

The Democrat.

Laws Passed by the Present Legislature.

AN ACT declaring it a misdemeanor for any person who shall execute a Chattel Mortgage, Deed in Trust or Lien, to dispose of the Property with intent to defraud the Mortgagee.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That any person or persons who have heretofore executed a chattel mortgage or deed in trust, or given a lien, or may hereafter execute a chattel mortgage, deed in trust or lien for a lawful purpose, shall, after the execution of the same, and while it is still in force, make any disposition of any personal property embraced in said chattel mortgage, deed in trust or lien, with intent to hinder, delay or defeat the rights of the person or persons to whom the said chattel mortgage, deed in trust or lien was made, such person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Sec. 2. That growing crops shall be considered personal property within the meaning of this act.

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

Ratified 20th day of December, 1873.

AN ACT to Prohibit the Sale of Ardent Spirits to Minors.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be unlawful for any dealer, trader or retailer of intoxicating drinks or liquors to sell or give away any such drinks or liquors, or in any manner to receive compensation therefor, either directly or indirectly, to any person under twenty-one years of age, knowing the said person to be under twenty-one years of age. Any person who keeps on hand intoxicating liquors for the purpose of sale or profit, shall be considered a dealer within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 2. The father, or if he be dead, the mother, guardian or employer of any minor to whom sales or gifts shall be made in violation of this act, shall have a right of action in a civil suit against the person or persons so offending by such sales or gifts, and upon proof of any such illicit sales or gifts shall recover from such party so offending, such exemplary damages as a jury may assess, provided such assessment shall be not less than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than one month; or the Court may in its discretion impose both such fine and imprisonment. Provided, however, that this act shall not apply in case of minors who are married.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect on the first day of May, 1874.

Ratified 29th day of January, 1874.

AN ACT to Prohibit the Sale of Cotton within certain hours.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to buy or sell any cotton in the seed or any un-packed lint cotton brought or carried in a basket, hamper or sheet, or in any way where the quantity is less than is usually baled, or is not baled, between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Sec. 2. That any one offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed and held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified 27th day of January, 1874.

AN ACT to Fix the Time and Place of the First Meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the first meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina elected under the provisions of an act to provide for the election of Trustees for the University of North Carolina, ratified on the 28th January, 1874, shall take place in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of February, 1874.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its ratification.

New Features of the Bankrupt Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate today after a week's discussion passed the bankrupt bill. Senator Edmonds who had charge of it having persistently pressed it upon the Senate, and refused to allow any measure to be introduced which might set it aside for any time whatever.

The bill is very much more lenient to the debtor class than the old law. One of its principal features being that a debtor who suspends the payment of his paper cannot be forced into bankruptcy under forty days. The bill further reduces the fees of bankrupt officers to one-half of that which they received under the old law, and provides that any arrangement for a settlement between a bankrupt and his creditors shall be signed by at least one-half of the creditors representing one-half of the indebtedness. Suits to recover all sums under \$500 may be brought in a State court having charge of the estate. Bankrupt officers are required to make full reports of all facts in connection with cases coming before them to the district court, and the clerks of district courts are to report to the Attorney General every year.

All notices of sales by any assignee or officer of the court shall be published in the newspaper or newspapers to be designated by the Judge, which in his opinion shall be best calculated to give general notice of the sale.

John Quincy Adams, one of the Massachusetts immortals, made a speech in the Legislature of that State against the Philadelphia Centennial. The next thing the world will know, Massachusetts will be turning up its nose at Benjamin Franklin and Plymouth Rock, and then what?

Questionable Reform.

We were not among those who were exceedingly rejoiced at the "Reform" victories in California, Iowa and Kansas. We were gratified, to be sure, that local grievances were rectified, that honest men should obtain control of local power. But in a political point of view, we preferred to "wait and wait," before we became elated.

We confess to our intense selfishness in political matters. The South has suffered so much—is suffering so much—from a political tyranny without parallel in the history of professed republican governments that we regard no election at the North with much favor that does not tend to bring relief to our suffering people. This may be sectional—it is selfish, as we have confessed—it certainly is true.

From our stand point, therefore, we are not yet satisfied that we have much cause for hope in the late "Reform" successes. How much room there is even for congratulation, we cannot tell.

It may be that ex-Governor Booth, the "Reform" Senator elect from California, may not be a Radical Republican. We trust not, but we prefer to watch his course before we throw up our hats over his election. We do sympathize in his fight against the railroad subsidies of his State. Will he sympathize with us in our fight against the Federal tyrants who are ruining the South? We shall see.

In Iowa we notice that the "Reform" Legislature has elected a Radical Republican Speaker of the House. This is a local matter in which we have little political interest, and mention it only as indicating what would have been the result if a Senator had to be elected.

Kansas was still to be heard from. Pomeroy had left the Senate in disgrace, and was detected in his criminal efforts to get back. His trial is now pending before the State Courts. Caldwell, the other Senator, had resigned to prevent expulsion. This seemed too much for the people of Kansas, and a great "Reform" revolution set in and swept that State. The Legislature met, and for weeks they balloted for Senator. On Monday last, ex-Governor James M. Harvey, who, according to local authority, "comes well recommended," was elected. The successful candidate is represented to be a "straight Grant Republican."

He was elected by a combination of the "Reformers" and Radicals. In every account of him, the earnest friendship which he professes for every genuine reform measure is coupled with the fact that he is a "steadfast Republican." In other words we suppose he is for "reform" in Kansas, which is genuine, but opposed to "reform" in North Carolina, and the South, which is bogus, one of your loyal reformists from whom we desire to be delivered.

According to our simple ideas of things, we prefer the "reform" inaugurated in Ohio, which placed the old fogy Allen in the gubernatorial chair, and that other old fogy, Thurman, in the Senate of the United States. These men doubtless are as much opposed to railroad monopolists as Booth and Harvey, but their reformation goes farther and embraces reforms in the government of the South. We stand ready to endorse the result of the election in Ohio, we hesitate in regard to those in California, Iowa and Kansas. We hope they are—Wilmington Journal.

Proposed Immigration Convention.

In furtherance of the proposed Immigration Convention in Raleigh on the 17th of March, (St. Patrick's Day), the House of Representatives passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the interest of North Carolina to encourage in every laudable way immigration to the State, and Whereas, the people of North Carolina are ever ready to welcome with open arms all who come among them for the purpose of buying lands or engaging in any and every branch of the various industries of the State; Whereas, on the 17th of March, 1874, it is proposed by Father McNamara, to hold a grand Immigration Convention in the City of Raleigh, to testify our wish and desire to see the sturdy sons and fair daughters and matrons of other nations come and possess the vacant places and idle lands in our midst; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Representatives and Senators of North Carolina, in General Assembly assembled, most cordially appreciate and endorse the suggestion to make the celebration of St. Patrick's Day the occasion to assure, not only the worthy sons of Ireland, but those of all other nations, that we, the people of North Carolina, extend to them a hearty welcome to our borders and to assure them also that the laws of this State are sufficient and ample to secure to them all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native sons of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of North Carolina that they make the approaching 17th of March an occasion worthy of the object which the friends of the matter have in view, by attending the proposed Convention, and giving expression to their feeling in this regard, as an earnest of our desire to attract population, skill and capital, that thus our country may be filled with industrious people; that our vast resources be properly developed, and that the good name of North Carolina may be widely known among the nations of the earth.

A COSTLY CAR-LOAD.—One of the most valuable consignments that ever passed across the continent, arrived recently in Chicago, through the American Express Company, via the Central Pacific and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads. One freight car contained goods, the value of which exceeded \$2,000,000. It was a car-load of silk-worm eggs, en route for France. They were purchased in Yokohama by the French government, and this is the first attempt yet made to import them by way of the United States. One may gain some idea of the number of eggs on their way to Paris, when he considers that an egg is about one quarter of the size of the head of a pin, and that on this car there are nine and a half tons (nineteen thousand pounds) of eggs. They are packed in leaves, layer upon layer, and placed in air tight tin boxes, which are in turn covered with matting.

Curious Experience.

The sketches of eminent Baptist Ministers who went from North Carolina, published in the Biblical Recorder, contain an interesting sketch of the Rev. John Kerr, a preacher of the early part of this century. The following curious incident is related:

"During his abode in Halifax, Va., Mr. Kerr was strongly tempted to abandon the ministry and to enter on the practice of the Law—a profession for which he had a strong predilection. The necessities of a growing family seemed to him not only to justify, but to demand the measure. One day he was riding home, perhaps from preaching, revolving in his mind the question of duty. The emoluments and honors of the legal profession were temptingly spread before his mind. His purpose was suddenly formed, and he rejoiced that the question of duty was at length decided. But his Master did not design to discharge him from the Gospel ministry. His horse took fright, he was thrown from his gig, and the bones of one leg dreadfully fractured. For several weeks he lay in excruciating pain, and all hope of saving the limb had nearly vanished. One night he fell asleep and dreamed that the Saviour came to him, and with benignant countenance, laying his hand gently on the wound, healed it. He awoke in an ecstasy. Calling his family around him, he declared that his limb was healed, and insisted that he should be permitted to rise and walk. In that moment, he never experienced the slightest pain, but the fractured member, and it healed with an astonishing rapidity. The end of the affliction had been attained. All desire to enter the practice of the Law had vanished; and never had the work of preaching Christ to guilty men seemed to him so important, delightful and glorious.

There really seems to be a perfect mania raging in various sections of the State for those farcical and ridiculous exhibitions called tournaments. It argues a decided want of sense in our young men to waste their time and money on them. LET THEM COME.—Dr. Blacknell of the Yarrowburgh House, is the first to take up the suggestion made that the hotels and boarding houses of Raleigh put down their rates in favor of persons coming to this city on the occasion of the great immigration convention on the 17th of March. The Doctor is up to business. He knocks off one dollar per day from his regular hotel terms.—Raleigh Examiner.

N. C. Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

In the Senate the day was almost exclusively occupied in the discussion on the various sections of the revenue bill, the most important of which was the amendment to strike out \$10 and insert \$5 per night tax on theatrical companies, and \$50 per quarter, instead of per month. Messrs. Waring, Seymour and others, advocated the amendment, and Mr. Merrimon opposed it. It was clearly shown by Mr. Waring that in 1872, when the taxes were as amended now proposed, the revenue in Wilmington from such sources amounted to \$310, and last year when the taxes were increased to \$10, the revenue amounted to \$135. In this city the revenue in 1872 amounted to \$135, and last year only \$55. During the discussion, Mr. Merrimon said that an audience of a thousand persons generally attended first-class theatrical troupes in this city at from 75 cents to \$1 per head; that he was present when Ole Bull gave his performance in this city at \$1.50 per head, and over one thousand persons were in the hall. Mr. Seymour replied that Mr. Merrimon's argument forcibly reminded him of the countryman that sent his five gallon cask to a grocer to be filled with whiskey. The grocer returned the cask with a bill for six gallons of whiskey. As the honest old countryman drew out his pocket book to pay the bill he innocently remarked, "not that I mind paying for six gallons of whiskey, but I dislike to have my five gallon cask strained." He did not object to his friend, Mr. Merrimon, giving Ole Bull an audience of over a thousand persons, but he thought it rather hard on the proprietors for him to pack them away in a hall whose advertised capacity was six hundred, and Ole Bull's receipts showed that he had even less than that number present.

THE SHIPPING OF EMPTY SPIRIT CASKS.

Considerable misunderstanding (says the Raleigh Examiner) seems to prevail among the parties interested, as to the requirements of the internal revenue laws, regarding the shipping of empty spirit casks or barrels, as shown by the following letter to supervisor Perry, the answer to which we also publish below:

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 10, 1874.

Dear Sir:—Will you be so kind as to inform me, if you ever ordered the North Carolina Railroad not to transport empty liquor barrels, the stamps, gauge marks, brands, serial numbers and tax stamp, being totally erased? and oblige yours very respectfully, A. N. URBURCH.

The following is the answer of Mr. Perry: Supervisor's Office, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 10th.

A. N. URBURCH:—Your letter of the 10th inst., in relation to the transportation of empty spirit barrels, is received at this office. In reply I have to say, I never issued any order prohibiting the transportation of spirit casks, or any other article, over any Railroad, not having authority to do so. If the marks, stamps and brands are erased from empty spirit barrels, there is no law or regulation prohibiting their transportation; but if any of the marks or brands remain on the casks, unobliterated, the Railroad company is responsible for transporting them, as it is a clear violation of law. I suppose it is in view of this fact, and that sometimes through mistake a spirit barrel might be shipped on which the marks, brands or stamps had not been erased, and thus subject the company to the penalty for the violation of the law, that railroad officials refuse to receive such casks unless they are examined and their shipment authorized by a written permit from a revenue officer.

Very respectfully, P. W. PERRY, Supervisor.

U. S. Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court of the United States has, within a short time past, rendered five decisions which are of considerable importance as related to the question of local taxation. The first of these decisions denies the right of States to tax imported goods in the original packages, on the ground that the right to import carries with it an unrestricted right to sell. The second denies the right of States to tax national property or national credit (bonds), on the ground that the right to tax carries with it the right to destroy. The third decides that the port of registry of a vessel is its proper domicile for purposes of State taxation. The fourth denies to States the power to tax bills of lading and all forms of commercial paper between States, as a restriction on domestic commerce; and the fifth denies extra territorial operation to the tax laws of a State, and under that head denies the right of a State to tax a corporation on its bonds or stock, or their coupons, which are held out of the Common wealth. All these decisions are of general public interest and consequence.

North Carolina News Items.

THE NEW ELECTION.—The first Thursday in August is the day for the next election in North Carolina. Besides the county officers, including Superior Court Clerks, Registers of Deeds, Treasurers, Surveyors, Sheriffs, Coroners and five Commissioners, there will be an election on the same day for members of the General Assembly, Solicitors, members of Congress, Judges in the first, third, fourth, fifth, seventh and ninth Judicial Districts.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM CAT BITE.—In Davidson county, recently, a son of Mr. David Smith, aged about 12 years, in endeavoring to separate two cats that were fighting, was bitten by one of the enraged animals, and is suffering from an attack of hydrophobia in consequence.—Statesville American.

A very sad accident occurred at Lassiter's mill in Lenoir county, on Tuesday evening of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Thomas had occasion to visit the mill late in the evening, and were accompanied by their little three-year-old girl. The mother seated the child for a moment to assist Mr. Thomas in arranging some matter about the mill, and while so engaged the little girl escaped her attention and fell into the mill pond. The current was very strong at the time and the little one was quickly sucked through the gate. All efforts to rescue it alive were fruitless, and not until the following morning was the corpse recovered.—Goldston Messenger.

On Thursday the 5th of February, a shooting affray between Jesse B. Colvard and John Jones, U. S. Deputy Collector, took place in Jefferson, Ashe county. Colvard received a very dangerous wound in the breast, just above the heart.

There really seems to be a perfect mania raging in various sections of the State for those farcical and ridiculous exhibitions called tournaments. It argues a decided want of sense in our young men to waste their time and money on them.

LET THEM COME.—Dr. Blacknell of the Yarrowburgh House, is the first to take up the suggestion made that the hotels and boarding houses of Raleigh put down their rates in favor of persons coming to this city on the occasion of the great immigration convention on the 17th of March. The Doctor is up to business. He knocks off one dollar per day from his regular hotel terms.—Raleigh Examiner.

We understand that Rev. P. A. Strobel has been tendered the pastorate of the Organ (Lutheran)—Church in Rowan county, and that he will probably accept.—Greensboro Patriot.

DR. R. K. GREGORY.—Dr. Gregory stands at the head of his profession. His office is daily crowded with sufferers, all of whom he promptly relieves if they go according to his directions. Not one single case has he lost during his stay among us, and they have been many that he has successfully treated for the various diseases, from all parts of the State, and the cry is, still they come. He is polite, gentlemanly and attentive to all who put themselves in his care, irrespective of color or race, rich or poor, high or low.—Greensboro News.

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000. JAS. TURNER TATE, PRESIDENT. THOS. W. DEWEY, CASHIER. F. H. DEWEY, ASST. CASHIER. At the Banking House of TATE & DEWEY. This Bank, chartered under Act of the General Assembly and duly organized under laws of the State of North Carolina, with ample means is prepared to transact general Banking Business, and furnish accommodations to all its customers on liberal terms.

THE FARMERS' SAVINGS BANK OF Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Chartered by Act of the Legislature—Organized November 4, 1873. Capital Paid up, \$100,000. Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000. Banking House, Trade St., Charlotte, N. C. This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking Business. Cash advanced on Cotton, Manufactured Goods and Merchandise stored in Warehouses and covered by insurance; also on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities. Deals in Gold and Silver Coin, Exchange, Bullion, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c. Money received on deposit subject to check. Interest bearing Certificates of Deposit issued for money left on time according to agreement. Collections made on all accessible points, promptly acknowledged on receipt, and returned for on date of payment. New York Correspondent—Importers and Traders' National Bank. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS: B. C. Grier, W. W. Grier, E. H. Moore, J. P. Houston, J. W. Wadsworth, R. D. Collins, A. Macaulay, S. P. Smith, J. W. McFarlay, S. P. SMITH, President, T. L. VAIL, Cashier, C. N. G. BUTT, Asst. Cashier.

Congressional.

In the Senate on the 10th, Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes of Alabama—referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Bayard submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate information called for in resolution of March 1st, 1873, as to whether any officer of the United States army on duty in South Carolina, used effort to procure legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered in his line of duty, and whether such officer was admitted to the bar in that State and practiced his profession while holding commission as an officer. Mr. Bayard said he alluded to Col. Lewis Merrill, who operated in York county, S. C. Mr. Gordon also introduced a bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Transportation Company.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, N. C., asking an appropriation of \$350,000 to complete the improvements in the mouth of the Cape Fear.

In the House, a bill providing that all mail matter of the third class with the name and address of the sender may be written and also the number and name of the article enclosed, and there may also be written in or on any book or pamphlet, sent through the mail a form of presentation extra postage being charged. In the discussion that ensued, several instances were mentioned where documents sent by members of Congress, through the mail post paid, were held for large extra postage because the members had written their names or initials on the wrapper. The bill was made to apply to matter heretofore sent and was then passed.

When the Army bill was under consideration Mr. Wheeler of New York, charged that one thousand enlisted men of the army are employed in the houses of officers in Washington.

Hon. W. A. Smith of this State, introduced a bill proposing to abolish all internal revenue taxes on whiskey and tobacco, and to collect an equivalent amount of income by means of increased duties on imported goods. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

NEW RAILROAD SCHEME.—Gen. Vance, of this State, introduced a bill in the U. S. House of Representatives, last week, to incorporate branches of the contemplated Southern Trans-Continental Railway under the name and style of the North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Extension Railway, which provides for the consolidation of the North Carolina, Western North Carolina, Carolina Central Railway, and the Spartanburg and Union Railroads, the bonds of the Company, at 6 per cent, to be endorsed by the State of North Carolina and the Treasurer of the United States.

THE DISHONEST GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A comparison of figures will show that the present government of South Carolina costs nearly seven times what the last Conservative administration cost. For instance, in 1865-'66 salaries were \$76,481.63; in 1873 they were \$230,797.39. Legislative expenses in 1865 were only \$51,337, but in 1873 these expenses were \$291,339.47. The total cost of the honest Conservative administration for one year was \$266,248.04. The total cost of the Radical steal-all-you-can administration was \$1,717,318.60. After all their grabbing the Radicals ran up a bill of deficiencies of \$540,328—nine times the cost of the Conservative government.

First National Bank of Charlotte, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICERS. R. Y. McAden, President. M. P. Pegram, Cashier. D. W. Oates, Teller. John Orr, Clerk. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. R. Y. McAden, J. L. Brown, Wm R. Myers, R. M. Oates, S. B. Alexander, S. A. Cohen, R. Barringer.

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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Grangers have achieved a great victory. They delivered battle for the first time in the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., and gained the day. The Republican party, almost to a man, rallied in support of the Grangers' banners, and passed a resolution asserting, in positive language, the Constitutional power of Congress to regulate the railroads running from one State to another. The resolution was offered by Mr. Smith of Ohio, and was prefaced by a preamble reciting the provision of the Constitution empowering Congress to regulate commerce between the States, and stating that this provision imposed powers and duties of high importance to the citizens of the several States. The resolution then asserted, as the judgment of the House, that Congress has the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, and to protect the people against all unjust exactions, whether by railroad companies or other carriers, and that the present condition and magnitude of this commerce demand the prompt and wise exercise of this power. The Democrats did not like to be forced to position as this without any previous notice. To gain time to consult they interposed a motion to adjourn. When this had been put and lost and the roll was called on Mr. Smith's resolution, there had been a hasty consultation among them, and with very few exceptions the whole body voted in the negative. The vote on adopting the resolution was 170 to 64.

[It will be seen by an article in another column copied from the Wilmington Journal that the Grangers of two States (called "Reformers") have elected Radicals to the U. S. Senate. In Kansas ex-Gov. Harvey (Radical) was elected to the Senate by a combination of the Radicals and so-called Reformers. In California, ex-Gov. Booth (Radical) was elected to the Senate in the same way. In Iowa a Radical was elected Speaker of the House in the same way—by "Reformers" and Radicals co-operating together. The "Reform" movement does not seem to be much of a reform after all.]

Garden and Grass Seeds. WILSON & BLACK,

We will have in store this week 50 bushels Clover Seed, 50 bushels Orchard Grass Seed, Timothy, Blue Grass, Herds Grass and Lucerne. Also, a large stock of Fresh Garden Seeds.

WILSON & BLACK,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 9, 1874.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of HARRISON & McCLURE, Auction and Commission Merchants, was dissolved on the 1st instant by mutual consent.

A CARD.

Thankful for past patronage extended to the above firm, I am a continuance of the same for Mr. C. F. HARRISON. J. A. McCLURE.

I will continue the Auction and Commission business at the old stand of Harrison & McCLURE on College Street, and respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage and consignments. Feb. 9, 1874. C. F. HARRISON.

ROCKVILLE LIME.

Building and Agricultural Lime of this superior brand kept constantly on hand for sale by PEGHAM & WARD, Feb. 9, 1874. 2m Manufacturer's Agents.

TIDDY & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS. Tryon Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Feb. 9, 1874.

One Car Load

Strictly Pure White Lead, in oil—assorted kegs—in store at SMITH & HAMMOND's Feb. 9, 1874. Drug and Medicine Warehouse.

Fruits and Confectioneries, GROCERIES, &c.

We are receiving fine large Northern Apples, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Figs, Lemons, pure French Candies, Pickles by the barrel, coconut cake, cocoanut bonns, cocoanut strips, almond candy, peanut candy, ground peas at wholesale and retail, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, mince meat, dates, raisins, citron and currants. Bread, cakes, pies, bonns and rolls every day. Ornamental cakes always on hand and made to order.

Groceries.

Bacon, lard, butter, eggs, flour, meal, corn, molasses of all grades, pickles, snuff, matches, Scotch herrings, sardines, deviled ham, peaches, tomatoes, oysters, soda, salt, pepper, spices of all kinds, Bologna sausage, beef tongue, cheese, mackerel, cabbage, turnips, crackers, kerosene, soap, candles, tea, sugar, coffee, ham, rice, &c., all of which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Feb. 9, 1874. C. S. HOLTON & CO.

100 Barrels

West's Extra No. 1 Kerosene Oil on hand and offered to the trade in car load lots or by the barrel at lowest Charlotte prices, by SMITH & HAMMOND, Wholesale Druggists. Feb. 9, 1874.

ARMS AND THE TOGA.

Carolina Military Institute, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This Institute of the Arts and Sciences, organized upon an improved basis and embracing new and progressive features, is in full operation with a large and increasing corps of Cadets. To its other features it now adds the element of success. It is firmly established. The next term is expected to exhibit the names of at least 125 Cadets upon the rolls of the Institute. Virginia, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Cuba are represented. The next term begins Feb. 14th. North Carolina to the front. For circulars, address COL. J. P. THOMAS, Superintendent. Feb. 9, 1874.

Paper.

Book, News and Wrapping Papers, a speciality. Feb. 9, 1874. TIDDY & BROTHER.

Congaree Iron Works,

COLUMBIA, S. C. JOHN ALEXANDER, Proprietor. Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Gin Machinery, and all kinds of Iron Castings for Machinery and Ordnance Castings for Stores and Dwellings, Patent Railings for Gardens and Cemeteries, Iron Scaffolds and Arbor Chairs; also Brass Castings of all kinds. Bells for Churches, Schools, Work-shops, &c. Guaranteeing all my work first class and equal to any North or South. Works at foot of Lady street, and near to South Carolina and Greenville and Columbia Railroad Companies' Depots. C. F. HARRISON, Agent at Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 8, 1873.