

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]

Township Meeting in Gaston County.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Dallas Township, Gaston county, held at David Friday's Mill, Saturday, May 28th, 1870, on motion of W. H. Alexander, Capt. A. A. Rhyne was called to the Chair, and J. B. White requested to act as Secretary.

The Chair in an appropriate manner explained the object of the meeting to be to take some preliminary steps for a call of a County Convention to select candidates for the various offices to be filled at the August election.

The following Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1870, be recommended as the time for holding said Convention at the Court House in Dallas.

Resolved, 2d. That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of said Convention, and also of the Senatorial and Congressional District Conventions.

Resolved, 3d. That we believe the present State Government to be impolitic, extravagant and tending to impoverish the whole people of the State by its high salaries and fees, and by creating so many unnecessary offices; and to effect a change we recommend the election of men to the Legislature who are willing to serve the people at the old per diem, and of so reducing the expenses of the State Government in every department, and of replacing the present system of Townships and Township Government by our old cheap system of County Courts, a system that was built up by the wisest and purest men that ever lived in any country or age.

W. A. Graham, Jr., was unanimously recommended as the choice of this meeting as the candidate of the Conservative party for Senator of this District.

Col. John F. Hoke was unanimously recommended as the choice of this meeting as the Conservative candidate for Congress of the 6th District.

On motion it was requested that the proceedings be published in the Western Democrat.

A. A. RHYNE, Chairman.

J. B. WHITE, Secretary.

[FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.]

The Mormons.

A late writer assigns ten reasons for expecting the Mormon State and Church to be a permanency. These reasons are: 1st. The number of Mormons is greater than that of the inhabitants of Rhode Island or Delaware. 2d. Their prosperity. They have no fear of the poor-house. 3d. Their religious enthusiasm. Their leaders are spointed men—God's prophets. 4th. Their history. This, full of tragedies, they learn, if they learn nothing else. 5th. Their fears of temporal and of spiritual penalties. Nine-tenths of the Mormons feel that they hold even their lives at the pleasure of their church. 6th. Their general ignorance. Any culture which stimulates free thought and free inquiry is discouraged, if not prohibited. 7th. Their cooperation in trade, by which no profits go out of the church. 8th. Their system for managing all property. This allows the appearance but takes away the reality of private property. 9th. Their vigorous propagandism. This promises to pervade the world. 10th. Woman suffrage. This increases the personal influence of Brigham Young.

The same writer gives the following reasons for deciding that the race of Mormonism, though swift and strong now, will be short: 1st. Our Government is determined that its own laws shall be executed in Utah. This breaks down the prestige of the Mormon government. 2d. The certainty that this determination will be successful. The Railroad puts Utah under the prompt and efficient oversight of U. S. officers. 3d. Gentiles are flocking to Utah and do not become Mormons. These are at present reckless and vicious, but they prevent the discipline of Mormonism from being effective. 4th. The force of public opinion. Tourists, having ready access, abound in Utah, and the Mormons are becoming sensitive of the criticisms of the Gentiles. 5th. Polygamy is a weakness. To give it up is to renounce what has been for many years recommended as a special grace. To retain it is to curse the community with confusion in family ties and family rights. 6th. The schisms which have broken out and are ready to break out. The sons of Joe Smith have claimed to be leaders, and that away from Young, and now the new party "Godbeites" is giving a great deal of trouble. 7th. The Mormons are asking, Who shall succeed Brigham Young? He is in his seventieth year, and has neither the will nor the wish to nominate his successor. There is not, and there is not likely to be, a candidate able to concentrate the votes of the Mormons on himself. After Young will come the deluge.

Invasion of Canada.

The Fenians, or Irishmen opposed to the British government, have for a long time meditated an attack on the British territories in America. Their preparation culminated last week in a simultaneous invasion of Canada from points along the United States line, all of which proved failures. One expedition crossed the frontier from Vermont, and after a slight skirmish with the Canadian troops were driven back in a demoralized condition, with a loss of three killed and fifteen wounded. Gen. O'Neill, the commander of the expedition, was arrested by Gen. Foster, United States District Marshal of Vermont, and was committed to jail in Burlington.

Four regiments of Fenians crossed into Canada from Malone, N. Y., and on Thursday night occupied Huntington, which is sixty-eight miles south-east of Montreal. Others crossed from Chicago and other points in the Northwest, with the intention of concentrating their forces in Canada. The Huntington crowd was attacked by the Canadian forces and routed after a short fight, in which the casualties appear to have been very slight. Several prominent officers were arrested and assigned quarters in jail. Most of the officers and men got back to New York. Detachments of United States troops were sent to the frontier to prevent further invasion, and the President issued a proclamation declaring his intention to enforce the neutrality laws and warning all persons of the consequences of joining, aiding or abetting these attacks upon Canada.

The whole scheme has been a miserable failure, and friends of the Fenians claim that the invasion was the work of irresponsible parties. It is likely to bring the Fenian cause to grief, as such undertakings, to be successful, require the aid of a dashing and brilliant beginning. A scattering volley or two, succeeded by a scamper to get out of the way of the Canadian troops before somebody gets hurt, is not exactly the best means of conquering a populous and wealthy country. The only serious phase of the invasion is the complication of the present friendly relations between England and the United States, which may ensue. But as the United States government acted energetically in aiding to put down the invasion, even this consequence is unlikely.

Ravages of Dogs.

We have been much interested in that portion of the Agricultural Report for March and April, which concerns dogs and their ravages. From 417 counties reports have been received of the destruction of about one hundred thousand head of sheep. It is estimated that throughout the country during the past year all of five hundred thousand sheep have been killed and as many more injured by dogs, involving an actual loss of two millions of dollars. In the 24 counties of North Carolina reported about six thousand sheep have been killed, on an average of 250 to the county. Supposing that in ninety counties the average holds, then N. C. has lost during the past year 22,500 sheep which at a valuation of \$2 per head amounts to \$45,000. It is a very remarkable fact that although this evil has been brought to the attention of the Legislature of North Carolina time and again, it has never yet devised a remedy for the evil. Would it not be better, we most earnestly ask, to transfer this annual tax of \$45,000 from the owners of sheep to those of dogs. It may be done, and ought to be done. The dog is the aggressor, why then should not the owner foot the bill? If a tax of one or two dollars were laid on every dog in the State, a fund might be collected large enough to pay for all the sheep destroyed. The State of New Jersey enacted at the last session of its legislature an excellent dog law, the provisions of which are 1. A tax of \$2 is laid on every dog and \$3 on every bitch. 2. The owner to place on each dog a collar with his name and address. 3. Dogs are to be registered and numbered in the office of the Clerk of each township. 4. That no damages shall be collected by the owner of a dog killed while in the act of destroying cattle, sheep or poultry. 5. The taxes collected in each county on dogs shall be held as a fund out of which the owners of stock destroyed or injured by them shall be remunerated, and the balance to be used for educational purposes, under the direction of the county school superintendent.—Carolina Farmer.

Outrages in Cumberland County.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal gives the following account of brutal murders in Cumberland County:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 28, 1870.

One of the most terrible outrages that ever occurred in this section was committed in this county last Wednesday evening the 24th instant. Mr. Neill McLeod, an old and very respectable citizen, lived some twenty-five miles west of here in Cumberland. An unmarried brother, Daniel McLeod, lived with him, also an old man and rather infirm. On Wednesday evening 3 or 4 robbers, disguised or unknown persons, came to McLeod's and made hostile demonstrations. Before the McLeods could make defence, the robbers shot Neill McLeod, killing him instantly. They then shot Daniel down, and he died in three or four hours. During the attack John McLeod, Neill's son, who was near the house, came up, and it is said, got a gun and attempted to fire on the robbers, but the cap was faulty, and his gun failed to fire, and they at once shot him down. Some twenty or thirty buckshot entered his body, though he is still living and it is thought his wounds are not fatal. He had been severely wounded in the arm, having lost an eye by a minnie ball. Two young ladies, Neill's daughters, were present, one of whom ran up stairs to get a pistol and while running was shot on the stair steps by the robbers, seriously wounded in the arm and disabled. The other daughter, having escaped through the back yard after the shooting, ran off to a neighbor's. Old Mrs. McLeod, their mother, was also shot and badly wounded in the arm, though not dangerous, perhaps. The wounded daughter was also pushed on the head with a bowie knife, and perhaps her and her mother were struck with guns or sticks. They will probably recover.

This included, it seems, all the family present, and there was no other persons on the plantation at the time. Both the old men were buried Friday. After the killing and shooting, the robbers proceeded to plunder the house, and they took off all the valuables they could carry, clothing, guns, provisions, jewelry, money, watches, &c. The amount robbed is not yet known. The McLeods were formerly wealthy, and there is still landed possessions and other property, but it is thought they did not have much money on hand at the time, although they have been receiving considerable amounts. Whether the robbers got more than some \$200 is not yet known. The nearest neighbor is some two miles away, and it was late in the night or early next morning before assistance was had or alarm could be given.

The McLeods are of the most peaceable and highly respected citizens of the county, and that whole neighborhood is noted for its industry, intelligence, good order and morality. There is great indignation among the people, and if the demons who perpetrated this horrid deed were not caught, they would probably be lynched on the spot. This is the saddest and most savage crime that ever was enacted among us. Suspicion is inclined to one Henry Collins, formerly of Moore County, who has frequented that neighborhood, and some of the militia desperadoes from Robeson county, as the guilty parties. The Messrs. McLeods were Conservatives in politics, kind neighbors, had no enemies and were men of liberal and moderate sentiments.

The Cotton Trade.

The current receipts of cotton leave little room for doubt that the highest estimates of the extent of the crop will be realized. The receipts from Sept. 1, 1869, to the close of last week, reach 2,719,000 bales, against 2,020,000 bales for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 35 per cent. There remains but 231,000 bales yet to be received to bring up the crop to 3,000,000 bales, which would require an average of 20,000 bales per week from now to September 1st. Considering that the average arrivals for the last five weeks have been 44,000 bales, the question is not so much whether the receipts for the remainder of the cotton year will reach this 2,000,000 bales, as whether they will not exceed that average, and so carry up the total crop beyond 3,000,000 bales. Last year the receipts between May 20th and September 1st were 420,000 bales, or an average of 30,000 bales per week. The same ratio of receipts for the same period this year would bring up the total crop to about 3,140,000 bales so that we may have a liberal falling off in the arrivals for the next few weeks and yet realize an aggregate crop of 3,000,000 bales.—N. Y. Bulletin.

A Boston merchant expresses his opinion that "if Congress would adjourn for ten years, business would start up, and the country would soon be in a prosperous condition."

Destitution in Virginia.

The State of Virginia suffered heavily last year from the effects of the severe drouth, which was peculiarly severe in the grain-growing sections, but the sad results of this is now being witnessed in various portions of that State in the actual want that is being felt by the poorer classes, both white and black. The Norfolk Journal of last Saturday contains a letter from the Rev. A. Broadbent, of Caroline county, depicting a most woful state of affairs in that county and in King and Queen, and asking for contributions from abroad to relieve the immediate wants of the large number of people who are entirely destitute of the means of living. But other portions of Virginia are suffering alike, as is evidenced from the following letter, copied from a recent issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal:

An Actual Famine in Virginia.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the benevolent in Louisville and its vicinity to the cruel destitution of the poor in the counties of Appomattox, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Virginia, and the adjacent counties. Our partial attempts to relieve this destitution have only revealed to us its frightful dimensions and convinced us that it amounts to actual famine. We are besieged daily, while at home, by aged and infirm persons, by mutilated soldiers, by the widows of Confederate dead, telling the same piteous stories of no remunerative employment, no income, no food, and no earthly resource for obtaining it. Their petition is for bread; meat they have not seen for many weeks, and they say they do not presume to expect it now. The causes of this dearth are, first, the extraordinary drouth of 1869, which on the thinner hill farms of the poor especially, cut off the Indian corn (the staple breadstuff of the region) almost absolutely; the sacking of this zone of country by the huge and amiveous army of General Grant, from which it has never recovered; the paralysis of enterprise by the measures of the government by which property-owners are disabled from giving employment to the laboring poor; and not least, the prevalence of petty thefts, the disorder of our society, which have devoured the face of the country by a silent and gradual ravage, and especially have nearly exterminated the smaller kinds of live stock, those kinds which are usually most quickly replaced.

These causes have not only reduced the destitute poor to famine, but have brought the landholders, once prosperous, so near to it that they are unable, even when willing, to relieve their suffering neighbors effectually. The well-to-do farmers have, in most instances, a stock of provisions barely adequate for a mere subsistence until the wheat comes in, and this in many instances purchased from their scanty credit.

Our object is simply to give our attestation to these facts, and the assurance of our personal knowledge that the distress is real. Any sums entrusted to us by the humane will be promptly remitted to a faithful agent, to be expended in flour for the destitute. We shall make no personal application to any, believing that to generous Kentuckians the knowledge of the facts will be the best argument.

R. L. DABNEY, F. N. WATKINS.

From the Salem Press.

To Distillers of Fruit.

In our issue before the last we published the card of Col. W. E. Henderson, Assessor 6th District, North Carolina, announcing that important modifications had been made in the law regarding the tax on brandy distilled from fruit, and prompting our people to put their distilling operations in good order. Knowing that the Revenue officials of this District had received no such instructions from Washington, and quite assured that Congress had not changed the tax law in regard to brandy, we thought the announcement of Col. Henderson a strange one, and calculated to do infinite injury to the people of this section, as it might lead them into violations of the law, with all their serious results. In our comments on the card, which had been published over Col. Henderson's official signature, and subsequently copied into nearly every newspaper in North Carolina, we intimated our belief that some misunderstanding existed in the mind of the Assessor regarding the instructions he had received, urged our friends to take warning by the past, and go to no expense in putting their distilling operations in order until all doubts were removed. We then addressed a brief note to Hon. F. E. Shober, at Washington, enclosing a printed copy of Col. Henderson's announcement, and requesting information on the subject. We were led to do this chiefly from the fact that numerous inquiries were being made to us regarding the matter, and we believed it our duty, as a public journalist, to afford correct information to our readers upon all matters, and especially upon a subject so vitally connected with their interests as this. The following is Mr. Shober's reply, which together with the accompanying communication from the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is sufficiently explicit:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington City, May 18, 1870.

Editor Salem Press.—My Dear Sir: I herewith enclose you, by way of reply to yours to me of the 11th inst., a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from which it appears that Assessor Henderson's notice is unauthorized by law, and that he has been directed to countermand it. Very truly yours, F. E. SHOBER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, May 17th, 1870.

SIR: Yours of the 13th inst. transmitting printed notice, dated Assessor's Office, 6th District North Carolina, the 2nd inst., informing distillers of brandy from fruit that the law relative to their bonds had been changed, fixing the penal sum at five hundred in lieu of five thousand dollars, is received.

In reply I have to say that no change of the character indicated by the notice referred to has been made in the law relative to the distillation of spirit from fruit, and Assessor Henderson has been directed by this Office to countermand the information given by him in his printed notice. Very Respectfully,

JOSIAH GIVEN, Deputy Commissioner.

HEAVY RAIN.—This county was visited with heavy rains last week, which under the circumstances, were very acceptable. But the blessing was not unaimed, as the rains were so strong as to wash a great deal of soil from sloping fields. We learn that Allison's creek rose higher than it has done for many years. Lawrence's mill dam was washed away and we are told of a fence being carried away which had stood for thirty years. In short, last week's rain was, as we have heard it expressed, a "real toad-strangler."—Yorkville Enquirer.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Wm. Char. & Ruth Railroad Company.

We copy from the Observer the following account of the proceedings of the special meeting held in Charlotte last Wednesday:

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Wm. Char. & Ruth Railroad Company convened in Oates' Hall in this City. On motion of Dr. Wm. Sloan, President of the Company, the meeting was called to order, when Gen. William J. Hoke, of Lincoln, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. C. J. Cowles of Charlotte, and Mr. M. Cronly of Wilmington, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, Mr. B. S. Guion and the Secretaries were appointed a committee to verify proxies. A call of the counties was then made, and it was found there was

Represented in person 5,230 shares, by proxy 6,821 " Total, 12,051

This being a majority of the stock the meeting was announced by the Chair to be ready to proceed with business.

President Sloan stated that the business of the meeting was as advertised, and he submitted for the consideration of the Stockholders and read an Act entitled "An Act to enable the W. C. & R. R. Co. to complete their Road and to authorize the return of State Bonds to the Treasury."

Col. J. F. Hoke asked that the act be read again for information, which being done, Col. Walter L. Steele of Rockingham, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Act of the General Assembly, which has just been read, passed at the last session, entitled "An Act to Enable, &c.," ratified the 12th day of March, 1870, be accepted by this Company as an amendment to its Charter, and that the same be copied into the Stockholders' Journal by the Secretary.

Mr. H. W. Guion offered the following additional Resolution as an amendment to the foregoing:

Resolved further, That all the powers and authority conferred upon this Company by said Act, in relation to issuing bonds or other evidences of debt, and securing the same by a further mortgage of its franchises and property, are hereby vested in the Board of Directors; and the Board shall may take such action in regard thereto, as in its judgment will be most conducive to the interests of the Company.

This Resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the question then recurred upon the Resolution of Col. Steele, which, after some discussion on parliamentary rules, was likewise adopted.

President Sloan then submitted a further amendment to the Company's charter, being an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the W. C. & R. R. Co. to construct a Branch Road in the direction of East Tenn. or Western Va. R. R."

Col. Steele read the act, when Col. Hoke asked him where that Road was to go.

Col. Steele.—It is to go where the woodbine twines.

Col. Hoke.—Where is that?

Col. Steele.—I don't know. Ask Fisk.

Col. Steele offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Act of the General Assembly passed at the last session, entitled "An Act to Authorize the W. C. & R. R. Co. to construct a Branch Road in the direction of the East Tenn. or Western Va. R. R.," ratified the 28th day of March, 1870, be accepted by this Company as an amendment to its Charter, and that the Secretary copy said Act upon the Journal of the Stockholders. Adopted.

The Chair announced that any further business of the meeting would now be in order, when President Sloan stated that he had no further proposition to make.

Col. Steele then read the Act of the General Assembly repealing all appropriations by the State to Railroads, and offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the said Repealing Act, ratified the 8th day of March, A. D. 1870, so far as it applies to this Company, be assented to; and that the Act ratified on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, and the Act supplemental thereto ratified the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, be declined, repealed, and as no longer constituting any part of the Charter of this Company.

And it is further Resolved, That said Repealing Act be copied by the Secretary into the Stockholders' Journal.

And it is further Resolved, That to remove any doubts that may exist in the minds of any persons, the Directors now having the charge of the affairs of this Company shall continue in office until the next regular annual meeting, and to that end their appointment is hereby renewed and confirmed.

Col. J. F. Hoke said that he and others desired to investigate this matter as there were some grave points presented by the resolution, and in order to afford time for investigation he moved that the meeting adjourn to 1 o'clock.

There being some objection to adjourning Col. Hoke withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hutchison said that he owned no stock himself, but he was representing the stock of Mecklenburg county and he desired time for investigation and consultation; he therefore renewed the motion to adjourn. Motion lost.

Col. Hoke then made some remarks not exactly antagonistic to the resolution but presenting the points which suggested themselves to his mind in regard to the relation which the State and her seven directors sustained to the company.

H. W. Guion replied to Col. Hoke's remarks in which he took the position that the State's directors were legally entitled to hold their offices until the next annual meeting, and he supported his position by an argument of some length, and concluded by saying that it would be most unfortunate for the affairs of the company to raise any question of that sort now. He said arrangements were now about perfected which secured the early completion of the Road, but if any question was raised as to who were the legal officers of the Road parties would not treat with anybody purporting to be such until the matter was settled by the courts, which could be done only after long and ruinous litigation. If you attempt to remove the present officers, every movement of the company will be covered up with injunctions, writs of mandamus and writs of prohibition, and before you take such a course said the speaker, you might as well write an inscription for the tombstone of the Road and engrave it upon your charter, for you will effectually kill it.

Col. Hoke made some additional remarks and asked to hear from others.

Mr. McCaulay of Union then moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting reassembled pursuant to adjournment and the pending resolution (Col. Steele's) was taken up and passed without further debate.

Mr. H. W. Guion then read a proposition from Mr. R. W. Guion, submitting a synopsis of the terms upon which a company of contractors proposed to undertake the construction of the entire road.

Mr. M. Cronly introduced a Resolution which we could not get to see, but the substance of which was that the whole subject of contracting for the construction of the Road should be referred to a committee of five stockholders, other than

Directors, to be appointed by the Chair, and that said committee should report to an adjourned meeting of Stockholders to be held in Wilmington on the 6th day of July next. The resolution also provided that the President should report to said committee the financial condition of the Company at least two weeks prior to said meeting in Wilmington on the 6th of July. Mr. Cronly demanded a stock vote on his Resolution.

Mr. H. W. Guion, when this Resolution was reported, said that he regarded it in no other light than as a reflection on the Board of Directors, and that if it was adopted he should no longer remain in the Board.

Col. Cowan, in explanation of his vote said that he was certain that his friend from Wilmington (Mr. Cronly) intended no reflection upon the Board, and that he would vote the stock which he represented by proxy in favor of the Resolution, and would decline to vote his own stock.

Messrs. Guion and Steele also declined to vote.

The vote was taken and resulted: ayes, 8,019; noes, 4,663.

On motion of Mr. M. Cronly, the following Preamble and Resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The present financial condition of this corporation demands from those in authority the exercise of strict economy, even in its most minute details, and whereas the system of free passes, granted to various persons, has resulted in great loss and detriment to the Company,

Be it Resolved, That from and after this date no free passes shall be granted to any person whatsoever, whether an official, employee or otherwise.

Mr. Cronly then introduced a Resolution to pay the Directors of the Company a salary of \$100, which he afterwards withdrew.

The Chair then announced the names of the committee of five under Mr. Cronly's resolution as follows: M. Cronly, S. N. Martin, A. Dockery, W. H. Motz and L. A. Mills.

When the Committee was announced Mr. Guion said that that resolution was the death knell of the company and that there never would be another annual meeting. Who, he inquired would sign contracts made by this committee? Would they have a President who was authorized to use and affix a corporate seal? The old officers of the company are superseded by this Committee and it (the committee) must be clothed with all the authority they had, therefore your resolution is defective and you must make it more comprehensive in order to enable them to conduct the affairs of the road. But said Mr. Guion no contracts will be offered them. Parties will not contract with this new and heretofore unheard of power in a railroad corporation; your road is dead and within sixty days from the 1st of July will be sold out.

Mr. McCaulay then moved a reconsideration of the resolution, raising the committee of five, which motion was carried.

Mr. Cronly then stated that he thought the object of the resolution was entirely misconceived and no reflection upon the officers of the Road was intended, but in order to promote harmony he would withdraw it, which he did, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

[At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Dr. Sloan, H. W. Guion and R. H. Cowan were appointed a Committee to negotiate with a New York capitalist for completing the Road. Nothing final has yet been decided upon, and no agreement made.]

Dr. Tut's Celebrated Expectorant no Mystery

First, it detaches from the bronchial or wind tubes the mucus or matter which sometimes adheres to them with the tenacity of glue. Secondly, it mitigates the pain and removes the constriction of the bronchial tubes and muscles of the chest. Thirdly, it resists the progress of inflammation and assists the lungs to throw off the irritating matter which accumulates.

June 6, 1870.

New Arrival of MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS AT MRS. QUERY'S.

Just received the largest Stock and greatest variety of HATS and BONNETS ever brought to Charlotte. Hats and Bonnets for Ladies, Misses and Children, trimmed or made at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies wishing Hats or Bonnets will find it to their advantage to call and examine the great variety at Mrs. Query's.

Linen, Laces, Collars and Cuffs, Real Valenciennes and Thread Laces, French Embroideries in great variety.

Large stock of beautiful Sash Ribbons, Real and Imitation Hair Goods, Chignons, Rolls, Switches, Curles, Frizzets and Nettis, all the latest Novelties of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods for Ladies, just received at Mrs. QUERY'S.

Mr. QUERY has just returned from New York with everything New and Novel in Millinery, Trimming and Fancy Goods, which he will take great pleasure in showing to all Ladies who may favor me with a call.

May 30, 1870. Mrs. P. QUERY.

Leaf Lard.

30 KEGS OF WARRANTED LEAF LARD, 10 Cans of Choice Leaf Lard, in 2, 6 and 10 pound Caddies, put up expressly for family use, for sale by

May 30. STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Paints and Oils

Of all kinds at greatly reduced figures at KILGORE & CURETON'S Drug Store.

Dr. Tut's Medicines

At KILGORE & CURETON'S Drug Store.

Trusses.

A fine assortment of Trusses, just received at KILGORE & CURETON'S Drug Store.

Horse and Cattle Powders.

Heintish's German Horse Powders, Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders, Wood's Cattle Powders, For sale at KILGORE & CURETON'S Drug Store.

Pratt's Astral Oil.

Use Pratt's Astral Oil in your Lamps and you will not be liable to the serious accidents which so often happen from the use of other Oils. It is a pure Oil—it is a safe Oil. Sold by

May 30. SMITH & HAMMOND, Druggists, Charlotte, N. C.

More deaths occur in daily life from the use of Kerosene Oil than by Gunpowder.

Use Pratt's Astral Oil and you need have no fears Sold by

May 30, 1870. SMITH & HAMMOND, Druggists, Charlotte, N. C.

Hostetter's Bitters.

For sale at Manufacturer's prices, by

May 30, 1870. SMITH & HAMMOND, Druggists, Charlotte, N. C.

State of North Carolina, Catawba county.

Justice's Court.

J. R. Gaither, Plaintiff, vs. J. J. Cabill, Defendant. Summons returned before Eli A. Warlick, a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 18th day of June, 1870, when and where the Defendant will appear and answer Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him.

This the 10th day of May, 1870.

E. A. WARLICK, J. P.

J. HUSSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney. [2-P. Gw.]

Conservative Ticket.

For Congress, HON. F. E. SHOBER. MECKLENBURG CANDIDATES. For the Senate, Z. B. VANCE. For the House of Representatives, J. SOL. REID, N. F. WARING. For Sheriff, R. M. WHITE. For Treasurer, S. E. BELK. For Register, F. M. ROSS. For County Commissioners, R. M. OATES, S. W. REID, R. R. KING. For Coroner, W. P. LITTLE. For County Surveys, JOHN E. MOORE. For County Commissioners, R. L. DEARMOND, T. L. VAIL.

Cleaveland Mineral Springs.

(FORMERLY WILSON'S). Having purchased Dr. Taylor's interest in this property, the subscriber proposes to open the Bathing House on the 10th of June, under the supervision of J. W. Williams, late of