

The Democrat.

North Carolina News Items.

INDICTMENT AGAINST MR. POOL FOR LIBEL.—It will be remembered that ex-United States Senator John Pool was indicted at the last Fall term of Buncombe Court for having libeled Hon. A. S. Merrimon, by circulating a defamatory publication under his franking privilege as a member of Congress. Some time after he was indicted, he was arrested, as we have been informed; but he failed to put in an appearance at the Spring term, as others charged with crime are required to do. We learn, however, that he did condescend to write a letter to the prosecuting officer, stating in substance that it was not convenient for him to attend court this Spring, and thereupon the case was continued. Now we would ask, very respectfully, why Mr. Pool was not called out? Is he, in contemplation of law, entitled to any more consideration than other people? Certainly the law has no favorites, but the administrators thereof may have, and this, we opine, is the reason the ex-Senator was not called out.—Asheville Expositor.

N. C. ASYLUM.—The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn from Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, that there are now on his files two hundred applications for the admission of patients to that institution. The Asylum is crowded to its utmost capacity and the only chance for the admission of new patients is in the removal of some of those now there by death, recovery or other cause.

MEETING OF THE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD COMMISSION.—Yesterday this Commission met in the Executive office according to adjournment. Of the Commission on the part of the State, Gov. Caldwell, Col. W. L. Steele of Richmond county, and J. I. Wilson, Esq., of Charlotte, were present. The Directors of the Road were represented by Dr. W. H. Howerton, Col. W. A. Eliason, A. H. Shuford, Esq., J. S. Shaver, Esq., and R. A. Caldwell, Esq. The meeting was strictly a private one, and nothing was given for publication, but we are informed that no definite plan of action was agreed upon, though several propositions were discussed. Judge M. E. Manly of Craven, a member of the Commission, did not attend the meeting.—Raleigh News, 14th inst.

REWARD.—Gov. Caldwell has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$400 for the arrest and delivery of Adolphus L. Stewart, of Catawba county, charged with the murder of William I. Miller of said county on the 5th of May. (See advertisement.)

Col. Geo. Little, the State Commissioner of Immigration, arrived in Raleigh last week from Norfolk, in company with quite a number of English and Scotch emigrants who propose to settle in our midst. Some twelve or fourteen stopped at Ridge-way. They arrived in Norfolk in company with about eight hundred more passengers, mostly emigrants, who will settle in the Southern and Northwestern States.—Raleigh News.

CHEAP GAS.—The Yarrow House was lighted yesterday, below and above, by gas made by the "Virginia Carbo-Hydrogen Portable Gas Machine," now on exhibition there. The light, even in broad daylight, was brilliant and steady, though, as we were informed, considerably affected by the dirty pipes and burners used in the combustion of the ordinary gas, through which it passed. The following qualities are claimed for this gas and machine: safety; it is automatic, requiring no machine or weights; clean, having no smell; simple; brilliant and cheap, costing to the consumer not more than \$2.50 per 1,000 feet. The gas is generated in a wooden tank and passes to a tin gasometer, and is made instantaneously. It is used in the pipes (where they happen to be) used for ordinary gas. It is composed of iron, water and sulphuric acid, and can be made by the simplest boy. The cost of the entire apparatus is from \$75 to \$200, according to capacity.—Raleigh Sentinel.

WHEELER'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A New Edition.—We are glad to learn that Col. Wheeler, who has been for years back collecting materials for a new and enlarged edition of his History of North Carolina, has so nearly brought his labors to a close. Perhaps no one appreciates the value of Col. Wheeler's History more fully than Editors, who have almost daily need to get accurate information in relation to the State. We sincerely trust that it will not be long ere we have the benefit of Col. Wheeler's labors for the last quarter of a century almost in the shape of a new and enlarged edition. It will be remembered that during the war Colonel Wheeler ran the blockade and went to England, where he remained until the surrender, engaged in examining the records of the old Colonial Office in London. His opportunities for acquiring very valuable information were good, and we doubt not that he made good use of them.—Wilmington Journal.

On Thursday evening a tornado passed over the belt of country between Henderson and Ridge-way, on the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, doing considerable damage to trees generally. Upon both sides of the road, for a distance of three miles, from the effects of the wind, the largest trees were uprooted, and in one field hundreds of fruit trees were leveled with the ground.

BARN BURNING IN HALIFAX COUNTY.—Enfield, May 13.—A barn on the farm of Mr. Nicholson, about 10 miles above here, was discovered to be on fire between 10 and 12 o'clock last night. While they were endeavoring to put that out and prevent its extending to other buildings, another barn, some three quarters of a mile distant, on the same farm, was seen to be on fire also. Both barns were entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of guano, farming implements, &c. Loss estimated at \$3,000. No insurance. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Jarvis B. Buxton, Esq., of Asheville, has been appointed by W. G. Candler, Solicitor of the 11th District, as his assistant.

The Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

On the 20th instant the Governors of the Southern and Western States have promised to meet in Atlanta to consider the ways and means for perfecting a project for connecting the Mississippi and the Atlantic ocean by inland water communication. The route which the Convention will be called upon specially to consider, is thirteen hundred and thirty-three miles in length, ten hundred and thirty-three of which are by river and the remaining three hundred by canal and slack water navigation. This route has already been surveyed by distinguished officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and the project declared to be feasible.

It begins at the mouth of the Ohio river, following the Ohio to the Tennessee; up the Tennessee, passing Muscle Shoals, to the mouth of Short Creek, two miles and a half below Guntersville, Alabama; from the mouth of Short Creek, by canal and slack water navigation, across Sand Mountain and down the valley of Well's Creek to its junction with the Coosa, two miles and a half below Gadsden; up the Coosa to Rome, Georgia; from Rome, by canal and slack water navigation, up the valley of the Etowah and Little rivers, across the Chattahoochee plateau; down the Yellow and Ocmulgee rivers to Macon; thence, continuing down the Ocmulgee to the Altamaha, and down the Altamaha to the sea. Nature has already, by magnificent rivers, opened nearly twelve hundred miles of free and uninterrupted navigation between the city of St. Louis and the Atlantic ocean along this line, and all that is now necessary to complete this entire line is to connect the Tennessee and Coosa, and the Coosa and Ocmulgee rivers by canals. We are told in the report of the chief engineer that the former of these connections involves the cutting of a canal thirty miles in length, and the latter a canal of one hundred and fifty-eight miles. We thus find that the cutting of one hundred and eighty-eight miles of canal will at once open a line of navigation between the city of St. Louis, one of the great centers of the trade of the West, a distance of fifteen hundred miles to the sea. The West now possesses about thirty-five thousand miles of inland transportation; more than half of this is water, and all will be brought into direct connection with the Atlantic ocean by this great work. The area of country embracing this vast system of railways and of navigation is nearly two millions square miles, and when the population of this extensive country reaches an average of fifty persons to the square mile, it will contain one hundred million people, whose leading industry will be agriculture.

The immediate object of the Convention is to institute such measures as may be proper and necessary to bring the matter to the attention of Congress. It is, of course, out of the question to build the road by private enterprise alone. It is not however, we believe, proposed to ask for any direct appropriation or donation for this work from Congress. All that it is intended to ask, is simply that the Government shall guarantee the interest upon a limited amount of the bonds of a company to be formed for the purpose of constructing the great work. The company is first to construct ten consecutive miles of the canal and then to give this to the United States as security for any risk the Government may take in endorsing a guarantee for the payment of interest upon a number of bonds sufficient to build the next ten miles, and so on until the work is completed.

War Preparations

Notwithstanding the millennial anagnies of the peace-loving prophets, the present preparations of the crowned heads of the earth are not particularly assuring. In Russia the Czar has enormously increased his army within the year, and is now arming his Cossacks with the most vicious breech-loading short rifles. Armament of all calibres is being procured and ports and strongholds fortified. The British Government has appropriated more millions, this year, than usual for the construction of sea monsters of prodigious proportions and frightful power. Its army, too, has been increased, and the most murderous of the mitrailleuse, the Martini rifle, has been ordered in unstinted quantities. In France, the Government have the workshops crowded with men manufacturing the chassepot and mitrailleuse, night and day. The Turkish Government, unable to do its own manufacturing, has ordered a large supply of Henry rifles from Providence, and work is being pushed on them with all dispatch. The Germans, having discarded the needle gun, have ordered a million of a new pattern, much like the chassepot, and it is estimated that at the end of the next twelve months the world will have an average of nine guns to every able-bodied man on the globe. At home, our own Government is making arrangements for the completion of guns as destructive and death-dealing as the Gatling, and our navy is to be strengthened to a considerable extent. Really this does not seem like a prospective era of peace.

MAKING THE UNITED STATES A PENAL SETTLEMENT.—We are informed, through a dispatch from Baltimore, that five Algerian chiefs, who had been tried in France and sentenced to the penal colony of Cayenne for life, had arrived in that city, having been released on the condition that they would go to the United States. It is an outrage of international comity for any European or other foreign government to send, even in such an indirect manner, its criminals to this country. True, these poor Algerian chiefs were probably prisoners of a political character, and such, when they come voluntarily here, we do not object to; for this has ever been the land of refuge for the unfortunate and oppressed. But when sent here as criminals by any government it is another thing, and calls for protest. The offence of the French government is magnified by the fact that these Algerians were landed utterly destitute, and besides the distress incident upon not being able to speak any language but their own, the French Consul also refuses to provide for them. Positive cruelty is thus added to the want of respect to the United States. We hope our government will make proper representation of this case to France.—N. Y. Herald.

Cotton Claims and the Cotton Tax.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Many of the applications for a refund of proceeds of sales of cotton, have been reported by the Treasurer as not coming within the provisions of the act of Congress. It does not seem to be understood among parties interested that proceeds of sales of cotton unlawfully seized after 30th of June, 1865, will not be restored where the parties by themselves or authorized agents sold cotton to the Confederate States and received therefor Confederate notes, bonds or certificates or other valuable consideration. The published report that the Court of Claims has decided that the cotton tax is unconstitutional is incorrect; the question of the constitutionality of the law imposing tax on cotton has never yet been before this Court, although it will probably be raised in the argument of a case at the next term. This report may have arisen from the fact that the Court of Claims decided long ago and has uniformly held in a number of cases since, that the cotton tax was not a charge upon the captured and abandoned property fund; or in other words, that the government could not retain this tax from the proceeds of sales of captured cotton.

Starting Social Reform.

What the Massachusetts Women Propose. It has been a subject of much interesting comment here of late years to decide what shall be done with the surplus female population. When a stranger enters one of our large manufacturing cities he is immediately struck with the preponderance of the gentler sex. They overflow our factories, fill our stores, overrun our streets, and hasten by the score to answer any advertisement of a Massachusetts girl were bent on securing a husband; now they are given to getting a living. Once the young men of the Old Bay State turned their attention to agriculture and trade at home, but nowadays they sell out their farms as soon as the old folks are dead, and go West to build railroads and conduct Great Westerns. They do not so much as take a wife with them, but leave the maidens to live in single loneliness and earn their own living. Thus, year by year, the roll of unmarried women increases, and the prospect for husbands grows more gloomy. Girls that might become radiant through motherhood, grow selfish and sour in mind, and wither and die like the leaves of November. The native population of Massachusetts lags far behind the foreign and statisticians grow appalled. But the fault is not with the women, but is due to circumstances and perhaps prejudice.

I use the word prejudice, because I understand there is a movement on foot among the women of Lowell to petition the Legislature—or, strictly speaking, to present their grievances—the subject of matrimony. For some days there has been rumour of this matter flying around the community, and I have been at some pains to trace them out. In doing so, I have been struck with the fact that men and women speak freely now on topics that were tabooed ten years ago. Even the most refined women will talk interestingly and unreservedly of marriage, love, social evil, and all the questions which pertain to the relations of the sexes. There seems to be a fermentation beneath the surface which will break out before long in an open movement towards larger liberty for both man and woman. This is only my surmise; but that it may not appear to be merely a piece of guess work, I send you a copy of the document above mentioned. It is one of the most remarkable papers of the period. It comes, too, at a strange time, when Mormonism seems to be yielding to monogamic pressure from without, and Salt Lake City is preparing to accept the higher civilization of the East. Yet in this connection it must not be forgotten that a work on polygamy was published in Boston some years ago, and was greeted with words of approval by some of the most eminent men of the seaboard States, including Mr. George William Curtis, of your city. The seed then sown was a small one, but it appears to have taken root, and circumstances have developed it into fruitage very quickly. The following is a copy of the petition prepared for submission to the State Legislature:

LOWELL, April, 1873. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: The undersigned, citizens of the State, respectfully set forth the grievances under which they suffer as women who are not permitted to vote, hold any and all offices, and engage in the occupations opened to men, and are otherwise restricted in the opportunity of earning a living, and herefor by your permission to suggest the remedy for these evils, upon which they pray your honorable body to act.

The law which now governs society, says, practically, that women should be married, should engage in work at their own homes, and should look to their husbands for support. On the other hand the census shows that it is impossible to carry out this unwritten but recognized law, for the reason that there is a large excess of women in the community, and many of the men of lawful age are idle, vicious, incompetent or otherwise unfit to be the heads of households. Let your petitioners hold that the matter is not without remedy. Prejudice and custom have decided in favor of restricting the husband to a single wife, yet without justice or authority, as we believe. In the Book which lies at the foundation of all law recognized in this country, there is no injunction against a plurality of wives, while there are many examples therein recorded in its favor. Men's wives appear to have increased in number in proportion with their flocks and riches. Such a rule even now holds in the land from which the Christian nations received their religion.

Your petitioners have no desire to interfere with the regulations of any existing household, but simply to present their claims to the marriage state for your respectful consideration. They deem it their privilege and their duty to suggest the abolition of the law against the marriage of a man to more than one wife, in cases where it is evident that the man is able to support the additional burden laid upon his resources. They are aware that it may take years to remove prejudices, and that those who take a second or third place in the household may be looked upon with disfavor; but confident that their proposed action will ultimately do away with much of the social evil that afflicts and distresses all communities, they are willing to be the first to engage in the work of this reform Society, which now insists that woman shall be married and look to her husband for support, will, after mature reflection, countenance this effort to carry out its laws practically.

Lubin's Benzine, Brown's Essence of Ginger, Beckwith's Pills, just received. W. R. BURWELL & CO.

Neuro Superstition.

A singular instance of negro superstition has recently come under our observation, which indicates their natural tendency to barbarism. A respectable gentleman in Catawba county, N. C., had in his employ a negro man of more than ordinary intelligence and good character; he was a leader among his acquaintances and a sabbath school superintendent. The gentleman also had in his employ a young negro, a nephew of the other, who had some misunderstanding with an old negro man living near by, about marrying his daughter. Shortly after this the uncle and nephew imagined they were poisoned by the old negro, and so announced to Mr. S., and informed him that all the springs on the plantation were poisoned. To convince them of their delusion he went with them to the spring and drank heartily of the water, but his experiment was treated lightly, and Mr. S. was told that it would only poison those for whom the old negro intended it.

The next day found the nephew in bed, and the uncle excited from watching and sleeplessness. Harvest came on and Mr. S. remonstrated severely with them, but was now told that the old negro had poisoned the paths they walked in, and it had come up through their shoes, and their legs were full of little snakes and lizards, that they could feel them crawling, also that their enemy had succeeded in poisoning the well too. The nephew's mother was now involved in the delusion, and refused to drink the water or to wash with it, and for a week our friend was left without servants or help. The uncle became almost delirious from constant watching to warn off evil, and refused to sleep or drink. A rain now came and these deluded negroes caught all the water they could and carefully concealed it to prevent the old negro from conjuring it, and in this way they obtained temporary relief. But our friend was not yet relieved—night came, and in the still hours, the uncle came softly to the hall door and called Mr. S., and told him that all was over, that the old negro had been there and renewed all his conjurings, and that he was on the watch to save his life. Mr. S. got vexed and severely reprimanded the poor negro, but was soon moved by his piteous appeals, and pretending to give credence to his tale, enjoined on him to keep strict watch the remainder of the night, which he faithfully did, as his inflamed eyes and nervous trembling next morning indicated. Mr. S., now humored the strange infatuation and asked how they knew the old man was coming that night; immediately the uncle invited him to an old out house, and on entering it the negro took from its place of deposit some roots of the "trailing mimosa," around which was wrapped red woolen strings, by one of these the bunch was suspended. Now, says he, notice! I'll ask if Jack was here last night. Mr. S. looked intently, hardly suppressing a laugh. The bunch of roots vibrated towards the negro, "see that, Mr. S.," said he, in a most mysterious voice, and looking up for an approving assent, "don't you see it shakes for yes?" Mr. S. soon discovered that all the negroes had roots and strings, and that they had all indicated the same ominous warning, and the whole negro family were in the deepest distress, and work in field and kitchen had ceased. Mr. S. was in despair, harvest ripe and his helps all "bewitched," but fortunately an idea struck the uncle late in the evening; he had heard of another old negro who was able to take off the spell and cure the poison, so he proposed to visit him at once, though he was thirty miles distant. Our friend was ready for any experiment, and allowed the uncle to start immediately on his best mule, as time was precious and off the negro went, and rode all night to reach the old conjure doctor. Imagine our friend's relief when next day the negro came back smiling, saying he was cured, and had powders for the nephew and mother, which were speedily administered and the next morning the harvesting began; the two men worked heroically to recover lost time.

They say all is cured now except the poison in the springs, which they still refuse to use, though it has been six months since the occurrence happened, and everybody else uses the water. This is not a superstition of ignorance merely, for the parties thus deluded are quite intelligent negroes, and of first-rate character, having been brought up by intelligent owners. It is but a development of natural superstition of the race, and shows how little progress they are really making towards civilization and the qualifications that constitute citizenship, and this instance is but one of hundreds more ridiculous and absurd than this.—Lincoln Progress.

SOLD HER HUSBAND.—The following story, though it has never been in print, is nevertheless true and can be substantiated. There lived in the gold mining regions of Burke county, a colored woman by the name of Nancy Boyce. Now Nancy was what was commonly known as a "free nigger" before the war. She was very industrious and had accumulated a little fortune of seven or eight hundred dollars. Nancy was married and her husband was a slave. Nancy's husband was not worth much as he was about fifty years old, so when she proposed to buy him of his master, the trade was soon made. Nancy did not emancipate him. No! she was too shrewd for that, she took a bill of sale for him. Jack, Nancy's husband, was no sooner the property of his wife than he turned a perfect sot. He not only would not work but mistreated his wife and mistress. Nancy bore it as long as she could, made no threats but when endurance ceased to be a virtue she came down to Morganton one morning and sold her husband to the negro traders. Great was Jack's astonishment on the following day, when he was seized and carried off to the Southern slave market.—Piedmont Press.

Valley Chief Mower and Reaper, AND Darden's Cotton Chopper, On exhibition and for sale at the MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS. May 12, 1873. 4w

Use Home Stomach Bitters, For sale by W. H. H. HOUSTON & CO. May 12, 1873.

The Wonderful Career of Hon. Carl Schurz.

On Saturday, Senator Carl Schurz of Missouri, sailed with his family in the Deutschland for a summer pleasure trip in Europe. The Senator had been quietly stopping in this city for a few days among his many friends and admirers, who, with music and cannon and the waving of handkerchiefs as the steamship cast her moorings, bade him a hearty good-bye. The Senator intends to visit the principal European cities, particularly those of the Fatherland. Carl Schurz was born in Liblar, near Cologne, March 2, 1829, and studied at the collegiate institution in Cologne, and afterward at the University of Bonn. He went from the University dreaming of a German Republican Confederation. He became the editor of a liberal newspaper. He fostered the revolutionary spirit in actual hostilities near the year 1848. Abandoning his editorial chair, he joined the ranks of the revolutionists, taking part in the defence of Rastadt. Defeated, he fled to Switzerland, thence to Paris and London. In London he was a teacher and correspondent for three years.

Meantime the Prussian government exiled him for life, and the decree was that if found on German territory he should be shot. His favorite professor in the University of Bonn had been meantime imprisoned for life, and young Schurz resolved to liberate him. A certain German air was the great favorite of both, which they often played and sang together. A London organ maker made a hand organ for young Schurz, and among the German and Italian airs which it played was the professor's favorite. Then disguising himself as an Italian peasant and secreting a coil of rope and several skeleton keys in his clothes he went to the fort and was admitted. He played while for the officers, and was then admitted to the prison to play to the political prisoners. Striking up the favorite tune, he had the pleasure of seeing his professor's face at a grating. To open that cell with a skeleton key was the work of a moment, and before they were discovered the professor and young Schurz were on the parapet. They lowered themselves on the rope and ran to a small patch of wood, where two fleet horses were concealed. They escaped to London.

In 1852, Mr. Schurz immigrated to this country. He naturally became a conspicuous member of the genuine Republican party. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, taking a leading part in its proceedings, and was selected by President Lincoln in 1861 as Minister to Spain. When the war broke out he resigned and returned, and was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run and in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Chattanooga. He was the President of the Chicago Convention of 1868 which nominated General Grant, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed John B. Henderson, of Missouri, and took his seat March 4th, 1869. A few years ago, through the influence of Prince Bismarck, the German Government removed his disability, and in recognition of his genius extended an invitation to him to revisit his native land. The whole American people, without distinction of party, will wish him pleasure and a happy return.—Correspondence New York Sun, 28th ult.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville Railway, (N. C. Division), and North Western N. C. Railway, CONDENSED TIME TABLE. In effect on and after Sunday, May 11th, 1873.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS. GOING NORTH. Leave Charlotte, 7:10 P. M., 6:25 A. M. Salisbury, 9:50 " 8:34 " Greensboro, 1:40 A. M., 11:10 " Danville, 4:32 " 1:52 P. M. Burkeville, 9:44 " 6:40 " Arrive at Richmond, 12:45 P. M., 9:30 "

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS. GOING SOUTH. Leave Richmond, 2:30 P. M., 5:10 A. M. Burkeville, 5:34 " 8:28 " Danville, 10:41 " 12:57 P. M. Greensboro, 2:15 A. M., 4:00 " Salisbury, 4:57 " 6:32 " Arrive at Charlotte, 7:20 " 8:30 "

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS. GOING EAST. Leave Greensboro, 1:45 A. M., 11:10 A. M. Company Shops, 3:28 " Arrive 12:20 P. M. Hillsboro, 4:53 " Raleigh, 8:05 " Arrive at Goldsboro, 11:05 "

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS. GOING WEST. Leave Goldsboro, 4:00 P. M. Raleigh, 7:45 " Hillsboro, 10:21 " Comp. Shops, 12:05 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Arrive at Greensboro, 1:30 " 3:30 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7:45 P. M., connects at Greensboro with Northern bound train; makes the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes. Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South. Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of road. Express daily between Company Shops and Charlotte (Sunday excepted.) Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond, (without change.)

North Western N. C. Railroad.

(SALEM BRANCH.) Leave Greensboro, 8:40 P. M. Arrive at Kernersville, 5:10 " Leave Kernersville, 9:00 A. M. Arrive at Greensboro, 10:30 "

S. E. ALLEN, Gen'l. Ticket Agent. T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Supt.

Char., Col. & Augusta R. R., Supt. OFFICE, COLUMBIA, Sept. 21, 1872. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Sunday the 22d of September, the following Schedule will be run on this Road: No. 1—Mail Train (South) leaves Charlotte at 8 A. M. No. 2—Mail Train (North) arrives at Charlotte at 6:15 P. M. No. 3—Night Express (South) leaves Charlotte at 8:20 P. M. No. 4—Express Train (North) arrives at Charlotte at 6 A. M. No. 5—Freight Train (South) leaves Charlotte at 11:42 A. M. No. 6—Freight Train (North) arrives at Charlotte at 2:30 P. M. E. P. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Supt.

Lee Dunlap's Case.

After Dunlap was granted a new trial in our Supreme Court on account of the inaccuracy of Judge Logan, he made an affidavit that he could not get justice in our State Courts, on account of his being a colored man, and a Republican, and asked that his case be transferred to the United States Circuit Court, under the authority of the Civil Rights Bill. Judge Logan allowed this, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court which decided that, under the Civil Rights Bill, Dunlap had a right, for the causes set forth by him, to have the case removed to the Circuit Court. In coming to this determination the Court said such a result was deeply to be regretted, but so the law was written. In the Circuit Court last June, in this City, Mr. Starbuck filed a motion in writing, asking that the cause be remanded to Mecklenburg County, it appearing from the transcript of the record of the Superior Court of that county, that it had jurisdiction in the matter. At the next term, last November, Judge Brooks refused the motion to remand, whereupon Mr. Starbuck, on the part of the United States, took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court, as we anticipated it would do, has dismissed the appeal, on the ground that the appeal was taken prematurely, as appeals to that Court in criminal cases only lie from final judgments. Dunlap will therefore be tried at the June term of the Circuit Court, and after trial and judgment in the Circuit Court, an appeal will then lie to the United States Supreme Court.—Raleigh News.

JOHN E. BROWN, Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Davie, Union, Lincoln and Gaston. Will give special attention to cases in Bankruptcy. May 12, 1873. 6w

Grand Display of MILLINERY, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, AT B. KOOPMANN'S.

I take great pleasure in informing the public that I have in store and am daily receiving the finest and cheapest stock of the above goods ever brought to this market and can safely say that the goods are the best, and selected with the greatest care and will be sold at such rates as to defy competition. You will find each and every department complete, and to make my Millinery Department more complete, I have engaged two FIRST CLASS MILLINERS, One of whom is recently from Baltimore.

I respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock and prices. Another one of my specialties is the BARGAIN COUNTER. On it will be found Goods at the most reduced prices. My Motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits, the BEST GOODS at the Lowest Prices.

To Wholesale Buyers.

I have the largest Stock of Trimmed Hats in the State, and will sell as low as they can be bought in Northern Markets. B. KOOPMANN. May 12, 1873. Charlotte, N. C.

Just Received, 200 CASES HOME STOMACH BITTERS.

W. H. H. HOUSTON & CO. May 12, 1873.

NOTICE.

By virtue of two mortgages, made to the First Building and Loan Association of Charlotte by Samuel Pearce, Trustee, James M. Turrentine and Annie B. Y. Turrentine, registered in Book 6, page 387, and Book 7, page 503, to secure the amount due said Association, I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Thursday the 22d inst., the LOT upon which said Turrentine lives, at the intersection of 9th and Myers streets, fronting 270 feet on Myers street, upon which there is a comfortable Dwelling House, &c. F. H. DEWEY, Sec'y and Treas. Jno. E. Brown, Attorney. May 12, 1873. 2w

For Sale.

The Mecklenburg Building and Loan Association will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte, on Monday the 26th of May, the property of R. J. Jamison, consisting of a House and Lot, situated in the third Ward of said City, adjoining the property of S. N. Jamison and others—to satisfy a mortgage made to the said association. F. H. DEWEY. May 12, 1873. 2w Sec'y and Treas.

MRS. QUERY

Has the Handsomest and Cheapest Stock of Millinery Trimmings and Fancy Goods in the city. The Ladies are requested to call and examine the Beautiful Millinery and all the Latest Novelties in Fancy Goods at very Low Prices. Hair Goods a Specialty at MRS. QUERY'S. May 12, 1873.

Go To

B. N. SMITH for your Vegetable. Also, Fine lot of Hay, 6,000 Good Union county Shingles. For sale at B. N. SMITH'S. May 12, 1873.

SANDERS, OATES & CO., Grocers, Provision Dealers, Commission Merchants and Cotton Buyers,

Corner of Trade and College Streets, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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