction of letter-postage to one cent.

The Senate confirmed the following persons to be Ministers Residents: Chas. H. Lewis, of Va.; to Portugal; Jas. R. Jones, of Ill., to Belgium; C. C. Andrews to Stockholm and to C. Kiuk, of Ohio, to Uruguay.

The President replied to a resolution of the Senate, by enclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, giving the names of thirty States reported as having ratified the 15th Amendment, including New York, Indiana, Texas and Georgia. He adds, he does not assume to anticipate the action of Congress in defining the condition or relation of any State to the federal government; he merely presents a list of resolutions of the States purporting to ratify the proposed Amendment, of which notice has been transmitted to the Department of State with the dates of their respective adoption.

The new Postage Stamps will probably be ready for use in April. They are said to be much better than those now in use. We cannot see that they could be much worse.

North Carolina News.

Cotton Farming in Cumberland has increased until it is thought 3500 acres will be cultivated in the county this year. Several farmers are preparing to plant 100 acres each or more, and with ordinary season and management, the 3500 acres will yield at least 1500 bales of 400 lbs. each. Cotton farming will be new business to many who are engaging in it here, and we hope they will not calculate extravagantly, and incur imprudent expense.—Fayetteville Engle.

NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.—Major John Hughes, of this city, has recently perfected improvements to Kerosene Lamps that are destined to prove both useful and economical and we trust remunerative to the inventor.

The first of these improvements is one that we once strikes the beholder with its utility. It is as follows: A common lamp chimney is perforated at a point parallel with the end of the wick. To the lower rim of the chimney is then attached a thin band of steel which is stiffened with a spring twisted with insulating mica. This when properly adjusted fits neatly over the perforation in the chimney and renders the flame as perfect as desired or required. When it is wished to relight the lamp it is no longer necessary to relight the chimney to get at the wick. You merely push aside the insulating cover and apply a match to the wick through the little hole in the side of the glass and the thing is done.—Newbern Commerce.

GOLD BY THE PAN-FULL.—We are informed that Mr W. B. Atkin recently took from one panning, at the Shenwell Mine, in this county, over one hundred dwts. of gold—some of the particles weighing over a pennyweight, samples of which may be seen at the Mint in Charlotte. This gold has all been found above water-level, and it is thought to be richer below, the parties mining never having gone down on the Mine proper.—Rutherford Vindicator.

OSCAR ALBON, well and favorably known by all the citizens of Warren county, says the Gazette, has returned to his old home to spend the remnant of his well spent life. Oscar was emancipated by his master, Dr. Alkon, in 1831, according to the State law at that date was required to dwell in a free State. He went to Ohio, where he has since lived, and by thrift and economy, he amassed a fortune, or enough to make him comfortable.

DISSATISFIED.—One of our clearest subscribers who has lately gone to Tennessee is so far very much dissatisfied with his new move. He writes back that the man out there who can curse the biggest oath, drink the most whiskey, and kills the most squirrels on Sunday, is considered the best out.—Hillsboro Recorder.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Newbern Gas Light Company has resolved to return to the price at which it sold said gas before the war, viz: Six dollars per thousand feet net.—Newbern Journal Commerce.

THE FISH MARKET.—The market for herrings and shad is well supplied, and consequently there has been a tumble in prices. Yesterday shad could be purchased at forty and fifty cents a pair, and herrings were sold at a cent apiece.—Newbern Journal Commerce.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—A private letter to a gentleman now in this city, states that a woman in Rowan county, recently gave birth to six animals resembling puppies in general appearance, except that they have but two legs and two feet each. They have long ears and other features of a dog. The letter states that they are still living and have been seen by several persons.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Washington Items.

Two negroes, tried for murder and sentenced to State Prison for life, have just been pardoned by the President, after two years incarceration. This is always the difficulty, and always will be the difficulty where imprisonment is substituted for capital punishment for the crime of murder. Imprisonment for life is a penalty difficult to enforce. Authority relents, the crime is forgotten and the murderer goes free on any petition after a few years.

The Secretary of War has issued orders directing the establishment of garrisons at Jackson and Murfreesboro, Tenn., as a check upon the excesses practised by the turbulent inhabitants of those districts.

Gen. Littlefield of North Carolina, with Senators Abbott and Pool, called upon the President last week and laid before him Governor Holden's communication asking for troops. The President said he would attend to it, remarking that he had already sent troops to Tennessee.

A test vote was taken in the House on a democratic resolution providing for a revenue tariff as opposed to protection. The House refused to lay it on the table by a vote of 38 to 118, and then referred it to the Committee of Ways and Means which favors protection. So that on one vote the House records itself in favor of a low tariff, and on the other in favor of a high one. We may presume, therefore, that the sense of the House on the tariff inclines more toward a moderate than business.

When a herd of predatory swine catch one of their number fast and squealing in the lide through which they have all passed without detection, they fly at him and read him. The Congressional Radicals have in like manner punished upon poor Whitmore and punished his maladroitness in the matter of the cadetship.

North Carolina Legislature.

TUESDAY, March 15.

HOUSE.—Mr Downing introduced a bill to authorize the Sheriff of Union County to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1868-'69. Laid over.

The bill ordering an election in August next passed its third reading. (The bill provides that there shall be an election held for the following officers on the 1st Thursday in August, 1870, viz: Members of Congress; members of the General Assembly; a County Treasurer; a Register of Deeds; a County Surveyor; five County Commissioners; an Attorney General; a Coroner and a Sheriff.)

Mr Sinclair called up the bill to repeal an act to allow citizens of North Carolina to practice in the Courts of this State. The bill was considered at length. Messrs. Sinclair and Malone made remarks in favor of its passage, alleging, among other reasons, that a man must have some previous training, in order to be qualified to practice law. By the provisions of the act, which was proposed to be repealed, any man who could prove a good moral character, could enter on the duties of the legal profession. Such should not be the case. Many a poor ignorant man would be imposed on by the good character of \$20 lawyers. As a consequence of the act litigation was fearfully on the increase. The standing of the legal profession was lowered. They hoped the bill would pass and thereby remove the evils connected on the continuation of the act.

Mr Rea gave his experience as derived by his employing one of the cheap \$20 lawyers. With all his heart he should vote for the bill.

Messrs. Morris, Leary, Foster, Pou, Long of Chatham and others opposed the bill. The act gave poor young men an opportunity of procuring license to practice law, who otherwise, however competent they might be, could not obtain such license, they not being able to undergo the expense of traveling to Raleigh for the purpose of applying to the Supreme Court for license, &c. The old lawyers had no occasion to fear from the continuance of the act. If a man employed one of the "good character" lawyers, and got deceived by him—as was the case with Mr Rea—he would never employ another. Men generally employed good lawyers to conduct their cases at court. There was, also, a code bill on the calendar, which would remove any evil that might be apprehended from the act, proposed to be repealed. That bill allowed persons to obtain an examination by the Supreme Court if they so desired, and get a certificate by application of the Court. The \$20 lawyers could by application qualify themselves to perform many of the duties of the profession, and thereby save parties of the heavy charges made by the old lawyers, &c. The bill then passed its second reading.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

SENATE.—Mr Whiteside introduced a bill to amend the law in reference to widow's dower. Referred.

Mr Bellamy introduced a bill to repeal an act chartering the N.C. Real and Personal Estate Agency, and the Catawba Valley Land Company. Referred.

HOUSE.—Mr Ellis presented a petition from the physicians of Catawba county, praying some legislation in favor of the physicians of North Carolina. Referred to a special committee of three.

The House took up the revenue bill on its third reading. Sec. 1. Class 1, provides that the combined State and County taxes shall not exceed 66 2/3 cents on the \$100 worth of real and personal property except special taxes for county purposes. Some debate took place on a motion of Mr Pou to strike out the words "except special taxes for county purposes." The motion was opposed by Messrs. Seymour, Moore of Chowan and others, and advocated by Mr Pou. The motion did not prevail. Yeas 34, nays 52. The bill was considered up to the time of adjournment.

The bill to allow Probate Judges to appoint Trustees in certain cases; also, the bill to incorporate the Western Central Railroad Company, and the Revenue Bill, passed their 3d reading.

THURSDAY, March 17.

SENATE.—House resolution proposing to adjourn sine die on the 28th inst., passed, yeas 35, nays 2.

Mr Forner introduced a bill to authorize the sale of the State's interest in certain Public Works. This bill authorizes the Governor, with the advice of the council of State, to sell the State's interest in the North Carolina and Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads, and in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

The resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the political disabilities of all the citizens of this State removed, passed unanimously. The bill relating to jurisdiction of Magistrates in criminal actions, passed 3d reading.

HOUSE.—Mr Green presented a petition from certain citizens of Stanley county, praying the enactment of a stay law in regard to old debts, &c. Referred.

The bill to be entitled "an act concerning elections and registration in the year 1870, passed third reading.

The resignation of Jas. W. Holden, Esq., both as the Speaker of and member of the House, to take effect to-morrow at 11 o'clock, was announced. Mr French moved that Mr Holden be requested to withdraw his resignation as Speaker and member of the House. Carried, but Mr Holden declined to withdraw his resignation.

FRIDAY, March 18.

SENATE.—The bill to provide for the completion of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, passed its third reading. Messrs. Graham, Murphy, Mason and Barnes protested against the passage of this Bill as calculated to shield from exposure and punishment Geo. W. Sweeney, who has misapplied over six millions of State Bonds issued for building the Road.

The bill to provide for calling a Convention of the people of North Carolina, was rejected.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill to require the Supreme Court of the State to examine all applicants for license to practice law, passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr Downing, the bill in favor of the Sheriff of Union County, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Notice. If you owe M. L. WRISTON individually, or as Administrator of ALEX. SPRINGS or S. T. WRISTON, you had better settle without paying cost. I will positively put in suit all unsettled claims on the 1st day of April. I am now determined to settle my business. This is "no joke."
M. L. WRISTON.
March 7, 1870 3w

Yarborough House.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Having no connection with any other Hotel in Raleigh, I shall make the Yarborough House what it has been, the only first class Hotel in the City.
J. M. BLAIR,
Raleigh, N. C., March 7, 1870. Proprietor.

Flunkeyism.

No doubt the parties mentioned pay for such notices as the following, which we find in a New York paper:

WEDDINGS TO COME OFF.—The marriage ceremony of Mr M.—to Miss H.—a P. W.—both of this city, is announced to take place on Thursday evening 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Brick church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The affair promises to be brilliant in the extreme, and one of the society events of the season.

Washington society is in a flutter over the approaching marriage of Miss Romane Goddard, step-daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, to Baron de Overbeck, Austrian Ambassador to China. The ceremony will be performed at the navy yard, and as the affianced bride is a leading light of the circle she adorns the arrangements will be very recherche. Senator Sprague, an intimate friend of the young lady, has kindly undertaken the supervision and the affair will undoubtedly be the event of the season. The beauty and rank of the capital will grace the occasion. The cards are being prepared by Gimberde in his happiest style.

A very aristocratic marriage is to be solemnized at the South Reformed Church, 5th avenue and Twenty-first street, on Thursday, April 28, at half-past one. The high contracting parties are Miss Mary A. Hayt, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. A. Hayt, No. 37 East Twenty-ninth street, and Mr A. Stewart Paterson. A reception will be given by the parents of the bride after the ceremony. The young couple will hold their levee from May 19 to 26 between two and ten o'clock. Seven hundred cards have been issued and the affair will be a notable one in aristocratic circles.

Mr Henry H. Alden, a leader of the *ton* in Washington Heights society, and Miss Bradley, a charming belle, also moving in the same circles, will be joined in the bonds of matrimony next Tuesday, at the residence of the bride. Five hundred invitations have been issued.

And the same paper reports the following: A young man named John G. Bunnell, of this city, believes that he was married some years ago to a Miss Delia W. Moore. She doesn't believe it, and sues him for slander, to the extent of \$5,000 for giving public utterance to his belief. Thereupon Bunnell produces the records of a church, which show that he was married to a Miss Delia W. Moore. Now the case hinges on the question whether Bunnell hasn't made a mistake and got hold of the wrong Moore this time. If he gets squelched in the matter he will feel pretty much as though he had encountered an expensive Blackwood anyhow.

Martial Law in the Southern States.

General Butler, in a conversation concerning the proposed reconstruction of Tennessee, states that Governor Center has no militia, and it is the duty of the President to call off the militia of adjoining States to aid in preserving order there, but that he cannot use the regular forces for that purpose. And as the adjoining States need all their militia at home, he thinks Congress may come in and secure a republican form of government for Tennessee, or one wherein the laws are maintained, by enactment. While General Butler is making this statement a delegation is present in Washington with a petition from Governor Holden, of North Carolina, asking that United States troops be sent there to help maintain the peace and quell insurrection in six or seven counties of the State, over which the Governor has declared martial law. If General Butler is correct, the President cannot send troops to North Carolina for the purpose required any more than he can to Tennessee, and if he does not find the militia of the adjoining States—South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia—available, which, obviously, they are not then a Congressional enactment is necessary to secure a republican form of government for North Carolina. As North Carolina is strongly radical and Tennessee is strongly democratic Mr Butler's proposition cuts both ways. Troops have already been ordered to two garrisons in Tennessee, for what purpose is not stated, but certainly if they are needed to preserve the peace they can serve in that capacity without any necessity for upsetting the State government. We have no doubt Mr Butler will think so in the case of North Carolina.—N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Private Secretary of Gov. Searce, arrived this morning with a requisition from the Governor on the President for troops.

The President's uniform answer to delegations from Georgia and Tennessee is that he has no doubt of his right to send troops at pleasure and give the disaffected districts the benefit of soldiers' presence, but he doubts as to how far soldiers could be used in aid of the civil authorities; he would take legal advice in every instance.

Eight hundred conscripts marched through the streets of Paris to the publication office of *La Marseillaise*, and there halted and sang the Marseillaise. No arrest were made.

ills that Flesh is Heir To.

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling of the Glands and Joints, Eruptions of the Skin, Secondary Syphilis with all its train of evils, Impure Blood, Female Diseases, Low Spirits, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, &c., &c., fall to the lot of mankind. But happily they have their antidote. DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA and QUINA'S DELIGHT possess the qualities to expel them from the system, restore perfect health, and produce happiness, where all was misery.
March 21, 1870.

500 Sacks Pacific Guano.
JUST RECEIVED.

We are in receipt of another shipment of 500 sacks of Pacific Guano to meet the wants of our farmers. Those who have engaged "THE SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO" from us, can now send in their wagons and get it in any quantity.
BURROUGHS & SPRINGS,
March 14, 1870. Corner College and 4th Sts.

Preserve Your Eyes.

These Lenses, manufactured by the Philadelphia Optical Institute, are superior to any other Glasses in the market. They confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision not found in any other Glasses. They can be used equally well without tiring or fatiguing the eyes.
For sale only at JOHN T. BUTLER'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, sole agent in Charlotte, N. C. and vicinity.
Feb. 21, 1870.

On Consignment.
13 BARRELS OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON Whisky.
5 Barrels North Carolina Corn Whisky, &c. Fine Old Apple Brandy.
French Ale and Lager Beer: always on hand and for sale for Cash by
ECCLES & GAITHER,
March 7, 1870. Aac. and Com. Merchants.

Under Negro Rule.

A census of the State of South Carolina, taken in 1869, has just been made public, from which it appears that the total population is now 706,022—an increase of but 2,314 over the census of 1860. There are as shown by this census 6,880 less white males of all ages now in the State than there were in 1860, and 11,812 less negro males; while an increase of 9,806 white and 4,460 negro females appears. Of the thirty districts into which South Carolina is divided nineteen show a decrease and eleven an increase of population—the increase in the Charleston district being 65,089, and almost every one of the "up-country districts," or those where the whites were more numerous in slave times, exhibiting an average decrease of 3,500; showing the tendency of the negro population towards the sea coast. The entire number of white males was 462,000 and upwards now in the State is given 44,478—a negro majority of 30,351. The number of white children between 6 and 16 shows an increase of 2,971 over the number those ages in 1860; the negro like increase is 1,053. The population of Charleston, it may be added, is set forth as 44,923; whites, 20,353; negroes, 34,570; and 5,337 more females than males.

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
FROM FAYETTEVILLE,
Has removed to
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

And taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr Becht, adjoining Mrs. P. Query's Millinery Store, where he intends carrying on the
Watch and Jewelry Business