THE DEMOCRAT.

WM. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

April 25, 1871.

The City Election.

The election for City Officers will be held on the 1st of May. All voters must be registered before that day.

The following are the nominees of the Conservative party:

For Mayor—GEN. J. A. YOUNG.

For Aldermen.

Ward No. 1—Dr F Scarr, Samuel P Smith, R M Miller.

Ward No. 2—R E Cochrane, H C Eccles, W H Houston.

Ward No. 3—S B Meacham, T W Dewey, W W Pegram.

Ward No. 4—S A Cohen, S B Alexander, J S Phillips.

The vote on the new City Charter will be held on Wednesday next.

The next Presidential Election.

Although the election for President does not occur until the Fall of 1872, many of the political papers of the country have commenced discussing the subject—who shall be the Democratic candidate, where the Convention shall be held, &c., &c.

The following names have been mentioned as candidates for the democratic nomination: Charles Francis Adams and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; General Hancock of Pennsylvania; Governor English of Connecticut; Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana; Senator Thurman of Ohio; Gen. Frank P. Blair of Missouri; Governor Haight of California; George W. Cass of Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

At the proper time we presume Judge Chase's name will be brought forward. He is an old-line State's Rights Democrat, and one of the ablest men in the country.

National Affairs.

The rejection by the U. S. Senate of the Bill granting amnesty to a large number of Southern men who are now prevented from holding office, shows a very bad and proscriptive spirit on the part of the Republican majority which controls Congress. Therefore it becomes the duty of every man who wants to reestablish equal rights to white men and restore the Government to the hands of men uninfluenced by party spite and malice, to do everything he can in a legitimate way to turn out the party now in power in Washington.

The Norfolk Journal makes the following pertinent remarks on the subject:

There has never been an hour in the life of the Republic demanding more calmness, fortitude, and heroic devotion to our liberties and our land than this, the hour that is passing now. No rational man, not blinded by partisan passion, can fail to see that this government as a government deriving its powers from the people, and restrained within the limits of constitutional law, is in rapid process of destruction. And there is but one way to save it from a final fall into the abyss, that is not far of, awaiting it. The people, by their votes at the Presidential election, must declare for a change of administration. This they will do, if the opponents of the party in power will submit to them such measures as will inspire the country with confidence in the purpose of the Constitutional party to restore peace and order, and amity everywhere; to promote industry; to foster trade; to extend commerce; to reduce taxation; to lessen the expenses of the government, and to regard the public good, not the politicians' greed.

The Constitution as it is should be the basis of the Conservative platform for the Presidential election. It has been accepted by the country for "better or worse;" and no party can succeed by maintaining that the late amendments are null and void. These amendments are among the results of the war; and good or bad, right or wrong, whether born of force or free will, they are there; we are living under them; and an overwhelming majority of the votes of the country will be cast against any candidate who may be committed to a repeal of them. Our strongest arguments against the Radical party are adorned by *clear* violations of the Constitution. Let us not permit them to turn our own talk against us. They are daring us to the encounter on this suicidal issue, and endeavoring by taunts and menaces to provoke us into an acceptance of the challenge.

Shall we be weak enough to be enticed into the pitfall the enemy have prepared for us? Shall we rush upon the bayonet that is held at our breasts? Shall we drink from the deadly flagon that is presented to our lips? In the name of conservatism and civil liberty, we appeal to the press of our party to be prompt in assuring the country that we are continuing for the Constitution, and not against it.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, Mr J. Lee Alexander, miller at Mr Phifer's Mill near this City, met with an accident that caused his death in a short time. He was closing up the Mill after night, and in walking across the floor fell through a small opening to the ground beneath, a distance of about 20 feet, inflicting a fatal wound on the head.

KILLED.—Mr James Richards, (well known in the counties of Mecklenburg, Union and Rowan for the past 20 years,) was killed on the Char., Col. & Aug. Railroad on Tuesday last, near Morrow's Turnout. The Conductor of the train informs us that he was told by the brakeman and four passengers that Mr Richards jumped off the platform between the cars while the train was going 20 miles an hour. Both legs and one arm were broken, and other injuries sustained, causing death soon after being brought to his home in this City. He was about 55 years old.

A NEW AND POPULAR BOOK.—E. J. Hale & Son, Booksellers and Stationers of New York, have just published a new Book bearing the title of "World Essays—Among my Books." The author is Hon. W. B. Reed, former Minister to China. The first Edition was issued on the 15th of April and was exhausted by the 21st. A second Edition has been issued, and we learn that Mr. Gunnels has or will have copies for sale. We have received a copy from the publishers, but have not had time to read it. Those who have read it commend it to public patronage.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Air-Line Railroad Company is advertised to be held in Charlotte on the 24th of May.

The Stockholders in the A., T. & O. Road meet in Charlotte on the 9th of May.

☞ We are indebted to D. A. Jenkins, Esq., for a basket of Sweet Potatoes as sound and nice as when dug last Fall.

New Advertisements.

Sale of Property for U. S. Taxes—S H Wiley.
Quinine, White Lead, &c.—Wilson & Black.
Property for Sale—J W Wilson, Supt.
Grain Cradles & Dixon Sweeps—Brem, Brown & Co.
Astral Oil and Bitters—Smith & Hammond.
Cow Peas for sale by Sims & McGinn.
Notice to Stockholders—M. L. Wriston, Ch'n.
Ayer's Pills for general debility, &c.
Court Order—J A McDonald, Clerk.
City Elections—C Dowd, Mayor.
Notice to Builders—R W Allison and others, Commissioners.
Rye, Peas, Flour, &c—Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.
List of Letters in Charlotte Post Office.

Cleaveland Court.

We stated last week that the report that Judge Logan was afraid to go to Cleaveland county to hold Court was an error, and that the Judge went and opened Court as soon as his official duties permitted. We got our information from one of the best men in Rutherfordton, and later information proves that we were partly correct and partly wrong in the statement. The Judge did go to Cleaveland and open Court, but it seems he had previously expressed fear of the Ku Klux, and had so informed the State and National authorities, as the following extract from the proceedings of the U. S. Senate on the 13th instant shows:

"Mr Nye presented a communication from Judge Logan, of North Carolina, saying that he was unable to hold Court for fear of the Ku Klux, and asking for troops to protect him; also the statements of a large number of the victims (white and colored) of recent whippings and scourgings in Cleaveland and adjoining counties of that State by men wearing masks. He (Mr Nye) believed the condition of things thus shown, constituted a state of civil war. These counties were in insurrection to-day.

Mr Blair said he did not want the Senator to shed all his tears over North Carolina, but to look at home. He, therefore, asked for the reading of the proceedings of a vigilance committee in Virginia City, Nevada, and an account of various outrages of recent occurrences in that State.

Mr Stewart remarked that the Vigilants of the Pacific coast, unlike the Ku Klux of the South, had never taken life for political reasons.

Mr Blair further quoted from the Territorial Enterprise, a Republican paper of Nevada, to the effect that within the last ten years, two hundred murders had been committed in one county of that State, for which but two lives had been exacted as the forfeit—one by law and one by violence."

Such representations as that made by Judge Logan and other Southern men caused the defeat of the Amnesty Bill and prevented the admission of Gov. Vance to his seat in the U. S. Senate.

After putting the above in type we received the Rutherford Vindicator containing a full account of the difficulties in that section, which we copy below:

"As many false reports are in circulation, the following brief resume of the late judicial campaign against the bloodthirsty Ku Klux, is likely to be of interest to our readers.

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst., a number of young men—less than half a dozen—rode out of town on divers errands—to see a sick man, to visit a friend, and attend the debate at Union Meeting House.

Immediately the apparition of a Ku Klux raid, three hundred strong, gleamed on the radical vision, and "the faithful" rallied at a certain unfledged lawyers office to deliberate. Every grade of office-holder, and office-seeker, down to the embryo Justice of the Peace who spells justice with a g, was there in council. The meeting had a very sombre aspect; but it resulted in the arming of a force of negroes and their white allies of the loyal persuasion to parade the streets until near daylight to the intense terror of timid people and lone females.

When we contemplate this action it can be regarded in no other light than as an outrage upon the people of a peaceable community.

But this was but a beginning. On Friday night similar parade, picketing and disorder prevailed—making shot rattle around private houses and placing many lives in danger. On Saturday night the programme was repeated with the variation of a colored female reinforcement to the "militia."

On Sabbath morning Judge G. W. Logan started for Shelby where he was to hold Court the following day, but having received information by the way that one Aaron Biggerstaff and his daughter had been whipped in the lower part of the county, he returned and set about to organize a force to capture the perpetrators of this outrage. But for political effect it was given out that the Judge was afraid to go to Shelby lest he should fall into the hands of the Ku Klux. In consequence of this report, a considerable number of our most respectable citizens came forward with a written tender of their services as an escort. The signers of this paper were, we believe, all Democrats. Judge Logan, however, did not see fit to accept of their proffer; but dispatched a special messenger to instruct Solicitor Bynum to adjourn Cleaveland Court until Thursday, and come and assist him in the examination of certain prisoners whom he proposed to arrest. Mr Bynum could not see it in that light and declined to come.

On Monday night the following citizens of the county were brought in under a strong guard, and confined in the Court House: J C Wilkerson, W Deprist, J Deprist, S Biggerstaff, M Tucker, D Deprist, B Biggerstaff, Jas Sweezy, Olin Carson, Scott Toms, Thomas Toms, Joseph Fortune, Dan Martin, Junius Fortune and Doc Fortune.

The evidence against them was that of a daughter of the man who was whipped—who testified that on Saturday night, at about the hour when graveyards yawn and restless spirits walk the earth, a ghostly procession of men in disguise surrounded her home, and very unceremoniously proceeded to apply the rod to her father Aaron. She also testified that she knew all the men who were disguised, but that a number of them were *not disguised* and *them she did not know.*

The prisoners themselves—conscious of their own innocence—maintained a quiet demeanor, although the indignity of their treatment, having been dragged from their families and confined in a filthy Court House under a guard, was surely fair ground for irritation. We understand that on Tuesday night, when there was general apprehension that the Ku Klux would attempt to rescue them, a meeting was held and all agreed to bar the doors and refuse to make their escape. This speaks well for their asserted innocence. Meanwhile the excitement and public indignation ran very high. As a large force had been called out to guard the prisoners, loud complaint was made at the delay in bringing them to trial. This being the busiest season of the year, respectable and industrious farmers did not relish carrying an old musket to guard against an imaginary enemy, such as had so wonderfully excited the imagination of a few leading Radicals.

On Wednesday Judge Logan instructed the Sheriff to allow the prisoners to return to their homes upon giving a bond in the sum of $500 to appear before him on the 8th of May, for preliminary examination.

We forgot to mention that on Tuesday the Sheriff of Cleaveland arrived in town to escort the Judge to Shelby, but his services were declined, and on Wednesday the Judge departed with no other escort than that of his son."

☞ Gov. Caldwell has appointed W. A. Moore, Esq., of Chowan county, Judge in the Second District, in place of Jones who was made to resign on account of bad conduct.

☞ We call on the good men of Cleaveland and Rutherford to see to it that they punish the Radical leaders by surpassing all Kuklux disorders, whether originating in North or South Carolina.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Good and timely advice. If those who wink at and encourage outrages committed by disguised persons think it helps the Conservative party they are greatly mistaken. The Radical party would have been dead and buried long ago had it not been kept alive by the excesses and imprudence and violence of some of its opponents. The whipping of one bad man in Rutherford county, in the night time, by disguised men, afforded Judge Logan an excuse for sending a message to Washington, which made a false impression and defeated the Amnesty Bill in the U. S. Senate. A Ku Klux outrage was just exactly what the Radical Senators wanted to kill amnesty and prevent Gov. Vance from taking his seat in the Senate, and they got it from Rutherford in time to suit.

THE RIGHTS OF BANKRUPTS.—In the case of J. H. Waggoner, of Memphis, Tenn., a discharged bankrupt, who proposed to go into business again, and was prevented by revenue officers from doing so, on the ground that among his liabilities was an indebtedness of $11,000 to the Government, the officers claiming that Waggoner's discharge could not invalidate the Government claims, Commissioner Pleasanton has decided in favor of Waggoner.

The Ku Klux Bill.

It has been heretofore announced that Congress passed a law to punish what is called Ku Klux outrages. We have not seen the bill as it finally passed, but the following is one of its sections:

"That any person or persons having a knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse to do so, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act, which such named person or persons, by reasonable diligence, could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper Circuit Court of the United States; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal, may be joined as defendants in such action; *Provided*, That such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have occured; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representative of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding $5,000 therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person."

☞ A writer in the Salisbury Examiner accuses Judge Cloud of very bad conduct on the Bench. The writer authorizes the Editor to give Judge Cloud his name if he asks for it. If one-half of what the writer says is true, we don't hesitate to say that Judge Cloud ought to be driven from the Bench as a Judge. If that cannot be done, then some injured suitor, witness or party ought to make it a personal matter with the Judge. We have always advised the people to treat Judges with great respect provided the Judges treated the people with respect, but we never will advise obedience to tyrants either in the shape of Judges or lawyers.

Here is one of the accusations made against the Judge by the writer alluded to:

"Judge Cloud, perhaps unconsciously to himself, takes sides almost from the beginning, in nearly every case that comes before him, and that in such a peculiar and self-evident manner that everybody sees it. He seems incapable of sitting quietly and dispassionately on the bench and hearing a case tried. He interferes with the examination of witnesses continually, sometimes leading them, and so persistently interfering with them, in a fidgetty, passionate, and domineering style, as to confuse utterly the current of testimony, and really show to the jury in every instance, just how much credence *he* thinks they ought to give to each witness and his testimony. Thus he really encroaches upon the province of the jury. A witness seldom leaves the stand without having stamped upon him the open and blazing signet of Judge Cloud's approval or aversion. In this way he virtually tells the jury how to decide what *they*, alone and unbiased, ought to weigh and determine. In addition to the exceeding impropriety of all this, it also vastly interrupts the dignity and regularity of the proceedings in his Court."

New York Christianity.

In many of the Churches of "our Northern brethren" they worship God (or profess to do so) in a way that would astonish a plain country man as much as the music in some of our Southern Churches would disgust such Christians as Watts, Wesley, Calvin and Luther.

In New York the worship is by proxy, and the preaching is often about politics, science, philosophy, &c.

The New York Herald alludes to some of the sermons on last Sunday as follows:

"The religious season in the cities is closing with crowded churches and eloquent sermons. A few weeks hence salvation in high life will be preached at the watering places, and of all the preachers of the metropolis only those who have not obtained fame for their rhetorical and oratorical powers will remain to speak words of comfort to the seekers after grace who cannot afford to make a summer tour. Yesterday the churches were crowded, and well might they have been; for, putting aside the question of souls, the weather was beautiful; it was just a day when the spring fashions could be shown off to best advantage; and, besides, one needs to partake of a bountiful supply of religious provender, so as to be able to stand the siege laid by the devil every year in the dissipations on the seashore and on the mountains. There was much in the sermons of yesterday to send the hearers home thoughtfully inclined. Mr Hepworth's discourse on the subject of marriage was very sensible, and, although it was merely a repetition of what has been said very often, the advice it gave and the errors it condemned contained lessons which all aspirants for the matrimonial state ought to carefully study. Mr Beecher enlightened humanity concerning manhood, which, he held, was worth more than money. Mr Beecher also spoke favorably of the Yankees; but he has been known to do that before. Dr. Armitage preached on the subject of angels, gladdening the hearts of his hearers by the assurance that these invisible habitants of space floated around the church, fluttering their wings and looking down with eyes of love."

But the people who protest against the humbuggery of *fashionable* religion are considered old fogies.

Now, here is a specimen of Washington City christianity. A member of Congress who attended Church in Washington last Sunday week publishes the following card:

"Yesterday (Sunday) morning I attended the Asbury Methodist Church, on K street. During the services an address signed by the Republican General Committee of this District was read from the altar. The address, which was evidently prepared to be read in the churches of the District, appealed to the congregation to rally at the polls on Tuesday next, and to vote "the straight Republican ticket without a scratch."

I call attention to this circumstance, hoping there are some persons among the Republicans of this District whose respect for the ordinances of the Christian religion will impel them to prevent the recurrence of so deplorable a practice.

SMITH ELY, JR., M. C.

Washington, April 17.

The devil ought to take any pretended Minister of the Gospel who makes political speeches or reads party announcements from his pulpit.

☞ Just before Congress adjourned last week a little spicy debate occurred in the House, indicated by the extract below:

Mr. Butler made a personal explanation, defending himself from various charges, and denouncing Mr. Davis (Dem.) of Kentucky, and Mr. Farnsworth (Rep.) of Illinois.

Mr. Farnsworth replied, closing his speech with the remark that he could convict the gentleman from Massachusetts of embezzlement and perjury before any jury in the country.

Mr. Beck replied in defense of Mr. Davis, impeaching Butler's truthfulness and personal courage.

SELF HELP.—If a man ever rises in the scale of social comfort, it must be mainly through his own self-reliance, frugality and forethought. There is no helping a man who will not help himself. If a person wishes to succeed, he must set his own shoulder to the wheel, and not waste his time in the vain and delusive hope that others will do for him what he ought to do for himself. No government can make men religious, sober, self denying, and industrious, and without these virtues no condition can be happy or prosperous.

Important Tax Notice.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Treasury Department*, Raleigh, April 21.

The following section of "An Act to raise revenue," ratified the 4th day of April, 1871, is published for the information of all parties concerned:

Schedule B, Section 26. "Every non-resident or drummer, or agent of a non-resident, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, goods, wares or merchandise, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered or to be delivered, shall, before making any such sale, obtain a license to sell one year, from the public treasurer, by paying said treasurer an annual tax of fifty dollars, but shall not be liable to be taxed in any county because of his sales. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be deemed guilty of a petty misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any magistrate, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one month, and shall forfeit and pay besides, two hundred dollars to the sheriff, to be collected by distress or otherwise, one-half of which shall be accounted for as other taxes, the other half to the use of the informer and the sheriff equally."

Parties desiring license to carry on business under this section can obtain the same on application to this Department.

Sheriffs are charged with the duty of seeing that the requirements of this section are complied with.

D. A. JENKINS, State Treasurer.

Immigration from France.

The return by the steamship Virginia on Monday afternoon of one hundred volunteers who left New York last September to fight against the Prussian invaders of their native France is but the precursor of a great French immigation to this country. These young men had learned to appreciate the advantages which the United States offer to immigrants from every land, and when, at length, repeated defeats of the French armies resulted in the capitulation and the destruction of their patriotic hopes, they eagerly accepted the offer of government to pay their expenses back to America. They believe that their example in seeking for remunerative employment and happy homes on this side of the Atlantic will be extensively followed by many of their compatriots. Initatory steps have already been taken towards the organization on a large scale in Alsace and Lorraine of emigrant parties of inhabitants of those provinces who are determined not to submit to the necessity imposed by the war of becoming Prussian subjects. The chaotic condition of things produced by the war itself and subsequently by the mad revolt of the Parisian *rouges* will co-operate, with the burdensome taxation requisite to meet the terrible indemnity exacted by the Prussian victors, in exciting and spreading throughout France a desire to emigrate to America. It is not unlikely that we shall witness ere long an exodus resembling that which succeeded the edict of Nantes, depleting France of much of its best blood and culture and almost all its skilled labor, and conferring upon England and Holland and the British colonies in America inestimable advantages, such as we may now expect to derive from the approaching French immigration to the United States. Of this emigration certain of our manufactories, as well as the colleges and theatres and galleries of art, and especially the vine-growing districts of Virgina, North Carolina, Ohio and Texas, will probably reap the earliest benefits.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ We learn that A. G. Thornton, the notorious Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Fayetteville, has been arrested at the suit of the new Board for failure to produce the town tax lists. We also learn from the same gentleman, that parties in Virginia have obtained judgment in the Federal Court against the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville, for the interest due on bonds issued to pay subscription to the Western Railroad. Under the judgment the Marshal has levied on the Court House, Market House, and all other public buildings belonging to the town and county.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A NEW HOTEL IN NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent writes: Ground has been broken for the great Central Park Hotel. It will cover the entire block bounded by Fifth avenue, Madison avenue, Fifty-eight and Fifty-nineth streets, and will cost, with furniture, at least $2,000,000, and is to be built by an incorporated joint stock company. The ground cost $600,000, and the purchase has caused a further rise of property in the neighborhood. The edifice will be eight stories high, the walls are to be of stone and iron, and the architecture of the renissance order. The centre of the building will surround a courtyard one hundred feet in diameter, in which will be banks of flowers and a fountain. There are to be one hundred suites of apartments and three hundred single bedrooms in addition. The whole of the wood to be used in the construction has been rendered uninflamable by a new patented process. The interior will be decorated in Pompeiian style and the management will be in charge of Mr. W W. Leland.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, April 24, 1871.

REPORTED BY STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

COTTON—Sales on Saturday 21 bales, and for the week 219. We again report the market without change and with very slight fluctuations—has ruled quiet and steady during the past week, closing with less firmness, our latest telegrams representing the European markets lower and holders pressing sales. Our quotations are for middlings 12½ to 12¾ cents, low middlings 12¼ cents; inferior grades more dull and difficult of sale. Looking at the Cotton question in its general aspect we see no reason at present to change the views we have frequently expressed that the continued tendency is to lower rates, and that for many months to come holders can only encounter a gradual and certain lower range of prices.

Corn—Market unchanged at 90 cents per bushel from wagons. Meal 95 cents per bushel.

Peas $1.15 per bushel from wagons. Oats 50 cts.

Flour $3.10 for super, $3.25 for extra, $3.35 for family—City inspection.

Baltimore smoked Bacon, from stores, 14 cents; dry salted, from stores, 12½ to 13 cents; N. C. Bacon, hog round, from wagons, 13 cts. Lard 14 cts.

Fresh Butter 30 cents; Eggs 15 to 20 cents.

Liverpool Salt $2.15; American $1.80 per sack.

French War Items.

The terrible war between the contending parties of France is awful and ruinous to Frenchmen. The French are murdering each other like dogs. The disasters suffered from the Prussian invasion was bad enough, but the present strife between the French themselves is not only destructive but disgraceful. We copy below a dispatch giving the latest news from the unfortunate people across the ocean:

LONDON, April 21.—An engagement occurred along the entire line in and around Paris on Wednesday last. The fighting was of a bloody character. Laville was sacked. Forts Valerien and Courberoie were shelling Paris frightfully. The Arch de Triumph has fallen. Shells shower in Avenue des Tirnes. Forty civilians were killed. The Nationals (or insurgents) are returning dispirited and disgusted. The slaughter has been awful.

Versailles dispatches say the Communists (insurgents) have not recovered lost positions. Desperate house to house fight occurred at Neuilly and Levallois. A decisive engagement occurred at Porte Maillot. The ramparts adjoining is a mass of ruins. The general tenor of regular and special dispatches indicate that the Versaillists (the legal government) are gradually gaining ground.

Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; uplands 14⅞; Orleans 15⅜—sales 1,000 bales. Southern Bonds are dull, except Tennessee and South Carolina, which are strong and active. Gold weak at 11.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton dull and tending down—uplands 7¼ pence; Orleans 7½—sales 10,000 bales.

EXTRA SESSION.—A proclamation has been issued by the President calling an extra session of the U. S. Senate on the 16th of May.

FROST.—On Sunday morning last, 23d, there was a pretty heavy frost visible in this section, but we learn it did no damage.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Walter W. Pharr, Mr Jonathan Stinson and Mrs. E. D. Wallace.

On the 10th inst., Mr L. F. Harris of York county, S. C., and Miss Mahulda Loveless of Gaston, N. C.

In York county, S. C., on the 11th inst., Mr A. W. Gladden and Miss Elizabeth A. Coonrod.

DIED.

In this City, on the 17th inst., Mr John Treloar, aged about 45 years. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist Church.

In this City, on the 20th inst., the infant son of Hugh B. and Emma L. Peters.

In this county, on the 23d inst., Mr. Wm. C. Morris, aged 50 years.

In Cabarrus county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Mary N. Cochrane, widow of James Cochrane, aged 60 years.

In Gaston county, at Lonergan's Ferry, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Johana Lonergan, aged about 85 years.

In Polk county, on Sunday last, Mrs. Rhodes, mother of Jesse Rhodes, Esq. Mrs. R. was 111 years of age, and had been for 70 years a member of the Baptist church.

Notice to Stockholders.

The Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock to "The Fair of the Carolinas" having reported to me that the requisite number of Shares of Stock are subscribed, and the amount of money necessary to organize under the Charter paid in, notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders at the Court House in Charlotte on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., to organize under the Charter by the election of officers. M. L. WRISTON, Ch'n pro tem.

T. W. DEWEY, J. W. WADSWORTH,
D. W. OATES, J. R. HOLLAND,
R. A. SPRINGS, T. K. CURETON,

April 24, 1871. Commissioners in Charlotte.

Peas.

50 BUSHELS PEAS are offered for sale, low for cash.
April 24, 1871 3w SIMS & McGINN.

"Poulterer's Friend".

A certain preventive of Gapes and other diseases in Chickens, Turkeys, &c., at
WILSON & BLACK'S

Quinine.

100 Oz. Quinine P. and W. Just received at
WILSON & BLACK'S.

White Lead.

2 Tons Pure White Lead of various brands at
WILSON & BLACK'S.

Linseed Oil, &c.

Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Colors, &c., a full stock at WILSON & BLACK'S.

CITY ELECTIONS.

An election will be held at the Court House on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., for the ratification or rejection of the new Charter recently passed for the City of Charlotte.

Also, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, an election will be held for a Mayor and twelve Aldermen for the City of Charlotte, as provided by law.
April 24, 1871. C. DOWD, Mayor.

Pratts' Astral Oil

Is not only safe, but will burn free and give a light equal, if not better than any illuminating Oil ever made, and while burning in a well trimmed lamp is almost entirely without odor.
SMITH & HAMMOND,
April 24, 1871. Druggists.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus County.

Superior Court.

Emeline Plott, Plaintiff, *against* William Plott, Chalmers Plott, Catherine Plott, John F. Plott, Martha A. Plott, and Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth Valentine, infant children of Valentine Plott, dec'd, Defendants.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John F. Plott, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the Charlotte Democrat, a newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, notifying the said John F. Plott to appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 10th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1871, and then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and the case disposed of by the Court as may be right and proper.

Witness, John A. McDonald, Clerk of Cabarrus Superior Court, at Office this 19th April, 1871.
J. A. McDONALD,
66—6wpd Clerk Cabarrus Superior Court.

Grain Cradle & Wheat Fan,

For sale very low. Apply at this Office.
April 24, 1871.

Sale of Property for U. S. Taxes.

Will be sold at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 13th day of May, 1871, the following property of Peter R. Davis, Executor of H. J. Davis, dec'd:

One Tract of LAND, about 415 acres, adjoining the lands of Ira Parks, John Wolf, Thos. Hunter, W. H. Walker and others, about four miles from Charlotte, between the Potter and Monroe roads. Amount of tax is $555.

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.
SAM'L H. WILEY,
Collector Int. Rev. 6th District N. C.
By JOHN A. RAMSAY, Deputy Collector.
Charlotte, N. C., this 21st day of April, 1871.

Public Sale of Valuable Property,

Consisting in part of the following articles: One 3-horse Wagon, 1 sett of Harness, a fine Riding Saddle and Bridle, a lot of Corn and Bacon, 1 sett of first rate Carpenter's Tools, Cross-Cut Saw and a Grind Stone, Farming Implements and Household Goods of various kinds.

☞ The Sale will take place on the 29th day of April, at the Jugnot Mine.
April 24, 1871 1w J. W. WILSON, Supt.

Dixon Sweeps,

Just received at BREM, BROWN & CO'S Hardware Store.

Grain Cradles,

Just received. Call and see them or send for prices. At the Hardware Store of
BREM, BROWN & CO.

Hydraulic Rams, Pumps,

Galvanized and Iron Pipe, at
BREM, BROWN & CO'S
April 24, 1871 2w Hardware Store.

Bitters.

Drake's Plantation, Hostetter's, Koopmann's and Vinegar Bitters, at manufacturers prices, wholesale by SMITH & HAMMOND,
April 24, 1871. Druggists.

To Builders.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Board of Commissioners for Cabarrus county, to contract for the enlarging and repairing the Court House in Concord, will receive proposals for said work until the 1st Monday in June next.
R. W. ALLISON,
R. W. FOARD,
F. A. ARCHIBALD,
Concord, N. C., April 24, '71-3w Commissioners.

Price Reduced.

The price of Astral Oil has been reduced, and it is now placed within reach of all. Try it.
April 24, 1871. SMITH & HAMMOND.

Rye, Peas, Flour, &c.

500 BUSHELS MOUNTAIN RYE,
200 Bushels Cow Peas,
25 Bales Shirting,
300 Sacks Family Flour,
20 Half-Barrels Mackerel,
30 Kits Mackerel,
For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
April 24, 1871.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Charlotte Post Office on Friday, April 21, 1871:

A—Benjamin Alexander, J F Alexander.

B—Mrs Andy Blackner, C E Bell, J T Barrett, Ambrose Brower, Wm Barrow, John C Brown, Wm Boyce col, miss Emeline Boyce, Sergt Jno Cook, Elizabeth Cook, miss Nancy Ann Creathers, W C Caldwell.

D—Miss Sarah Defevers, miss C A S Dunn, R A Davidson, John Springs Davidson 2, W T Dicherman, mrs C M Davidson, miss Emma F Davis.

G—Lucius Gilmer.

H—Fannie Harris col, Mrs A A Harbin 2, Jacob W Hyder.

J—Mrs Margaret Jones, mrs Linnette Jones, mrs Lucia Jones, Lucy Jones col, S Jackson.

K—Z Kenedy, Esq.

M—E McDonald, miss Rosie McDonnell, William McComick, Daniel McGee.

N—Mrs Nancy Nesbit.

P—Alfred Parley col, miss Emma Pew, Robert D Perry, Charlie H Phifer, Ephraim Phifer, Feny Phifer.

R—W E Robeson, Willis Reilie, mrs E Ramsour, miss Sallie Ross.

S—Peter Stinson, Edward Scoot, W Mack Smith.

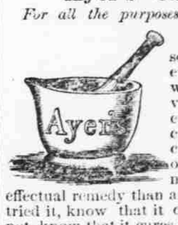
V—Thomas L Vaughan.

W—W A Wilson, Miles White, W H Wentz, E C Wallis.

When called for please say "advertised."
April 24, 1871. CHAS. A. FRAZIER, P. M.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Sweelings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggist everywhere.
March 22, 1871 2m