

The Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Programme for the 4th of March.

President Hayes, wife, son and two daughters arrived in Washington on Thursday, March 1st. His resignation as Governor of Ohio was promulgated on Tuesday, Feb. 27th. He, with his family, will sojourn at Willard's Hotel. There are two parlors and five chambers, as a complete suit of rooms, prepared and refurnished for this purpose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Contrary to a published statement prominent officials here and friends of Gov. Hayes assert that his inauguration ceremonies will be as marked and imposing as any of the preceding inaugurations. Quite a number of militia organizations in the States have already sent notice of their intention to come to Washington and participate in the ceremonies.

It is understood that it is in contemplation by Democratic members of Congress and others of that faith to abstain from any participation in whatever ceremonies may precede the formal induction of Gov. Hayes into the White House, because their presence might be construed as a recognition of the validity of his claims to the Presidency.

A Speech by Gov. Hayes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27. Gov. Hayes, (the President elect) visited the Town of Fremont, Ohio, his home-place, on Monday last, and was accorded a public reception. He was introduced by Gen. Buckland, who said:

"Friends, I have the pleasure of introducing our President-elect, as we believe."

Gov. Hayes said in response:

"Friends and neighbors, the manner in which I am introduced makes it rather easy for me to speak without much embarrassment; but we had better stick to the old title until we are sure of something new. In these times of uncertainty we are often disappointed. The good news of to-day is often dispelled by the evil news of to-morrow. During the five months since the 7th of November I have schooled myself so as not to be very much down nor very much up, but to try and keep as near the even line as possible. This kindly meeting this evening I do not take so much as honoring me as a congratulation upon the manner in which the strange and peculiar question is now being settled. No other country in the world could have endured such a struggle without suffering lasting calamities. In the event of remaining among you for the next two or three years I will attend the next Pioneer meeting and bring a bundle of letters and notes, many of which I am constantly receiving, such as curiously drawn sketches of knives, daggers and revolvers, but I have not lost much sleep from any of them yet. One of the most amusing was received this week. It was a knife about two feet long, one edge beveled like a saw—probably for sawing the bone—the other side for cutting the flesh. This wrapped in several thicknesses of paper, and inside was a note as follows:

"This is the knife with which the Editor of the Capital was to assassinate you with as you went from the White House to the Capitol. It was taken from his pants leg while he was asleep."

Well, friends, I think I have talked long enough; as I am in the business of shaking hands, I would say that I am enjoying excellent physical health, and if any of you wish to shake hands I will be glad to do so."

Change of Views.

It will be recalled, says the Washington Union, that H. R. Helper, the author of "The Impending Crisis," turned Democrat and dedicated his pen to satisfying his former converts that the man and brother and the missing link were one and the same ligament between the higher and lower orders of creation. And now comes Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a political and social brand that could not be quenched. This lady has been dwelling in Florida for many seasons, and she arises to the defense of the Southern people in an earnest and honest way. She assures the ignorant and bigoted people of the North that if they go South with good intent they will receive good treatment; that the reports of inhospitality, rudeness, or intimidation, are untrue. The sooner this fact is understood the better for both sections.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The report of the Bureau of Statistics, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1876, shows the imports and exports of the United States for that period. The imports upon which duties are paid \$102,712,833; exports \$148,242,992, leaving a balance in favor of the United States of \$45,530,159.

SUFFERING AND STRENGTH.—Out of suffering have emerged the strongest souls, and the most massive characters are seamed with scars; martyrs have put on their coronation robes glittering with fire, and through their tears have the sorrowful first seen the gates of heaven.—Chapin.

An Act to Establish County Governments.

The following is the Law as finally passed by the Legislature:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. Every County is a body politic and corporate, and shall have the powers prescribed by statute, and those necessarily implied by law, and no other.

Sec. 2. In each county there shall be elected biennially, by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of the members of the General Assembly, a Register of Deeds and Surveyor, and in such counties as the majority of the Justices shall so direct, a Treasurer. Provided, however, that a majority of the Justices may abolish the office of Treasurer, and thereupon the duties and liabilities now attached to the office shall devolve upon the Sheriff.

Sec. 3. The Townships heretofore created or hereafter established shall be distinguished by well defined boundaries, and may be altered, and additional Townships created by the Board of county Commissioners; but no Township shall have or exercise any corporate powers whatever, unless allowed by act of the General Assembly to be exercised under the supervision of the Board of county Commissioners.

Sec. 4. The Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the General Assembly. The General Assembly, at its present session, shall elect three Justices of the Peace for each Township in the several counties of the State, who shall be divided into three classes, and hold their offices for the terms of two, four and six years respectively, but the successors of each class, as its term expires, shall be elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years. In addition to the Justices of the Peace above provided for, there shall be elected by the General Assembly for each Township in which any city or incorporated town is situated, one Justice of the Peace, and also one for every one thousand inhabitants in such city or town, who shall hold their office for the term of six years. The Secretary of State shall certify to the Clerks of the Superior Courts of the several counties in this State a list of all Justices of the Peace elected for their several counties, with the terms for which they shall have been appointed, and this shall be their commission; and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall notify said Justices of their appointment, who shall thereupon be entitled to enter upon the duties of their office upon taking before the said Clerk the oath of office now prescribed by law for Justices of the Peace. But the terms of those elected at the present session of the General Assembly shall begin at the expiration of the terms for which the Justices of the Peace now in office have been elected, and not before.

Sec. 5. The Justices of the Peace for each county, on the first Monday in August, 1878, and on the first Monday in August every two years thereafter, shall assemble at the Court House of their respective counties, and a majority being present, shall proceed to the election of not less than three, nor more than five persons, to be chosen from the body of the county, (including the Justices of the Peace,) who shall be styled the Board of Commissioners for the county of —, and shall hold their offices for two years from the date of their qualification, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. But those elected on the first Monday in August 1878, shall enter upon the duties of their office immediately upon the expiration of the term for which the Board of County Commissioners now in office have been elected, and not before. They shall be qualified by taking the oath of office before the Clerk of the Superior Court, or some Judge, or Justice of the Peace, as now prescribed by law, and the Register of Deeds shall be ex officio Clerk of the Board of Commissioners: Provided, however, that the Board of Commissioners shall not have power to levy taxes to purchase real property; to remove or designate new sites for county buildings; to contract or repair bridges the cost of which may exceed five hundred dollars, or to borrow money for the county, nor alter or make additional Townships, without the concurrence of a majority of the Justices of the Peace sitting with them; and for the purposes embraced in this proviso the Justices of the Peace of the county shall meet with the Board of Commissioners on the first Monday in August, 1878, and annually thereafter, unless otherwise convened by the Board of Commissioners, who are hereby empowered to call together the Justices of the Peace when necessary, not oftener than once in three months. But for such services the Justices of the Peace shall receive no compensation.

Sec. 6. The Board of Commissioners so elected shall have and exercise the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Board of Commissioners now existing, and also of Trustees of the several Townships, except as may hereafter be prescribed by law; and they shall hold their session as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. All the provisions of Article 7 of the Constitution inconsistent with this Act, except those contained in sections 7 and 9 and 13, are hereby abrogated and the provisions of this act substituted in their place: Subject, however, to the power of the General Assembly to alter, amend, or abrogate the provisions of this act and to substitute others in their stead, as provided for in section 14 of Article VII of the Constitution.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

SERIAL TAX BONDS.—For two years the suit of John C. Blake vs. W. F. Askew, involving the constitutionality of the Special Tax Bonds, has been before the Supreme Court awaiting a decision. On Friday last Justice Reade filed an opinion dismissing the action upon the ground that it was a feigned issue, not bona fide between the parties, and gotten up expressly for the purpose of procuring the opinion of the Court. Justice Reade says: "The action is not to be entertained, and is therefore dismissed."

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The defalcation of McArthur, the Chicago Postmaster, amounts to between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

An Act to Establish Boards of Health in the State of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That the State Medical Society of North Carolina, organized in 1849, and subsequently reorganized by the Legislature of the State, by an act establishing the State Board of Medical Examiners, is hereby constituted the Board of Health of the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. That the Board of Health of the State of North Carolina shall take cognizance of the interest of health and life among the citizens of the State. They shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries in respect to the people, the causes of disease, especially of epidemics, and the sources of mortality, and the effects of locations, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and they shall gather such information in respect to those matters as they may think proper for disseminating among the people. They shall be considered the medical advisors of the State, and shall advise the government in regard to the location and sanitary management of any public institution, and they shall call their attention to such sanitary matters as in their judgment affect the industry, prosperity, happiness, health and lives of the citizens of the State. They shall make to each regular session of the General Assembly, through the Governor, and in the month of — of such session, a report of their doings, investigations and discoveries, accompanied with such suggestions in regard to legislative action as they may deem just and necessary.

Sec. 3. That the report thus made of the Board of Health of the State shall be published as are other regular reports, through the Governor to the General Assembly, for distribution among the members of the Board of Health of the State, and such additional number as may be deemed advisable for circulation among the people of the State, and for the purpose of exchanging for the reports of similar associations in other States.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of the Board of Health of the State in the discharge of their official duties there shall be paid annually out of the Treasury of the State to the Treasurer of the said Board of Health of the State, upon the requisition of the President and Secretary thereof, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. That county Medical Societies in affiliation with the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, and organized in accordance with the constitution of the said State Medical Association are hereby constituted Boards of Health for their respective counties, and shall be under the general direction of the Board of Health of the State of North Carolina created by the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. That the competent legal authorities of any city in this State or any incorporated town or city shall, whenever in their judgment it becomes expedient to do so, invest the Board of Health, thus created, of any county with such executive, duties and powers for the public health, and under such rules and stipulations as shall be agreed upon between the two parties; and that all questions relating to salaries and expenditures shall be referred to the legal authorities of the county, city or town, as the case may be.

Sec. 7. That no board of health or advisory or executive medical body for the exercise of public health functions shall be established by authority of law in any county, town or city of this State except such as are contemplated by the provisions of this act. The object of the prohibition being to secure a uniform system of sanitary supervision throughout the State. But nothing in this article shall be construed as to prevent the State Board of Health, established in accordance with the provisions of this act, from accepting and executing any special duties which may be granted them by the General Assembly of the State.

Sec. 8. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. In General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 12th day of February, A. D. 1877.

N. C. Supreme Court Decisions.

By Pearson, C. J.—Rhoda McDaniel vs. Charles Watkins, from Buncombe—error—judgment reversed. John G. Chambers and others vs. John Sexton, from Buncombe—affirmed. Lee James and others vs. W. G. James and others, from Iredell—judgment reversed and modified—order of reference to Clerk of this Court to reform report of referee in accordance with this opinion. Mary A. Mosby vs. M. C. Hodge, from Wake—error in the order dissolving injunction. William Clark vs. D. M. Wagner and others, from Iredell—affirmed. Alpha Caton vs. A. H. Stewart, from Davie—error—judgment reversed. Otho V. Pool vs. J. B. Trexler and others, from Rowan—error—judgment reversed and proce. Jendo. H. Potrum and wife vs. J. O. Williams, from Rutherford—affirmed.

By Reade, J.—M. Clements vs. State of North Carolina, from Wake—issues ordered to be submitted to a jury. Thornton Bradley vs. James Jones, from Polk—remanded, each party to pay his own cost in this Court. State vs. Austin Wilson, from Alexander—affirmed. John C. Blake vs. W. F. Askew, from Wake—action dismissed, each party to pay his own costs. O. P. James, Guardian, and others vs. Owen West, from Wayne—affirmed. Thomas J. Haywood, Administrator, vs. R. W. Horde, from Cumberland—affirmed. Isaac Forbes vs. Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company, from Craven—error and new trial.

By Rodman, J.—State vs. Jas. Matthews, from Robeson—affirmed. State vs. Andy Winecrott, from Robeson—affirmed. Commissioners of Alamance vs. J. A. Blair, Administrator, from Randolph—judgment affirmed. Robert Maynard vs. M. P. Moore, from Alamance—judgment affirmed, execution stayed, &c., and case remanded. State vs. Pink Ross and others, from Mecklenburg—affirmed. State vs. Isaac and Mag Kennedy, from Mecklenburg—affirmed. R. D. Whitley, Guardian, vs. A. A. Alexander, Administrator, from Mecklenburg—plaintiff entitled to an account. State vs. Adolphus Gudger and others, from Madison—affirmed.

By Bynum, J.—P. Rollins and others vs. Hugh Bishop (four cases), from Buncombe—reversed and new trial. Bank of New Hanover vs. William R. Kenan, from New Hanover—error and new trial. Wall and Leak, Executors, vs. J. A. Covington and others, from Richmond—reversed and remanded.

By Faircloth, J.—D. G. McRae, Assignee, etc., vs. A. Wicker and others, from Cumberland—affirmed. J. C. Hall and others vs. W. A. Hollifield, from Mitchell—affirmed. State vs. Thomas Long, from Alexander—reversed and new trial. S. W. Noble, Administrator, vs. W. D. Koonce and other, from Onslow—affirmed. Thomas H. Pegram vs. Samuel Stoltz, from Forsyth—error and new trial. State vs. Bob Young, from Mecklenburg—affirmed. State vs. R. H. Campbell, from Iredell—affirmed. James G. McCorkle vs. C. F. Brem, from Mecklenburg—reversed and remanded.

The following are the latest decisions: State vs. Elam S. Teeter, from Cabarrus—defendant discharged. State vs. John Alexander, from Mecklenburg—defendant discharged upon terms of the pardon. A. B. Stille vs. Jacob Lookabill, from Cabarrus—affirmed. S. C. Wilson vs. T. T. Sandifer, from Mecklenburg—affirmed. Mary A. Phipps vs. E. Black, from Lincoln—affirmed and remanded. F. T. Warlick vs. Peter Whitely, from Catawba—reversed and new trial. State vs. Rice, from Rowan—affirmed. P. M. Morris vs. S. A. Grier, from Cabarrus—affirmed.

North Carolina News Items.

SENATOR MERRIMON.—The State has never had a better Senator than Judge Merrimon—one that was truer to his State, party or section, and on all occasions he has been ready to defend either when attacked, and he has the ability to do it with power, force and effect. Notwithstanding his record in the Senate, which cannot be attacked, there has been a mean and persistent effort by some parties to malign and misrepresent him in an underhand and irresponsible manner.—Winston Sentinel.

John G. Marler, Esq., member of the Senate from Yadkin, died last Saturday. His death was announced a few weeks ago, but the report was a false one and was afterwards contradicted. Mr. Marler's disease was consumption, and he had been gradually wasting away for several months. Mr. Marler was a gentleman in the true meaning of the term, having a good heart which stood the test of every trial and vicissitude; having none of the inflated and pompous airs of the spurious imitation. He was well liked by political friend and foe, although engaged in many a bitter campaign.—Greensboro North State.

A MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Thursday night, Feb. 22d, in the quiet little town of Thomasville, Davidson county, a marriage between Mr. William Thomas and Mrs. Forney, a young widow, the service being performed by Rev. J. W. Lewis, had progressed over half the ceremony, and the friends and acquaintances who had gathered at the bride's residence were filled with joy anxiously awaiting for the Minister to pronounce the words man and wife. But such was not the fate, for ere the ceremony was completed the fair bride fell dead at the feet of him who held her hand, but who was not yet her husband. She had felt a victim to heart disease.—Raleigh Observer.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—On the 14th ult. Mr. Harry Davis met with an accident that caused him to lose his left hand. He was preparing to go hunting and wished to discharge an old load from his gun, put on a cap and fired when the gun burst lacerating his hand so badly that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. J. R. Wilson.—Concord Register.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—We learn of the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters at Sand Hill, in Richmond county, on last Monday morning. There were some ten or twelve in the gang, but several of them managed to escape after being captured. They were engaged in counterfeiting coins, nickels, and with them was taken quite a lot of the spurious stuff as well as the dies from which they were being cast. The prisoners were taken to Rockingham where at last accounts they were being tried before a U. S. Commissioner.—Wilmington Review.

SUDDEN DEATH OF QUENT, BUSBEE, ESQ.—On Tuesday morning about 12:30 o'clock, Quent Busbee, Esq., died suddenly at his residence, corner Hargett and McDowell streets. Though feeling badly, Mr. Busbee had been up a few moments before, and having become more quiet, laid down again upon the bed, when almost without a moment's warning, without even a tremor of his frame, the summons came and his spirit left the tenement of clay.—Raleigh News.

Judge Settle is preparing to move his family to Florida. He will hold his first Court in that State in March.

We are sorry to hear that Col. J. M. Long received severe injuries at the hands of one of his tenants. He is, however, not dangerously wounded.—Concord Sun.

The Machinery Tax Act.

The Changes from the former Act as adopted by the present Session of the Legislature.

We give below some of the features of the new Tax Bill which were not provided for in the old Act:

One Assessor of personal property, either a Justice or freeholder, is appointed in each Township before the 15th of May, by the County Commissioners, and is allowed \$1.50 a day for taking such list. All property is given in after the 1st day of June at its value on that day. Deposits in Banks are given in as solvent credits.

The Assessor returns his abstracts to the Commissioners by the third Monday of July. The Commissioners meet on the first Monday of August to revise the list.

Land is not re-valued, except upon proof before the Commissioners that it has depreciated or increased 25 per cent, when a new valuation shall be made.

Taxes are due on the first Monday of September, when the tax lists go into the hands of Sheriffs. The Sheriff cannot sell before the 1st of November.

The State taxes are to be paid into the treasury on or before the second Monday of January. (This does not apply to the school tax which is to be paid by the 1st of December.)

Sheriffs are not allowed to go to Raleigh for settlement. (It is expected that this will save \$7,000 or \$8,000 to the State.) They go to such point as the Treasurer directs, and are allowed per diem and mileage for the trip.

The Sheriffs settle in reality with the Commissioners, and this settlement is forwarded to the Auditor and examined, and the amount due the Treasurer ascertained by the Auditor.

County taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of February, but the Commissioners may extend the time to the first of May.

The Commissioners of a county may allow very poor or infirm persons to peddle without license.

The other provisions are substantially the same as in the former act.

Executrix's Notice.

Having qualified as Executrix of Miles L. Wriston, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and those indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment.

MARY E. WRISTON, Executrix. Feb. 16, 1877

N. C. Supreme Court Decisions.

January Term, 1877.

From the Synopsis published by the Raleigh News.

A master may be liable to a servant for injuries received in his service from the negligence of the master.—Hardy vs. C. C. Railway.

Also for injuries received from the negligence of a fellow servant, if the master was negligent in selecting a bad one.—Ibid.

Also for injuries received from bad machinery negligently selected by him.—Ibid.

He is not liable to a servant for injuries received from the negligence of a fellow servant in the same employment.—Ibid.

A mortgagee, who purchases at a sale made by himself under a power of sale in the mortgage deed, does not acquire an absolute estate. Such a sale does not alter the relation existing between the parties.—Whitehead vs. Hellen.

The Superior Court has no original jurisdiction to try indictments for violation of town ordinances, and the act of 1871, chapter 195, does not confer jurisdiction.—State vs. White.

Town authorities have the power to execute the police laws adopted for the government thereof.—Ibid.

Words, however grievous, are not sufficient provocation to reduce the crime of murder to manslaughter.—State vs. Carter.

Where the Board of Trustees of a Township meet the county Commissioners in joint session, at the request of the party interested, and assess property for taxation, and make a verbal report of the same to the Commissioners: Held, that the assessment was properly made.—Commissioners of Union vs. Carolina Central Railway.

In a charge to a jury, where there is no allegation, that the emphasis, tone or manner of the Judge, impressed his words with any other than their recognized significance: Held, not to be error.—State vs. Butler.

Upon the cancellation of an executory contract concerning the sale of land, the law implies a promise on the part of the bargainor, to repay such amounts as may have been paid to him as part of the purchase money.—Beaman vs. Simmons.

A Notary Public resident out of the State has no authority to take an affidavit, to be used in the Courts of this State. But where an order of arrest was made upon such affidavit and a counter affidavit was filed by the defendant, and a supplemental one by the plaintiff, which was duly verified: Held, that the Judge below erred in vacating the order.—Ibid.

Where A rented land from B without any agreement as to the rent to be paid: Held, that A was a tenant and entitled to the whole crop until a division.—Foster vs. Perry.

In action by B to recover the rent, when neither the sum demanded nor the amount ascertained to be due, exceeds two hundred dollars: Held, that the Superior Court has no jurisdiction.—Ibid.

Where no specific time is designated for compliance with an order of this Court, it will always, before any ulterior proceedings are allowed, fix a time certain, at which the order shall be obeyed.—Faircloth vs. Tiler.

It is contrary to the rules and course of this Court, without a special order, to issue a certificate of any opinion or judgment in term time.—Ibid.

In a civil action, a defendant cannot be arrested unless he has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt. (C. C. P., sec. 149.) Therefore, when one partner in a firm obtains credit by false representations, the other partner is not liable to arrest.—McNeely & Walton vs. Haynes & Co.

A special proceeding by a creditor against an administrator or executor for an account, must be by summons and complaint in the first instance. Any other creditor coming in need not file a complaint unless his claim is denied, but such claim must be verified, unless it is a judgment or some writing signed by the deceased.—Isler vs. Murphy.

When, in such proceedings, the plaintiff filed memorandum of the evidence of debt but no complaint, and the defendant answered and thereupon the plaintiff replied: Held, that the pleadings were irregular, and the Court below committed no error in remanding the cause to the clerk in order that the plaintiff might file a complaint.—Ibid.

In a trial for murder, where the jury failed to agree and the Judge continued the term of the Court from Saturday of the second week to the following Monday, when a verdict was rendered: Held, not to be error.—State vs. Taylor.

The provisions of chapter 33, section 108, of Battle's Revisal are not in conflict with article iv., section 12, of the Constitution.—Ibid.

The Act of the General Assembly, (laws of 1871-'72, chap. 175) establishing special Courts in cities and towns, is constitutional.—Town of Washington vs. Hammond.

The Superior Courts have exclusive jurisdiction of misdemeanors, where the punishment is not limited to a fine exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one month.—Ibid.

Municipal ordinances and by-laws must be in harmony with the general laws of the State, and whenever they come in conflict with such general laws, must give way: Therefore, where an act is a criminal offence indictable in the Superior Courts, an ordinance of a city or town, making such act a criminal offence punishable by fine or imprisonment is void.—Ibid.

In criminal trials nothing shall be done to the prejudice of the prisoner without his presence: though the rule may be relaxed

in trials for misdemeanors, by the consent of the prisoner.—State vs. Epps.

The Courts have no power to order a sale of land for partition, when one of the defendants interested therein is tenant by courtesy and objects to the sale.—Parks vs. Siler and others.

Announcement Extraordinary!

Heavy Downfall in Prices!!

E. D. LATTA & BROTHER,

Have greatly reduced their already acknowledged Low Prices, and are now offering their entire stock of Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at such exceedingly low figures as cannot fail to convince purchasers of the unparalleled advantages they derive in buying at this season.

Never before were such genuine inducements offered in the known history of Charlotte. We cordially solicit an examination, feeling confident that the truth of this statement will then make itself clearly evident. Parties entrusting us with their orders may rely upon receiving the same advantages we are now offering, as though they were here to see and select for themselves. We will cheerfully refund all money in every instance where satisfaction is not given.

E. D. LATTA & BRO., Representative Clothiers of the South. Feb. 23, 1877.

The Latest News.

I have returned to Charlotte and opened a splendid Photograph and Art Gallery over Butler's Jewelry Store. My work is well known. It has been awarded first premiums at every Fair at which it has been exhibited. Pleasing to the eye, finish in every style, and satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. My friends and former patrons will please call soon. J. S. BROADWAY. Over Butler's Jewelry Store, Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 23, 1877.

LARD! LARD!!

A few Kits nice Country Lard at J. McLAUGHLIN'S.

GARDEN SEEDS.

An assorted lot of D. M. Ferry & Co's celebrated Garden Seeds at J. McLAUGHLIN'S. Feb. 23, 1877.

DR. W. W. GAITHER,

Charlotte, N. C., Offers his Professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county. His consulting Office is in the new Insurance Building. Orders left at Wilson & Burwell's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. Feb. 23, 1877.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Field and Grass Seeds, &c. A good assortment of all kinds for sale by WILSON & BURWELL. Feb. 23, 1877.

Carolina Knitting Cotton!

Sea Brown and White in Hanks, just received by BARRINGER & TROTTER. Feb. 23, 1877.

First Arrival

OF NEW MILLINERY. Latest styles of Black Straw Hats; also, Leghorn and Straw, in all shades. Sundowns—a choice selection. Fine collection of New Flowers.

At WITKOWSKY & RINTELS. Feb. 23, 1877.

15 CENT COTTON.

We have now in store a good supply of first-class Fertilizers, which we will sell for Cash, or payable in the Fall in Middling Cotton at fifteen cents per pound.

ACID PHOSPHATE for composting, always on hand. Call and see us before buying elsewhere, as we can offer special inducements. On credit sales we will require good personal security or chattel mortgage. Don't delay making your purchases but come early. BURROUGHS & SPRINGS. Charlotte, Feb. 16, 1877.

BURGESS NICHOLS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

I have now in Store a well selected stock embracing everything found in a

First-class Furniture Store,

Such as Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Lounges, Tea-Tets, Whatnots, Marble & Wood Top Tables, Dining Tables, Washstands, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Book Cases, &c.

CHAIRS of all kinds and cheap Bedsteads at prices to suit the times.

I respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

ALSO, COFFINS of all grades kept on hand ready-made. No. 5 West Trade Street. Jan. 19, 1877. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Something New in Charlotte.

At Sanders & Blackwood's Building, College Street.

A Long Felt Want Supplied.

The undersigned begs leave to inform Lawyers, Clerks of Courts, Principals of Schools, and the public generally, that he has opened a

Book Binding Establishment

In connection with the above I will keep on hand a splendid stock of

Books and Stationery.

All new and at greatly reduced prices.

Paper Hangings a specialty. Soliciting a share of your favors, I am, yours respectfully, H. L. KOELLICH, College Street, Jan. 1, 1877.

FRESH GROCERIES.

Just received a large stock of Groceries, such as