

The Act to Change the Rule of Evidence.

The Wilmington Star publishes the following certified copy of an important law passed by the late Legislature:

An Act to be entitled an act to change the rule of evidence in certain cases, and secure the possession of lands.

Whereas, Land has been given to persons heretofore slaves, and by reason of their incapacity to hold the same they are under existing laws deprived of their rightful possession; therefore the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:—Sec. 1. That whenever it be made to appear that any gift or conveyance has been made to any person, while a slave, of any land or tenement, whether the same shall have been conveyed by deed or parol, and the bargainee or donee has been placed in actual possession of the same, then and in that case such gift or conveyance shall have the force and effect of transferring the legal title to the said lands and tenements to such bargainee or donee; Provided, such possession shall have continued for the term of ten years prior to the passage of this act; Provided further, that any absence from the premises from the first day of May, 1861, to the first day of January, 1866, shall not be held as an abandonment or discontinuance of the possession; Provided further, that this act shall not affect the interest of a bona fide purchaser for value from the grantor or bargainee of the lands or tenements in dispute.

Sec. 2. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A. D. 1870.

A Terrible Crime.

MARYVILLE, East Tennessee, April 12.

A terrible tragedy was enacted on Thursday last week, in one of the upper districts of Sevier county. A poor widow woman of the name of Stratton had been to Knoxville to receive pension money to the amount of \$85. On her return she sought and obtained lodging at the house of one Joe Burkhard, in the border of one of the mountain settlements.

Being much worn with the long journey performed on foot, the woman retired at an early hour, occupying a bed with Burkhard's wife. The man himself went out immediately after supper, and did not return until the hour at which the woman was going to bed. He sat beside the fire a short time, then tinkered about the room a few minutes, and finally departed the second time.

Some time in the night Mrs. Stratton awoke from an unpleasant dream. She was greatly disturbed in mind, and evidently apprehensive of danger. She tried to calm her agitated thoughts and sleep again, but found it impossible. The oppressive sense of peril became intensified. The room was silent and utterly dark; yet the woman fancied she heard sounds without that boded no good. The money in her possession was no comfort to her.

Finally, unable to endure this state of suspense longer, she awakened Mrs. Burkhard, and begged to be permitted to occupy the back side of the bed, saying that she was afraid to lie in front. Mrs. Burkhard, considering this a freak of timidity, at once changed places with the woman, and in a short time was asleep again.

Not so the other, however. Fearful as she was, she could not sleep nor drive fear from her mind. An hour passed in usual silence. Finally a movement was heard without. The muffled tread of feet sounded below the house. The door was softly pushed open, and two human figures stealthily entered the apartment. Noiselessly they crossed the parlor floor and approached the bedside where the two women were lying. Mute and breathless with terror, Mrs. S. saw one of the ruffians lay his hand on the face of her unconscious companion, while with the other hand he drew a long knife across her throat. She distinctly heard the long hissing sound made by the keen blade as it cut its way through the yielding flesh, then the dull grating as it crossed the bone, and felt the warm blood of the victim as it spurted across the bed and fell upon her face.

Overcome with the horror of this bloody scene enacted by her very side in the midst of silence and darkness, the fear of a similar fate paralyzed the poor woman, and she thought she was dying. During not to move or make a sound, yet scarcely able to control herself, she lay with closed eyes and wildly beating heart, helplessly awaiting the termination of the fearful drama.

The murderers laid hold of the lifeless body of Mrs. B., believing it of course to be that of the stranger, and dragged it onto the floor, and thence out into the yard, no doubt to search for the money, which Burkhard knew Mrs. S. carried in her bosom.

The latter the moment she saw them disappear through the open door, spring from the bed, in the hope of making her escape. She well knew that as soon as the assassins discovered the mistake they had made, they would destroy her without mercy. The miserable cabin possessed one wretched excuse for a fireplace. It was built of split timber, lined with mud, and outside extended up perhaps a foot above the level of the mantel log.

Through this broad opening Mrs. S. saw the fighting shifting from without, and there she sought an exit. Plunging through the hot ashes and buried coals, with feet unshod, she clambered over the low wall of the fireplace, and fled toward the nearest house, a half-mile distant.

The alarm was given, and in a remarkably short space of time a small company of citizens assembled, and proceeded to the scene of the murder. They happily reached the place in time to surprise and capture Burkhard, who was engaged in packing up a few articles of clothing preparatory to flight.

The hapless wretch manifested very little if any concern for what had transpired, and seemed only to regret the failure of his original design. His accomplice had escaped, but every effort is being made to secure his arrest. The unhappy victim of this revolting crime was found partially concealed beside the corn-crib, some distance in the rear of the house.

AMNESTY.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: "Senator Robertson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Political Disabilities, has introduced a bill which in effect will be a general amnesty bill which the President is understood to favor. It excludes from amnesty only three classes—first, those who withdrew from Congress at the beginning of the rebellion to engage in the secession movement; second, those who withdrew from the United States Army and for the same purpose; and third, those who signed the original ordinances of secession in the various States in 1861. It is the belief that such a bill will pass both Houses without material opposition."

Horrible Accident in Richmond, Virginia.

Two Hundred People Killed and Wounded.

RICHMOND, April 27.—A terrible calamity occurred here this morning. The floor of the Court of Appeals in the State Capitol gave way and precipitated the hundreds therein assembled to hear the decision in the majority case of Ellyson and Cahoon, upon the Conservative census then sitting in the hall of the House of Delegates below.

The number present were variously estimated to have been from 300 to 500. Suddenly the packed gallery gave way and was thrown forward with a heavy concussion into the centre of the Court room. This accident, with the rush and surging of the crowd, caused the whole floor of the Court room to break through and sink in a cloud of dust, and laden with its load of human beings, to be thrown into the Hall of the House of Delegates below. The greater number of the persons who went down with the floor readily made their escape from the Hall. Those who were struck by timbers and caught by the gallery above, and those who were in the lower hall were the greatest sufferers from the occurrence. Two of the Judges were on the stand, the others were in the conference room. The scene presented after the fall of the suspended court room was frightful beyond description; a thick cloud of dust filled the vast space, and every individual of the vast throng of human beings was begrimed with dust, many were bleeding and groaning from the injuries they had received. Many lay dead in the promiscuous crowd. Through the incumbent floor of the fallen room, the legs and arms and hands of the persons who had been caught beneath were protruding, some still under the shell of death, others moving in efforts at extrication, or in the agony of pain and suffering. Immediately after the accident the bells tolled, and almost every one responded to the alarm to lead aid. The corpses taken from the ruins were placed on the Square, and many touching incidents occurred; wives in search of husbands, sisters in search of brothers, and mothers anxiously inquiring of every one the whereabouts of their sons. The city presented a mournful appearance.

The following were among the killed taken from the ruins: P. H. Aylett, a prominent lawyer; Capt. Charles of the first brigade; E. M. Schofield, City Assessor and brother to the late Secretary of War; J. B. Bryck of the Richmond Engineer; Julius A. Hobson, City Collector; J. B. Dugger, Member of the House of Delegates; T. A. Brenis, Commission Merchant of Alexandria; Green Aiton, former theatrical manager of the Boston Theatre; Postman Robbins, Commissioner in Charge of the Court of Common Pleas; James A. Blunnie, of Berlin, Prussia; J. S. Barnham, of Syracuse, N. Y.; L. P. Howard, lawyer; Ash Levy, merchant; J. W. D. Bland, Senator from Prince Edward County; J. Watson, merchant of Danville; General Hairston, wealthy land holder of Henry county; Charles D. Gainer, of Washington, D. C.; Robt. Hellmy, Jr., land agent; Edward Ward of England; W. H. Davis, Coal Merchant; John Robinson, colored Baptist minister; Ch. Pickens, Norfolk; T. P. Foley, Deputy U. S. Marshal; W. E. Randolph of New York; R. E. Bradshaw, grocer, and 23 others. Among them were Capt. John Sergeant and nine privates of the police force.

Among the wounded were Ex-Gov. Walker, broken and otherwise internally injured; Major Cahoon and Ellyson—both slightly; L. H. Chandler, Judge Meredith, W. A. Durham, Hon. Thos. Boggs, former Speaker U. S. House; Col. Geo. W. Brent, W. C. Egan, Geo. W. Allen, Thos. S. Baldwin, W. D. Chesterman, W. H. Loper, and about 150 others.

The alarm was sounded and a crowd of police flung around the building, which was sealed with ladders. The scene was horrible. The Park was filled with a great crowd, and as body after body of the dead was swung down with ropes around them from the windows, they were surrounded by hundreds of agonized spectators. When the last victim was taken from the ruins, the police closed the Park.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28th. The room of the Court of Appeals was the scene of this horrible occurrence, and the many historic associations and reminiscences have culminated in an affair which—beyond description, and which will be remembered as long as Richmond is a city. As is well known, the majority controversy was about to be decided, and an immense concourse of anxious spectators and listeners had gathered to ascertain the result. Members of the Legislature, visitors to the city from all parts of our country, members of the bar, representatives of both police forces of the city, members of the press, and representatives of all classes and conditions of life were assembled.

The bells had just tolled the hour of 11, and death-like silence reigned as Mr. Starke, the clerk, entered and placed his books on the table. Judge Joyner was in his seat. Mr. Starke, leaning over the railing, was talking with him, while the rest of the Judges were in the conference room not quite prepared to enter on their day's duty. The counsel for Mayor Ellyson, Messrs. Nye and Meredith, had taken their seats, and were ready to proceed to business. Ex-Governor Wells and L. H. Chandler, Esq., were also in their places; and the reporters of the Enquirer, Dispatch, Whig, and State Journal, were at the desks set apart for their use and accommodation. The moments were spent in pleasant conversation by the spectators present. Various were the speculations as to the final result, when, all at once a panel piece of ceiling fell, and then the girder, which is represented by the line of partition between the clerk's office and the court room, gave way with an awful crash, and precipitated the spectators who were in the gallery of the court-room to the main floor, and the additional weight in one single moment's time crushing the court-room floor through. The mass of human beings who were in attendance were sent, mingled with the bricks, mortar, splinters, beams, iron bars, desks and chairs, to the floor of the House of Delegates, and in a second more, over fifty souls were launched into eternity. The whole atmosphere was thick with a dense cloud of dust from the plastering, and the human beings sent up a groan which will ring forever in the ears upon which it fell. In a moment, a few survivors clinging to the windows and fragments of hanging timber, and the bare and torn walls were all that remained to mark the place where only a moment before there was a scene of life, vigor and hope.

The first notice that those who were in the building had of the impending evil was the promontory rumbling as the floor was settling. Then there came a fearful crash, accompanied by a cry of human agony and terror which snote the hearts of all who heard it. In a moment the frightful situation was realized. The few who

had been so fortunate as to be able to get into the windows shouted aloud for help for those who had fallen, and called for ladders. In a short time the bells were tolling, and the hook and ladder truck being brought upon the spot, the ladders were put up to the windows, and the work of humanity began. The blinding dust within preventing any one from seeing anything, and the rushing of persons within the building and the cries of the wounded was all that could be heard.

In the House of Delegates. Here was a scene that fairly made one's heart bleed. As the dust cleared away a little a mass of timbers and rubbish of every description was described, and the reflection of the numbers of human beings crushed beneath its weight, dead and dying, was sickening. Add to this the cries and groans of those who were there, many in the agony of death, and there is a picture to make the stoutest heart quail. The entire hall was flooded with the ruins, except the space under the gallery. Desks, chairs and tables were crushed completely, showing the force of the falling wreck. The work of removing the debris was a difficult one, but was undertaken by those present with a will, and it was not long before the unfortunate men were being rescued from their painful position.

Bringing out the Dead and Wounded. This scene defies even an attempt at description. The doors and windows of the Hall were thrown open, and within were soon collected the busy workers, who, amid their own shouts and the agonizing groans of those they were seeking to rescue, were removing the timbers. As the wounded and dead were reached, they were brought out and placed in the Senate chamber or else under the trees in the Square, where they were attended by our city physicians and others who were on hand with such appliances as could be obtained. As the men were brought out they were so covered with dust that they could scarcely be recognized, and for a while the anxious inquiries of the by-standers, "Who is he?" could not be answered. One by one they were borne out—the dead and dying. Here was one mangled and silently enduring, another crying aloud with pain, while the still form of a third told too well that its spirit had fled to another world. In one moment the gray hairs of age could be described upon the head of some dead one, while in the next the tall, manly form of one who had been cut off in the full bloom of life was being borne past. It seemed as if sickening horrors would never cease, and ages seemed to pass in the performance of this sad duty.

The Scene in the Square. Hundreds of wives, mothers, and friends, were constantly filling the grounds, who, with wringing hands sought, in despair, to know if any of their loved ones had been of the number mangled. War, with its horrors, its agonies, its sad separations, its ghastly wounds, its horrible death, pictures to the mind no such scene as the one which was enacted in the Square.

To contemplate upon such a shocking affair—to see the faces of those who expected each moment to find a near and dear friend borne from the rains to be cared for on the grounds by the citizens, and physicians in attendance—fills the soul with horror and awful fear.

Hacks, ambulances, and vehicles of all descriptions, were promptly on the ground, ready to convey the wounded away from the scene of disaster to their homes, where they could be cared for, and their wounds dressed to better advantage than in the dense crowd with which they were surrounded. The dead, who had been brought out, were respectfully and decently laid aside and covered with blankets, and afterwards borne away to their bereaved families.

The excitement of the moment over, the beautiful city of Richmond was wrapped in gloom. The popular heart was sad, and the voice of woe and mourning resounded throughout the city, and the agonies of life were softened in the sympathy of a public calamity, leaving our people united in grief and in the desire to show their respect for the dead and feeling for the injured. All the business houses of the city were closed and badges of mourning displayed, and leave for the number of persons on them our streets wore the appearance of the Sabbath.

The most terrible feature about this whole affair is the heart-rending manner of death in the majority of instances. Many of the dead, when brought out, were found to be without serious bodily injury, but had evidently died from suffocation. The mere contemplation of such a thing is sickening. Hard, indeed, was the fate of those who had escaped death from the falling timbers, in the end to die from the untold agonies of suffocation.

Congressional and Washington Items. The Supreme Court has decided in the direct tax sale case from Virginia that the tender before the sale, by the owner of land, or agent, is sufficient, and that the refusal of the tax Commissioners to accept the tender because it was not made by the owner in person, was unlawful, and that certificates of sale of land sold on account of such refusal convey no title and the property reverts to the original owner.

The House passed the bill establishing the Department of Justice. Senator Robertson introduced a bill removing the disabilities of all persons banished by the 14th Amendment, except high Confederate officers like Davis, Lee, and former member of the U. S. Congress.

Mr. Dockery of North Carolina offered a resolution declaring that the honor and good faith of the Government is pledged to the payment of all claims of the loyal people of the South who had property taken by the army, navy or Government, during the war. Objection was raised and the resolution was not entertained. Subsequently Mr. Hooker of Virginia offered the same resolution and the House again by a vote of 65 to 30 refused to second the demand for the previous question and allow it to be entertained.

The action of the U. S. Supreme Court in dismissing the legal tender cases upon the notion of counsel for the plaintiffs does not finally dispose of the question at issue. It merely postpones the subject until the next term of the Court, when a new case similar to the one dismissed will come up for argument. The anticipated decision of the Court stands, however, as law until the next session of the Court, or until the other case is disposed of.

The National Banks, it appears, defeated the Secretary of the Treasury on his Funding bill. "If we have such things in the green tree, what shall we have in the dry?"

WHEAT.—The Chicago Tribune thinks that wheat, the great staple of the Northwest, can scarcely get much lower. "Farmers, in their present preparations for planting, will probably turn their attention more to other grains, and it is hardly probable that this, as well as all other wheat producing regions, will have as abundant a crop this year as during the last two."

Protective Duties and Agriculture.

The protective tariff question is a very old one, and although very fully and ably discussed by Adam Smith, Wayland Basbat and others, is about as far from a settlement as ever. Protection is in itself apparently a very good thing since it confers great advantages on those whose business is protected. There is, however, one little objection which seems to be overlooked, viz: that when government protects any particular branch of human industry it does so at somebody's expense. If woolen goods for instance are protected by a duty amounting to 30 per cent ad valorem and as a consequence 30 per cent is added to the price of such goods, then the consumer has to pay that much more to the domestic manufacturer, and consequently the business of the latter is fostered at the expense of the former. Mr. Lincoln once said in one of his anti-slavery speeches that no one man was good enough to rule another man. It would require but a slight alteration of the phraseology and a still slighter change in the sentiment of this declaration to say that no one man was good enough to grow rich at the expense of another man. Yet that is the whole essence of protection boiled down to a drop and contained in a nutshell. Protection to be just should be equal. All alike and to the same extent should share in it. But that is impracticable for the reason that some things need no protection, while other things live on it and die without it. You cannot equalize it except by bounties. If for instance the producer of iron or cotton goods or woolen goods is protected in his business to the extent of 30 per cent; that is, if he is enabled by means of a protective tariff to sell his manufactured goods 30 per cent higher than he could have done without it, then the farmer should receive from the government in some shape an equal advantage. But the wheat farmer and the cotton planter export a portion of their produce, and cannot therefore be protected by duties. What then? Why to deal fairly with them they ought to receive a bounty of 30 per cent on their produce out of the coffers of the State. If the farmer must be taxed to support manufacturers, why should not manufacturers be taxed to support agriculture? But Mr. Greeley and his disciples reply that the advantage of protection to the agriculturist is that it builds up a home market for his produce, that the fostering of manufactures creates a demand for wheat, corn, bacon, &c., at home. On the other hand, to apply the same argument reversed, the giving of bounties to the farmer stimulates agriculture and gives the manufacturer a better home market for his goods by enabling the farmer to consume more of them. The argument therefore works in both directions.

The discussion of the tariff question has lately made its way into the columns of the agricultural press. We see no objection to this if the discussion is conducted in a temperate manner. After all it is and ever has been a contest between different interests, the one contending for mastery, the other for justice. The manufacturing States desire to make the agricultural tributary to them, without returning any equivalent. This they have succeeded in doing. They protect the manufacture of New England and the cotton and tobacco of the South, and the whiskey of the West, and continue to grow and thrive at the expense of other people. Does not the world belong to the saints? And are not they the saints?—Carolina Farmer.

Immigration. About two months ago Duncan Stewart, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Detroit, Michigan, visited North Carolina with the view of fixing his residence here. He has travelled extensively through the South, and has written a series of letters, to be published in Scotland, for the benefit of his countrymen there, who desire to emigrate to this country.

We have been furnished by a correspondent of Mr. Stewart, (says the Raleigh Standard,) with the subjoined extract of his observations in North Carolina. It is a just and beautiful tribute to our State.

"I have briefly sketched some of the advantages that North Carolina presents to settlers. To the people of Scotland it offers greater inducements than any other quarter. It is not subject to long cold winters like Canada, and the States of the Northwest. It is free from the excessive heat of the far South. It is not subject to the fearful want of rain, that proves so disastrous to the Australian farmer. It is much nearer the land of their birth, and the kindred left at home, than New Zealand. It is only one day's more sailing to Norfolk than New York. It is 400 to 1500 miles nearer the sea than the States of the Northwest, so its products can reach the markets of the world at a much lower rate of freight, so much lower, that the savings in freight alone would pay the cost of an improved first class plantation in ten years. It has a very large population of Scottish descent. It is a strongly Presbyterian State, hence congenial to their religious views. Its people are very favorable to the interests of education, hence high mental culture is attainable. To the banker and capitalist it offers a high rate of interest that can be well secured. To the cotton manufacturer it offers cheap water power and abundance of cheap coal, and a healthy country in the close vicinity of the cotton fields. To iron masters, it offers inducements equal, if not superior to any other quarter of the globe. The future Wilsons of Dundee, and Lairds of Gaitherside of this country, will be found in Chatham county, North Carolina. Where the cotton and iron trade flourishes, all other industries will abound.

To the Scottish farmer, it offers plantations at from one to two years of his present rent, per acre, on which a large industrious family can earn a fortune in ten years; a mild climate, a great variety of productions that come to maturity in convenient rotation, and enables him to keep at work with vigor all the year round. To the Scottish stock raiser it is an earthly paradise. The mountains and valleys of the western portion of the State being much richer than the Lammernoor hills, the Pentland hills, or the hills around the home of Dandy Dinnort. Nothing in the highlands of Scotland can compare with these grazing mountains for richness, and Switzerland cannot vie with them in beautiful scenery, while no snow clad peaks threaten the valley with destructive avalanches.

To the laborer, good wages, kindly treatment, a fine garden where abundance of fruits, flowers, and vegetables that are easily raised, will make his life one of rational enjoyment, and give his family a chance to climb fortune's highest ladder. With these glorious advantages, the entire emigration of Scotland should be directed to this one point for the present. A new Scotland can be founded which, at some future day, may rival the old in science, literature and song, where the liberty so loved by Bruce and Wallace, will be tempered with a love of justice founded on the teachings of Calvin and Knox.

North Carolina News.

Two Companies of U. S. Soldiers, were informed by telegram received at the Executive Department, will shortly arrive in this city, to take the place of those who have just departed.—Raleigh Standard.

Rowan Superior Court was in session last week. Judge Cloud, we learn, has given general satisfaction during the term, both to suitors and the bar. We have several times heard the remark made by gentlemen of the bar that his Honor had improved very much as a Judge. All are satisfied of his honesty and impartiality, and fewer of his decisions have been reversed by the Supreme Court than almost any other District Judge. We regret however, to still hear some complaints against him for captiousness. We believe he is striving to mend this fault, and he has certainly succeeded in some measure.—Salisbury North State.

We regret to learn that Mr. James Wall of Cleveland county, died very suddenly on Tuesday last. His death was supposed to result from a severe wound received on the head some time since.—Rutherford Vindicator.

PENITENTIARY NOTICE.—The attention of county authorities is directed to the fact that convicts sentenced to a term of imprisonment less than four years will not be received in the Penitentiary, but must be kept confined in the several county jails.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The next annual commencement of Davidson College, will take place on Thursday, June 30th. The oration before the two Literary Societies will be delivered by Judge A. L. Aldrich, of Barwell District, S. C., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—Dr. Wm. Sloan, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad has been in our city. The contract for building the bridge over the Pee Dee, and the early completion of the road to Wadesboro, is arranged. It is hoped and believed that in a few days such other arrangements will be entered into as will secure connection with Charlotte within ten months from date. We are very glad to learn from the President that he is determined to put the road through in the speediest possible manner.—Wilmington Post.

DRUNKARD'S INFIRMARY.—Dr. J. J. Thaxton, of Person, (whose address is Milton, N. C.) is in contemplation renting the Barracks at this place and opening a Drunkard's Infirmary. We hear that the Doctor (who is a regular M. D.) continues to perform miracles in curing drunkards and old topers.—Hillsboro Recorder.

PARDONED.—Benj. R. Henson convicted in Spring Term, 1870, of Watanga Superior Court, for stealing two shirts, and sentenced to twelve months in the State Penitentiary, was pardoned by Governor Holden upon a recommendation signed by G. N. Folk and a number of others without regard to party.—Raleigh Standard.

GOV. GRAHAM.—Having suggested the name of this distinguished Statesman for the State Senate, he authorizes us to say that it would not be convenient for him to be a candidate, and he begs to be excused. Every man in Orange will regret his decision.—Hillsboro Recorder.

An Odd Fellow Collocation came off in Salisbury on Tuesday last. The Examiner says of the address: "It was addressed by the Rev. E. J. Meynardie was eminently adapted to the occasion. It was interesting, pointed, and delivered in the happiest manner, and showed the speaker to be a gentleman of culture and power."

WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Raleigh Standard, in calling attention to the advertisement of this Company, expresses the hope that our citizens in the State will step forward and support it, and adds: "The Company is a home institution in every respect, under the charge of North Carolina men, and all its interests identified with the State. Those looking for a good and reliable Company to insure in need but read the names of the officers of this Company—men whom we all know and have confidence in—and one most important feature is that the money is kept in the State."

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The first consignment of green Peas received this season came to hand on Saturday morning, 23d of April. They are what are known as the Marrow-fat; were shipped by Willard Bros., of Wilmington, N. C., consigned to Messrs. Egerton & Co., and readily disposed of for \$9 per bushel. They were shipped by rail to Norfolk and thence by steamer to Baltimore. This shows that Wilmington is ahead of both Charleston and Savannah, this season, in early vegetables.—Baltimore Sun.

Land For Sale. By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 24th day of May, 1870, that valuable Tract of LAND belonging to W. Wallace, deceased, lying on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, about 8 miles from Charlotte, containing about 100 Acres. About one-half of the Land is under cultivation. The above Land will be sold subject to the widow's dower. TERMS.—Nine months credit with interest from date, with bond and good security. JANE WALLACE, Administratrix of Wm. Wallace, dec'd. April 18, 1870. 6wpd

Half a dozen bottles of Dr. TUTT'S Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight will eradicate all impure and poisonous matter from the system. April 25, 1870. 1m

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between J. A. ELLIOTT and JOHN I. ELMES, under the style of J. A. ELLIOTT & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. ELLIOTT withdrawing. Persons indebted to us will confer a favor by settling at once, and those having claims against the concern should present them to JOHN I. ELMES, who continues the Grocery and Provision Business at the old stand formerly occupied by Boyd & Moody. J. A. ELLIOTT, JOHN I. ELMES.

In retiring from the firm of J. A. Elliott & Co., I return thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same to my former partner, JOHN I. ELLIOTT. J. A. ELLIOTT. I will be pleased to see my old friends and acquaintances at JOHN I. ELMES' Store. April 18, 1870. 2w W. W. ELMES.

Sheetings and Yarns. 15 BALES BIVINGSVILLE SHIRTING and 10 Bales Yarns, assorted numbers, For sale at Factory prices by STEPHENSON, MACAULAY & CO. April 25, 1870.

Dr. Tutts Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight clears the skin and imparts a beautiful complexion. April 25, 1870. 1m

Gibraltar.

The absurd canon which came from abroad of Mr. Bright's intention to restore Gibraltar to Spain, has at once directed the attention of the world to that famous rock and fortress, although the report has been officially contradicted. "It derived its name, Gebel-el-Tarek, Tarak's rock," says an authority, "from the Saracenic chief who first occupied it, early in the eighth century. It came into the hands of the English in July, 1704, and has been retained ever since, though various attempts have been made to retake it. By the treaty of Utrecht, in April, 1713, it was ceded to England. From July, 1779, to February, 1783, Gibraltar was besieged by the combined forces of France and Spain, and suffered greatly from the smallness of the garrison, the scarcity of provisions, and the constant fire of the enemy. The munitions were expended on that occasion by the besiegers 8,000 barrels of gun-powder were expended by them. As it stands, Gibraltar cannot have cost England less than twenty to thirty millions sterling, and is retained at an annual cost of \$1,500,000. The Strait of Gibraltar is about eleven miles wide where narrowest, and has the enormous depth of 2,188 fathoms."—Wilmington Star.

An Important Consideration. Dr. TUTT'S Liver Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE and adapted to young and old, male and female, and may be taken at all times, without restraint of diet, without change of living, without distress, and without the fear of taking cold during all kinds of weather, and in all climates—they contain no Mercury.

Valuable Land for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he resides, containing about 300 acres, of which 100 acres is first class Bottom Land, suitable for meadow or corn. The upland is of superior quality, well adapted to the culture of cotton, grain or tobacco. This Land lies about one mile West from Charlotte. As a whole there is not a better tract of Land in the county of the same number of acres. The Land will be sold as a single tract or will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. If not sold before Saturday the 21st of May, it will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Charlotte. All persons wishing to examine the Land can do so upon the subscriber upon the premises, who will also pleasure in affording every opportunity for inspection. DANIEL ASBURY. April 25, 1870. 4w

As a Spring Medicine Dr. TUTT'S Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight has no equal. April 25, 1870. 1m

OSBORNE & SCHIFF, Manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, Collars, &c. Opposite the First National Bank of Charlotte.

We have a large stock of every article in our line, and offer them to the Wholesale and Retail trade at New York prices.

All work warranted, and repairing promptly attended to. As one of our firm has a TANNERY at his place we are manufacturing from our own stock of Leather, and are enabled to offer extraordinary bargains.

SCHIFF & BRO., will keep a full stock of their LEATHER at our Store. You will find it to your advantage to examine their stock and prices before buying elsewhere. We pay the highest price in Cash for good HIDES. All those wanting to secure the highest price for their Tan Bark, Will call and make contracts. Our stand is the one occupied by the late Robert Shaw. April 25, 1870. y

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

Look out for SCOTT'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. At S. B. Meacham's old stand, between the two Banks, Where you will find everything that is usually kept in a first class Boot and Shoe Store. My friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give me a call and they will not regret it. C. SCOTT. formerly Agent at the N. C. Railroad Depot. April 25, 1870. 2m

New Hardware Store. McLAUGHLIN & WALTER BREM. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Corner Trade and Tryon Streets, Under Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. April 18, 1870. y WALTER BREM.

CHEAP GOODS. Spring Stock. It is a known fact that goods for some time past have been steadily declining in the Northern markets, and having just bought we received the benefit of the very latest decline. We call particular attention to our large supply of Family Groceries. Only give us a call and we are sure you will buy from us, as no one can undersell us. CULP, CONNOR & CO. Beattie's Ford, April 25, 1870. 4w

Wil, Char. & Ruth Railroad, Secretary and Treasurer's Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 22, 1870. Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Road is called to assemble in the City of Charlotte on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, to consider a proposed amendment to the Charter of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors. CALVIN J. COWLES, Secretary. April 25, 1870.

Order for an Election. NORTH CAROLINA, Mecklenburg County. Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of said County, a majority of the Commissioners being present and voting in the affirmative, that the County Commissioners subscribe (\$200,000) two hundred thousand dollars to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic Coast Company, intended to run from Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C. and (\$100,000) one hundred thousand dollars to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company in North Carolina. This subscription to be paid in Bonds of the County of Mecklenburg bearing (7) seven per cent per annum interest—the interest payable semi-annually; the Bonds to be taken at par, and the principal of the Bonds payable twenty years after date. Ordered that an election be held in the various Townships of said County, on Thursday the 19th day of May, 1870, at which time the qualified electors will be entitled to vote either for or against subscription. The Electors in favor of Subscription will vote "FOR SUBSCRIPTION" and the Electors against subscription will vote "AGAINST SUBSCRIPTION." It is further Ordered that the Sheriff of the County make all necessary arrangements for said election as provided under laws and regulations for election of members of the Legislature. THOMAS L. YAIL, R. M. OATES, H. L. DEARMOND, H. R. KING, County Commissioners. April 18, 1870.