

The Democrat. Office Up-Stairs on the Corner of the Public Square, Granite Row.

An Act Regulating the Appointment of Guardians ad litem.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That in all actions and special proceedings in any of the Courts of this State, whenever any of the parties' plaintiff are infants, whether said infants be residents or non-residents of this State, that said infants shall appear by their general or testamentary guardian, if they have any within the State, and if there shall be no such guardian, then said infants may appear by their next friend.

Sec. 2. That in all actions and special proceedings in any of the Courts of this State, whenever any of the defendants are infants, said infants shall defend by their general or testamentary guardian, if they have any within this State, whether said infants be residents or non-residents of this State; and if said infants have no general or testamentary guardian within this State, and any of the defendants in said action or special proceedings shall have been summoned and a copy of the complaint have been served on them or any of them, then it shall be lawful for the court wherein said action or special proceeding is pending, upon motion of any of the parties to said action or special proceeding, to appoint some discreet person to act as guardian ad litem, to defend in their behalf, to which said guardian, so appointed, the summons in said action or special proceeding shall be issued, and a copy of the complaint served with said summons; and that after twenty days service of said summons and complaint the court may proceed in the cause to final judgment or decree therein in the same manner as if there had been personal service upon the said infant defendants, and any decree or judgment in the case shall conclude the infant's defendant as effectually as if he or they had been personally summoned.

Sec. 3. That whenever any plaintiff or plaintiffs shall desire to institute any action or special proceeding in any of the courts of this State where all the parties defendants are infants having no general or testamentary Guardian in this State, whether the said infant defendants shall be residents or non-residents of this State, any of said plaintiffs may file a petition to the Judge of the Court or the Clerk of the Superior Court in which said action is to be brought setting forth the nature of the action or special proceeding which he or they desire to bring, and obtain from said Court the appointment of some discreet person to act as Guardian ad litem for said infants defendants, upon which said Guardian so appointed summons and complaint may be served; and after twenty days service of the said summons and complaint the Court may proceed in the cause to judgment in the same manner as if there had been personal service upon the said infant defendants, and any judgment or decree in the case shall conclude the infants defendants as effectually as if he or they had been personally served with a summons.

Sec. 4. That whenever any guardians ad litem shall be appointed under this act, the said guardians shall file an answer in said action or special proceeding admitting or denying the allegations thereof, the cost and expenses of which said answer in all applications to sell or divide the real estate of said infants shall be paid out of the property, or in case of a decision shall be charged upon the land if the sale or division shall be ordered by the Court, and if not ordered, in any other manner the Court shall direct.

Sec. 5. That Sections 58 and 59 of the Code of Civil Procedure are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Miasm.

Miasm and Malaria both mean a bad atmosphere, but Miasm is applied to a particular kind of air; it means literally an "emanation," something rising up from the ground, and is believed by scientific men to be the cause of almost every disease which falls upon communities—from Asiatic cholera and yellow fever down to intermittents, ague, and similar maladies.

Miasm arises from decaying leaves, wood, and other vegetable matter found in lands. Moisture and a heat over eighty degrees Fahrenheit are essential to its existence. The periods of its greatest malignity are the hours including sunrise and sunset. A cool air of sixty degrees and under causes it to settle on the surface of the earth, so that it is breathed into the lungs and poisons the whole blood, causing death within a week sometimes of congestive and other malignant fevers. On the other hand, heat antagonizes it by rarifying the atmosphere and sending it upwards towards the sky, where it cannot be breathed.

Miasmatic effects can always be prevented in two ways. Hence fever and ague, all classes of intermittents are preventable and could be swept from the world:

First—If precautions were taken to eat a hearty meal before exposure to it, as by taking a good warm breakfast before going out of doors in the morning in warm weather, and taking supper before sun down.

Second—By kindling a lively fire in the family room half an hour before sunrise and sunset, in warm weather, to burn for an hour.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Dr. Hall is of opinion that, in miasmatic times and places, windows of sleeping apartments should be closed at night, and ventilation had by means of an open fire-place and door.

A number of Cincinnati girls have formed a society for investigating the antecedents of young men who come around there wanting to marry. Several girls have got fooled by marrying men who were not worth a million of dollars, as they promised they were, and others have found after marriage that other wives have prior claims on their husbands. So this society had to be formed.

The Scientific American says it is now impossible to construct a burglar-proof safe, for the thief, with his cylinders of compressed hydrogen and oxygen, can in a few seconds burn holes of any size in the hardest metal—his fire-drill enabling him in a few minutes to work his way into the strongest safe that was ever constructed.

Washington Items.

Congress adjourned on Thursday last. The country would be better off if it never met again. The great mass of the people of the United States (and especially the taxpayers and business men) want peace and harmony to prevail, but the miserable bankrupt politicians keep up strife and contention for the purpose of promoting selfish and personal schemes.

The Committee of Conference on the Klux agreed that the test-oath required of jurors shall be modified so that it may be exacted upon motion of the District Attorney, in the discretion of the Court.

The Republican Senators, after an hour's caucus, on motion of Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, tabled the amnesty proposition of Mr. Robertson, thus defeating the measure during this session. The vote was 20 to 16.

The members of the High Commission, (to settle damage claims of the United States and Great Britain,) though they give no information, authorize a contradiction of the published statement as to what has been done, and intimate indirectly that little or no progress has been made. On the other hand, each consultation develops new perplexities.

The President intends to leave Washington immediately after the adjournment of Congress to pay a brief visit to his farm near St. Louis.

Associate Reform Presbytery.

The First Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, met at this place on Monday morning, 17th. The Presbytery was constituted by the Rev. John E. Pressley, the retiring moderator, by the delivery of a sermon from 1st Chron. xxxix: 1. The Rev. R. W. Brice was chosen Moderator. The report from the several congregations under the care of the Presbytery were read, and exhibited encouraging evidences of prosperity in all the churches. Calls for pastors were sent up from all the vacant congregations except two. These calls were presented and accepted in every instance. The Rev. L. McDonald accepted the call from the congregation of New Hope, Fairfield county, S. C.; the Rev. E. E. Pressley accepted the call from the congregations of Union and Neely's Creek—the former in Chester county and the latter in York county, S. C.; the Rev. K. A. Ross accepted the call from Smyrna congregation, in this county, for one half his time.

The meeting was a very pleasant one. Harmony prevailed in all the deliberations. On Saturday the Presbyterian and Baptist pulpits of this place were occupied by members of the Presbytery. The next meeting of the Presbytery will be at Back Creek Church, in Mecklenburg county, N. C., on Monday after the first sabbath in September next.—Yorkville Enquirer.

Hotel Statistics.

In the Capitol, a weekly paper published at Washington, the manager of the Arlington Hotel, which is spoken of as a small hotel, publishes some statistics in regard to his own receipts and the receipts and rents of other houses, which may be interesting to the public, although somewhat personal: "Senator Cameron paid for himself and wife \$400 per month, and had but two rooms. Senator Fenton had a parlor, two bedrooms, and an office, and paid \$1,000 per month. Mr. S. S. Cox and wife paid \$250 per week, and I gave him a buffet supper for 100 persons, which cost him \$1,000. Mr. W. S. Huntington gave the Japanese the finest spread ever set in the Arlington Hotel; there were only twenty persons and he paid \$1,000. A parlor and three bedrooms in the second story of the Arlington, with a small family occupying them, are worth to me \$450 per week during the season; and one guest here pays for a parlor, bedroom, and bathroom, \$300 per month.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York rents for \$200,000 a year, including the stores beneath it. The St. Nicholas rents for \$95,000, although it cost but \$425,000. Mr. A. T. Stewart has just rented to William M. Tweed the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, at \$60,000 a year, to put his son, Richard Tweed, into business as a landlord; and the Deland, who go out, paid \$75,000.

The Delavan House, at Albany, where there is merely a Legislature meeting, is very profitable to Charles Leland at a rent of \$20,000 a year; and for the little Stanwick Hall, at Albany, Delavan pays \$25,000. Burroughs pays for the Everett Hotel, New York, \$30,000, although it is small; and the Astor House rents for \$75,000 a year.

A GREAT ESTATE AWAITING NEWS FROM ONE OF ITS HEIRS.—The officers of the War Department are prosecuting inquiries to obtain evidence of the death or whereabouts of Frederick William Keyser, a native of Germany, and formerly a Union soldier. When last heard from, he was a paroled prisoner at Wilmington, North Carolina, lying sick and not expected to live; but whether he died or recovered is not known. Inquiry for more definite information as to his fate is now made at the instance of the Prussian Government, who have applied, through the Consul at Hesse-Darmstadt, to our State Department. It appears from the correspondence that this soldier is one of the heirs of an estate, valued at a million and a half of dollars, and the singular feature of the case consists in the fact, as stated on the German side, that the estate cannot be divided for seventy years after the decease of its former owner, unless the death or whereabouts of this one heir can be established by satisfactory evidence.

The first attempts by the Adjutant General to obtain the required evidence having failed, letters have been written to various officers stationed in North Carolina, directing them to make all possible inquiries, with a view of clearing up the mystery, so that the surviving heirs can obtain their inheritance.—Wilmington Journal.

Some time last year female suffrage was proclaimed in Wyoming Territory, and quite a number of the women availed themselves of it, rushed into politics and made themselves very conspicuous and very ridiculous. And now one of the newspapers out there tells us that "the people will soon abandon woman suffrage as both mischievous and impracticable." They certainly ought to abandon the suffrage, for it is said that the women themselves were abandoned long ago.

North Carolina News Items.

A WONDERFUL STONE.—Mr. J. C. Moore, of this county, called on us on Tuesday last, and exhibited to us a most remarkable stone, commonly called the "Mad Stone," the proper name of which, however, is Bezoar. This stone is found in the stomach of a ruminant animal of Peru, which lives on poisonous herbs, and is considered an unfailing antidote for poison and all eruptive, pestilential and putrid diseases. It is oval shaped and weighs, we suppose, about one ounce and a half, and is formed by a layer of thin shells, one upon the other. It is certainly a very curious stone, and Mr. Moore informs us, will cure toothache, "or any other kind of ache," speedily, as well as the diseases mentioned above.—Salisbury North State.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in Wilmington between 12 and 1 A. M., on Sunday morning the 16th inst.

George Applegate one of the most notorious of the Robeson county outlaws was killed by a party of citizens last week.

BARN AND HORSES BURNED.—We learn that the barn of Peter Baxter, with two horses, were burned in Lincoln county on Wednesday night of last week. We further learn that two white men, named Mooney Carpenter and John Miller, have confessed that they were the incendiaries and are now in jail for the crime.—Salisbury North State.

A number of those who recently left North Carolina to take up their residence in Texas, are very much dissatisfied and are coming back.

KITRELL'S SPRINGS.—Dr. George W. Blackhall, of the Yarrowburgh House, we are pleased to see, has announced his purpose to open this famous summer resort once again. Apart from the rare advantages nature has given to this favorite spot—beautiful scenery, delightful shade, invigorating breezes and its unrivalled mineral waters—Dr. B.'s reputation, bringing back the memories of its most glorious days, is sufficient to warrant the success of the enterprise. The waters of Kittrell's are known to the medical profession as a rare specific for scrofula, dyspepsia, general debility, and almost all chronic diseases, while the ladies pronounce them a sine qua non. Of the Doctor's fitness to take charge of the general comforts of the health or pleasure seeker it is needless to speak. All who remember the good old days of Kittrell's and his efforts at the Yarrowburgh and other places know this. We understand that already a large proportion of the accommodation of the place is engaged by the leading families of the eastern and northeastern portions of the State, so that a most agreeable season is assured. In the meantime the Yarrowburgh of this city will be carefully attended to. Kittrell's, as our readers generally know, is on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in the healthiest portion of the healthy county of Granville, one-fourth of a mile from the railroad, and consequently of easy access. We anticipate a pleasant and lively time this summer at this favorite resort, and wish Dr. B. all possible success.—Raleigh Sentinel.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.—Solomon Frazier, who was tried on Wednesday for burning the Paper Mills of the Forest Manufacturing Company, and found guilty, was sentenced by Judge Watts to imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for twenty-five years. Frazier, if he outlives his sentence, it is said, will be 74 years of age, when he emerges from prison.—Raleigh Telegram.

A man who burns a house ought to be hanged.

PASS HIM AROUND.—A fellow named Hobgood, from this place, has been imposing upon the people of Orange, Alamance, Person, &c., pretending to be Deputy United States Marshal. Marshal Carrow notifies the public that this fellow is no deputy, and that all persons transacting business with him as such do it at their own peril. Look out for this humbug and pass him round.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Isreal and Andrew Carrigan were convicted of manslaughter at the recent term of Fredell Superior Court, for taking the life of Abel Benfield, and sentenced to a term of years in the Penitentiary.

A SAFE PLACE TO CARRY MONEY.—An amusing incident occurred in a crowded passenger car near Hillsboro on the North Carolina Railroad on Tuesday last. While Mr. W. W. Davies the gentlemanly conductor, was collecting tickets from his passengers all responded promptly except one old fat lady who sat next the door and who seemed to be reaching down as if to get something she had dropped on the floor. When her time came to pay she raised her head and thus addressed the blushing conductor:

"I allers, when I travels, carry my money in my stockin', for, you sees, nothing can get at it thar, and I'd thank you, young man, just to reach it for me, as I am so jammed in I can't get to it. I forgot to get a ticket at the depot."

The conductor who by the way is a very modest man, glanced at the other passengers, some of whom were laughing at his plight; one or two young ladies among them blushed scarlet, and he beat a sudden retreat, muttering something about not charging old ladies, etc. His cash was short that trip the fare of one passenger. The case was laid before the directors, who have excused the conductor for this time.—Newbern Republican.

REMEDY FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE.—A well-known Kentucky minister, subject to severe spells of nervous headache, was in our office the other day, says an exchange, during one of these attacks. Maj. Brown, of Mexico, was present, and proposed to relieve him in five minutes, which he did effectually. The following is the prescription: "Take a desert spoonful of common soda, such as used in making bread, and dissolve it in a quart of cold water. With this shampoo the head for about five minutes, scratching the skin of the head and the back of the neck well with the finger nails. Then rinse the head with clean cold water. Major Brown says that he has used this remedy in perhaps a thousand cases since 1853, and never once failed to give relief in five or ten minutes. This remedy is for nervous headache, and is not for those afflictions of the head arising from deranged stomachs.—American Rural Home.

AGRICULTURAL.

Deep and Shallow Plowing.

A prominent and successful planter gives his views on the important subject to Southern Agriculturists in the following language:

"I have paid a great deal of attention to what is termed deep plowing, and I never yet have seen any plowing that can average over six inches deep, and that looked so deep, to an experienced person, it could easily be plowed as eight or ten inches deep. But after trying satisfactorily both deep and shallow plowing, I have come to the conclusion that plowing should be regulated to suit the land we were plowing. If I went into a field with but four inches of soil, I would turn over that land but three or four inches, and subsoil in the furrow of the turning plow; that would be my system for the first time I plowed such. And the next year if there were stubbles or weeds on the land, I would turn over again, going this time from four to six inches—that is, I would never plow deeper than its soil—the first plowing with a turning plow; but each succeeding breaking up, I would gradually go deeper, until I reached the depth of seven or eight inches, which is the maximum depth I have yet seen done by the very best plows, plowmen and team of two and three horses; and if we have weeds, stubble, clover or peas to turn under annually when breaking up, soil can be made deeper than when we first commenced.

My rule for plowing is, to be governed entirely by the quality of the land I am going to plow. If shallow soil, I plow shallow, and subsoil; and put on the land such crops as will make the most rubbish to turn under—and, in time, a field of shallow soil can be deepened by judicious plowing and rotation. I would never turn up the clay to the surface if it can be avoided; and if a field had so little soil I would break up such lands entirely with subsoil plows—then sow them down with small grain, cut stubbles long, and then turn under as above described.

There is no implement we use of so much importance as the plow; it is our first and greatest implement, hence every farmer should make the plow and plowing his study; he ought so to understand it as to be enabled to instruct or aid the manufacturer in its construction—telling him what he wants and what is necessary to make a plow perfect. But as it is, there are so few farmers who understand the plow and plowing, we have been dependent entirely upon the manufacturer to suit us in plows, in accordance with their own ideas of what the plow should be, and, right or wrong in construction, we had but few who know it. The plow may break and turn well, and the draft may be too heavy, or the draft may be light, and the work imperfectly done; also, the fault sometimes lies in gearing in of the beam. But be the fault where it is, the farmer should so understand the plow, plowing and gearing in of the same, as to detect the error and point out the remedy. If not, his plowings are accidental, whether right or wrong.

In turning lands, it will be noticed that some plows turn the furrow slice flat over, or lap on the principle of shingling. Where the plow turns the furrow over flat, it per se turns a plow for manual purposes, that is to turn under clover, weeds, or stubbles.

But in breaking the ground for cultivation, and especially corn, give me the plow that lodges the furrow—as, when the furrows are so lodged the ground remains longer loosened and broken—as it is not so easily run together and compressed by rains as when the turning over is flat.

TO DESTROY THE COTTON WORM.—Mr. A. Bestwick, of Richmond, Texas, furnishes to the Macon Telegraph the following remedy for destroying the cotton worm. Gather the stramonium, or Jamestown weed, while in full bloom, chop it up fine and fill a vessel two-thirds full and boil it for an hour or more. Add a small quantity of lime and then sprinkle the cotton with the solution. Mr. Bestwick states this application will kill the worms and destroy the eggs, and so poison the cotton plant that it will not be again attacked. A party in Galveston has invented a sprinkler which is easy of use, and sprinkles five rows at a time, using the solution economically. The plan is a simple enough one, and will no doubt be fully tested in Texas where the worm prevails so generally.

GARDENING FOR PROFIT.—A small garden spot made rich and well tilled will furnish three-fourths of the food for the family for six months, and the most wholesome and palatable food in all varieties at that. But how many of our farmers, or planters rather, "have no time" for such business, they being always overrun with work in the cotton-field, and a few pole beans, and onions, and long-legged collards are all their gardens afford through the summer. These are the same men who "have no time" to save the manure from their lots and cowpens, nor to litter stables nor mend broken gates, and "no time" for anything but cotton, and general dilapidation and shiftlessness.

A TRUTHFUL PICTURE.—The Fayetteville Eagle gives the following picture of a class of shiftless farmers in that section, whose counterpart exists in every county in the State: "Our non-producing farmers are as slow and lazy and blundering as ever. They growl at everything, were 'ruined' by the war, have shabby victuals to eat and odd-looking clothes to wear, and could do many things if they had money, but see no chance to ever do any thing as things are now—with labor deranged, and poverty, ruin and weeds on every side. These same individuals come to town often, go to meetings, amusements, hunts, &c.

PRINTERS PHRASES.—The following is given by an exchange as a specimen of printers' technical terms. It don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to the uninitiated: "Jim, put George Washington on a galley, and then finish the murder you commenced yesterday. Set up the ruins of Heraculum and distribute the small box; you needn't finish that runaway match; lock up Jeff Davis, slide Ben. Butler into hell, and let that pi alone till after dinner. Put the ladies' fair to press, and then go to the devil (his given name is Aaron in this case) and put him to work on Deacon Fogy's article on eternal punishment."

An Anecdote of Buchanan and Jackson.

(From Col. Forney's Reminiscences of Public Men.)

Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's return from Russia in 1834, to which he had been sent by President Jackson in 1832, and immediately following his election to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of William Wilkins, resigned, who, in his turn, was sent to succeed Buchanan in the same foreign mission, Buchanan called upon Old Hickory with a fair English lady, whom he desired to present to the head of the American nation. Leaving her in the reception room down stairs, he ascended to the President's private quarters, and found General Jackson unshaved, unkempt, in his dressing gown, with his slippers on the fender before a blazing wood fire, smoking a corn cob pipe of the old Southern school. He stated his object, when the General said he would be very glad to meet the handsome acquaintance of the new bachelor Senator.

Mr. Buchanan was always careful of his personal appearance, and, in some respects, was a sort of masculine Miss Fribble, addicted to spotless cravats and huge collars; rather proud of a small foot for a man of his large stature, and to the last of his life what the ladies would call "a very good figure." Having just returned from a visit to the fashionable continental circles, after two years of thorough intercourse with the etiquette of one of the stateiest courts in Europe, he was somewhat shocked at the idea of the President meeting the eminent English lady in such a guise, and ventured to ask if he did not intend to change his attire, whereupon the old warrior rose, with his long pipe in his hand, and deliberately knocking the ashes out of the bowl, said to his friend: "Buchanan, I want to give you a little piece of advice, which I hope you will remember. I knew a man once who made his fortune by attending to his own business. Tell the lady I will see her presently."

The man who became President in 1856 was fond of saying that this remark of Andrew Jackson humiliated him more than any rebuke he had ever received. He walked down stairs to meet his fair charge, and in a very short time President Jackson entered the room, dressed in a full suit of black, cleanly shaved, with his stubborn white hair forced back from his remarkable face, and advancing to the beautiful Britisher saluted her with almost kingly grace. As she left the White House she exclaimed to her escort, "Your Republican President is the royal model of a gentleman."

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.—There is no doubt that we are upon the eve of a new era in the manufacture of woollen fabrics, when every family in the land can supply itself by its own industry with woollen cloths of every description and of every degree of fineness and elegance. The mechanism which is to produce this change in the history of woollen manufactures is a marvellous invention, which has already excited the admiration of capable judges of its merits in some of the leading manufacturing centres of New England, and which has been on exhibition in Boston. It is an elegant and simply-constructed machine. The space occupied by it is five feet eight inches by five feet. That is the extreme length and breadth of the loom. It is very easily managed, one girl tending four looms without the aid of section hands. The rapidity with which it works is something miraculous, a single loom producing the enormous quantity of 250 yards of cloth in one day, while the best ordinary loom produces only 25 yards.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—This great California enterprise filed an amended certificate of incorporation at Sacramento. The object is to construct and operate a continuous line of railroad from San Francisco through the central and southern counties of California to the Colorado river, seven hundred and twenty miles, to the Texas Pacific Railroad. The capital stock of the company is seventy-five million dollars.

Calomel at a discount. Defiance to Southern Fevers. Good digestion secured by using Simmons' Liver Regulator. April 24, 1871.

MERCHANT TAILORS, AND DEALERS IN GENTS' Furnishing Goods. PHILLIPS & TREZEVANT, At their Store, next door to Express Office, have just received a splendid Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, Such as Coats, Cassimeres and Vestings of various colors and styles, Collars, Shirts and Under Clothing for gentlemen.

Fashionable Hats, Of all qualities and at reasonable prices. At our Manufactory We are prepared to Cut and make Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., in the most fashionable style and durable manner. We will sell you the Goods and then make them up, or sell you Goods and you can have them made where you please. Give us a call and trial. J. S. PHILLIPS & TREZEVANT, Granite Row. April 3, 1871.

Door, Sash & Blind Manufactory. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Saw and Planing Mill and Manufactory of Doors, Sash Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Mantles, Railings, Ballusters, Mouldings, Pailings, Laths, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and Wood Turning at my Mill and Shop at the Intersections of the Lincolnton, Mill and Shop at the Intersections of the Northern Statesville and Air-Line Railroads, in the Northern portion of this City. I will be ready by the 15th instant to do all work promptly and at reasonable rates, and expect to issue a Catalogue of Prices at an early day.

Mr. JOSHUA SYKES is in charge of the Saw Mill. Lists of Lumber can be furnished of a superior quality and with dispatch. Will also Saw on Shares. Contracts for the erection of Buildings and general work solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. April 3, 1871. F. W. AHRENS.

A Pair of Gold Spectacles Was lost in Charlotte about two weeks ago. A fair reward will be paid on delivery at this Office. April 10, 1871.

E. A. SAMPLE, Surgeon Dentist, DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C. Is permanently located at Davidson College, where he will do work in the very neatest, cheapest and best style. All work warranted to give satisfaction. April 10, 1871.

Out of Debt, Out of Danger.

In one of the great speeches made by John Randolph, of Roanoke, in opposition to the new constitution of 1829, by which the freehold qualification of suffrage was abrogated, the condition of a people who have suffered themselves to become involved in the meshes of debt, is strikingly depicted. In strong and vivid words the orator argued that the clamor for change was attributable to no inherent defect in the old constitution, which the people were about to repudiate, but to the degeneracy of the people themselves who had fallen into debt. The following extract is especially memorable:

"Sir, it is vain to deny it. They may say what they please about the old constitution—the defect is not in the form of the old edifice; neither in the people of Virginia. To my knowledge that people have changed from what they have been. The four hundred men who went out to David were in debt. The fellow-laborers of Catiline were in debt. And I defy you to show me a desperately indebted people anywhere who can bear a regular sober government. I throw the challenge to all who hear me. I say that the character of the good old Virginia planter, who lived by hard work and paid his debts, is passed away. A new order of things has come; a period has arrived of living by one's wits—of contracting debts that one cannot pay; and above all, of living by office-hunting."—Debates of the Convention, pp. 790, 791.

New Spring Styles NOW OPENING.

Comprising the finest assortment of LADIES' DRY GOODS ever offered in this City, amongst which will be found a great many novelties that cannot be found in any other House. We make a SPECIALTY OF

Ladies Dress Goods.

We have an assortment of Ladies ready made Line Suits. Linen Goods in great variety for making Dress and Suits. To which we invite the attention of close buyers and good judges. We are selling Goods at very small profits. Call and examine our Stock and you can judge for yourself. It will give you great pleasure to show you our Goods. BIREM, BROWN & CO. April 10, 1871.

NAILS.

Just received, 200 Kegs NAILS, at BIREM, BROWN & CO'S April 17, 1871.

Opposite Dewey's Bank. NEW BAR ROOM.

A first-class Bar Room has been opened and fitted up and well stocked with the very best and choicest Wines, Liquors and Segars. All kinds of cool and refreshing Summer drinks. B4u by call on BADGER & CO. April 17, 1871.

City Property for Sale AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 22d day of May, 1871, a valuable HOUSE and LOT on Church Street, in rear of Gra. D. H. BIRD'S property, adjoining the lots of W. S. Norment and others, known as the property of M. A. W. Stevenson. Said property embraces a lot fronting 90 feet on said Church Street, extending back 240 feet, with a good Cottage Building and a Well of good Water. Terms of sale Cash. WM. MAXWELL, Trustee and Commissioner of Superior Court. April 17, 1871.

Grand Opening this week at B. KOOPMANN'S.

Of a fine assortment of Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, &c. The Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and examine the same. M. KOPPEL, Chief Clerk of Millinery Department. April 17, 1871.

Sale of Property for U. S. Taxes.

Will be sold at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 6th day of May, 1871, the following property: THE HOUSE and LOT owned by Wm. Richards on which Mr. F. A. McNinch now lives, near the Episcopal Church, a amount due \$1,780.85, with assessments to be added. The above named owner having neglected or refused to pay the Taxes due by him to the United States, the property described has been distrained, and will be sold at the time and place mentioned above, in pursuance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of the United States to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and for other purposes. SAML H. WILEY, Collector Int. Rev. 6th District N. C. JOHN A. RAMSAY, Deputy Collector. Charlotte, N. C., this 30th day of March, 1871—65-58

United States Internal Revenue, Assessor's Office, 6th District N. C., SALISBURY, April 12, 1871.

Notice is hereby given as required by Section 19 of the Act of June 30, 1836, as subsequently amended, that between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th days of April, 1871, at my Office in the town of Salisbury, N. C., appeals will be received and determined relative to any errors or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors returned in the Annual List for 1871. All appeals as aforesaid must be made in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter of thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of. W. F. HENDERSON, Assessor 6th District, N. C. April 17, 1871.

Notice to COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We guarantee to duplicate any Bills of Groceries bought in the City of Baltimore, with charges added, and any and all Merchants going North can hold this notice as security, for the same class of Goods. We therefore respectfully ask that our country and other Merchants will give us a call. This is not simply an advertisement but we mean to offer every inducement to our trade. GREGORY & WILLIAMSON. April 17, 1871.

Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad. TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., N. C., April 5, 1871.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the City of Charlotte, on the 9th day of May next, to accept the amendments passed by the last Legislature to the Charter. By order of the Board of Directors. C. A. CARLTON, Treasurer. April 17, 1871.

At Springs' Corner. Fluid Extracts and Elixirs, 50 different kinds. Pure Cod Liver Oil, Extra Fine English Mustard, Pure Ground Pepper, Pure Solid Oil, warranted fresh and selected. Tooth Brushes of English and French Manufacture. Ray's Compound Syrup of Tar, for all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Prepared and sold by KILGORE & CURETTON, Springs' Corner. April 17, 1871.