

**SPECIAL TAXES UNDER THE ACT JULY 13, 1866.**

The following is so much of Circular No. 40, issued on the 31st ultimo by the Treasury Department, as concerns our people:

Attention is hereby called to the changes made in the Internal Revenue laws relating to licenses by the act of July 13, 1866, which act goes into effect, so far as special taxes provided for in said act are concerned, on the 1st of August, 1866. Licenses are abolished, and a special tax is substituted therefor. By the provisions of section eighty it becomes the duty of assessors to re-assess any person, firm or company holding license for any excess of the special tax substituted therefor over the license tax which has been paid, from the 1st day of August, 1866, ratably, up to the 1st day of May, 1866. Under these provisions persons having a license as wholesale dealers in liquor, brewers, distillers and proprietors of gift enterprises will be liable to re-assessment from the 1st of August, 1866. Every wholesale dealer in liquors, for instance, who has paid but \$50 for his license will be immediately liable to re-assessment for the nine months ending May 1, 1867, the amount of re-assessment being \$37.50.

Persons whose business it is to manufacture cigars, snuff or tobacco in any form, should be immediately assessed a special tax as tobaccoists, without reference to the amount of their products; but where such persons now hold license as manufacturers, they will not be subject to the special tax until the expiration of their present licenses as manufacturers, unless they are engaged at the same time in the manufacture of other articles in such manner as to be liable to special tax both as manufacturers and tobaccoists; but no special tax is imposed upon journeymen employed in a cigar manufactory. Persons now licensed as tobaccoists should be assessed a special tax as tobaccoists when their sales exceed \$25,000. Any person who is engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds, or who puts up for sale in packages, with his name or trade mark thereon, any articles or compounds, is liable under the new law to special tax as a manufacturer.

Producers of ornamental and fruit trees and charcoal, selling the same at wholesale, by themselves or authorized agents, at places other than the place of production, are exempt from special tax in respect thereof.

Wholesale dealers are required, as soon as the amount of their sales within the year exceed \$50,000, to make monthly returns of sales to the assistant assessor, and to pay the taxes monthly, as other monthly taxes are paid; and in estimating the amount of sales, any sales made by or through another wholesale dealer, need not again be estimated and included as sold by the party for whom the same were made. Wholesale dealers now holding license based on a certain amount of sales, will be liable to make monthly returns of sales as soon as their sales exceed the amount named in the license; wholesale dealers in liquors, as soon as their sales shall reach an amount which is less than the basis of their license by the sum of \$37.50.

Cattle brokers should be assessed on the excess of sales over \$10,000 in the same manner as of wholesale dealers. Under the new law, every person, other than one having paid the special tax as a commercial broker, or cattle broker, or wholesale dealer, or retail dealer, or pedlar, whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, is to be regarded a produce broker.

The payment of the special tax of a hotel keeper permits the person so keeping a hotel, &c., to furnish the necessary food for the animals of travelers or sojourners without the payment of an additional special tax as a livery stable keeper.

Lawyers who have paid a special tax as such, are exempted under paragraph twenty-five from paying the special tax as real estate agents.

If the annual receipts of an insurance agent shall not exceed one hundred dollars, a special tax of five dollars only is imposed under the new law, and the paragraph relative to insurance brokers is omitted. No special tax is imposed by the new law for selling tickets or contracts of insurance against injury to persons.

Apothecaries who have paid the special tax as such are not required by the new law to pay the tax as retail dealers in liquors in consequence of selling or dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and spirits officinal in the United States or other national pharmacopoeias in quantities not exceeding half a pint of either at one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cost value the sum of \$300 per annum.

No special tax is required of a common carrier by the new law, where the gross receipts do not exceed the sum of \$1,000 per annum. Drymen and teamsters owning only one dray or team will not be liable to this tax.

By proviso to section forty-seven of the act of July 13, 1866, brewers are exempted from special tax as wholesale dealers when selling at wholesale, even at a place other than their breweries, malt liquors manufactured by them.

There is no provision in the new law for refunding license taxes where they exceed the special taxes provided by said law in respect to the same business. No person doing a business requiring payment of a special tax under the new law should be assessed therefor if he now holds a license covering a business of the same nature, unless the special tax provided for exceeds the license tax, in which case the difference of tax should be assessed immediately.

**THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.**—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has had occasion to call attention to the fact that the new law makes the word "money" to include checks, drafts, and other instruments given for the payment of money, and therefore the receipts for checks, drafts, &c., are to be stamped as if given for money.

The new Internal Revenue law differs from the old one concerning brokers' sales of stocks and bonds, which, under the latter, were assessed upon the basis of the par value; but under the former law, from August 1st instant, the stamps must be affixed upon the basis of the amount of sales.

**THE THREATENED DESPOTISM.**—Senator Doolittle made a speech at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 1st instant, from which we extract the following telling truths:

"But, fellow citizens, I tell you, and I assure you, it is as certain, in my judgment, as God lives and reigns, that unless the people in this country sustain Andrew Johnson now in his determined effort to sustain this Union and to arrest the mad career of this wild tendency to centralization, your constitutional liberties are engulfed in a vortex from which they will never rise. [Cheers.] That tendency is to despotism, the despotism of a tyrannical caucus—the meanest of all despots from the days of the seventy tyrants down. [Cheers.]

**WASHINGTON ITEMS.**

Charles O'Connor, counsel for Jeff Davis, had a brief interview with the President on the 4th. What was the exact purpose of the interview has not transpired.

I have authority for saying that as soon as the President is officially informed of the organization of the Throckmorton administration in Texas, he will direct the same steps to be taken as were taken in the transfer of the provisional governments of the other States. A proclamation declaring that Texas has resumed her "practical relations" to the Union may be looked for on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

The new army bill contains a provision excluding from any appointment under it all persons who were engaged in the rebel service, civil, military or naval. Thus the President can select no officer for the army from the States lately in rebellion.

The President is expected now, or immediately after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, to make some vacancies in various offices in the Northern States, and fill them by the appointment of national Union men. Therefore there is much pressure upon the President for office, from the highest to the lowest grade. Some of the more lucrative Federal offices in this district will probably undergo a reform.

The National Union Executive Committee have taken rooms at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and will there assemble four days before the meeting of the Convention. The prospect is that the Convention will be, in the number and character of the members, the most important that has assembled since the Convention which framed the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Major Generals Hunter and Delaford have been placed on the retired list.

Messrs Cushing, James and Johnson, Commissioners to revise United States Laws, have received their commissions, and will enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first of September.

An order at the War Department reorganizing Military Departments was promulgated today. Among them Schofield commands Department of the Potomac, embracing Virginia and West Virginia, with Headquarters at Richmond. Gen Sickles, Department of the South, including the Carolinas. Gen. Thomas, Department of Tennessee, embracing Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, Headquarters at Atlanta. Sheridan, Department of the Gulf, embracing Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Gen. Ord commands Arkansas, including Indian Territory.

**THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.**

The New York World of the 4th says: "It is idle to disguise that the cholera is rapidly and violently increasing in this city; and, assurances that such would not be the case in the past having proved abortive, it is necessary to look for still greater increase in the coming weeks. The culmination of the disease was in 1851 reached during the second week in August. At that time the deaths per week, by cholera alone, were two hundred and forty-one, while during the week ending yesterday the number of officially noted deaths was one hundred and twelve. Counting in the doubtless, large number that have been really killed by cholera without the notice of the Board of Health, the latter figure, with the addition, will be a close approximation at least to that of '51. The large registry of forty-eight cases since our last report tells the fact that the tens of thousands of the heedless, uncleanly, and intemperate in our city are beginning to reap the fruits of their habits, and that the imminent deadliness of the cholera poison, that decimated the Continent in many sections, has lost not a whit of its power on this side the Atlantic. The lessons of care, courage, temperance, cleanliness, and ventilation it teaches with such terrible emphasis, will be appreciated without enlargement, and commend themselves to all the reflective.

The attitude of the city now is most praiseworthy. Stricken with an epidemic whose victims are chosen with instant severity and arbitrary, unannounced design, New York exhibits neither apathy nor panic, but seems to appreciate, and for that reason manfully to face, the invisible danger. Among the intelligent there is no negation, no scare—neither indifference nor stolidity. That among the other class, whom, unfortunately, though not unaturally, the disease seems wholly to select, there appears to be further failure to appreciate and guard against the danger, is a matter less for surprise than regret. The authorities look forward to a steady and persistent battle with cholera until the cold weather steps in, and vetoes, as it alone can, the march of the epidemic.

**WHAT INDUSTRY CAN DO.**—The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch has the following:

Two young farmers in Albemarle have accomplished, on a farm of three hundred and thirty-three acres, the following results: In the first part of the year two freedmen were hired, but their laziness and unwillingness to perform their duties caused the young farmers to discharge them after a few weeks' trial, and since that time they have performed all the farm labor themselves, except occasionally in harvest the hire of early dawn; one milks the cows, the other feeds and carries the horses, and attends to the hogs and cattle, and, after an early breakfast, perform earnestly whatever work is necessary to be done, their fields have been well raked and plowed, and the result is good crops realized and prospective. They have reaped from fifteen to twenty acres of the most excellent wheat; are now engaged in reaping seven acres of oats; have sixty acres of corn in first rate order; have also reaped several acres of hay; have one acre in Irish potatoes; over one acre of garden vegetables; and have also a plenty of chickens, ducks and turkeys, with all the luxuries and comforts to be found on a well cultivated farm.

The following story is again in circulation through our exchanges: A year or two after Tyler's accession, the President, contemplating an excursion in some direction, his son went to order a special train of cars. It so happened that the Superintendent was a very strong Whig. On "B-b's" making known his errand, that official bluntly informed him that his road did not run special trains for the President. "What!" said B-b, "did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of Gen. Harrison?" "Yes," said the Superintendent, patting B-b on the back, and "if you'll only bring your father here in that shape, you shall have the best train on the road."

Mr. Wm. B. Astor is growing poor. His income is about \$150,000 less than it was last year. He only returns about a million dollars income this year. Poor man!

**STATE NEWS.**

**FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**—The Convention for this district assembled at Edenton on the 1st inst. Hon. W. N. H. Smith of Hertford, and Col. H. A. Gilliam of Chowan, were elected as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, with Edw. Congland, Esq., of Halifax, and Mills L. Eare of Gates, as alternates.

**FIFTH DISTRICT.**—Owing to the limited mail facilities in the District, the meeting appointed to be held in this place a few days ago, was not as numerous as was otherwise it would be. Hon. John A. Gilmer and Col. Thomas Ruffin were appointed Delegates, and S. S. Jackson and J. G. Nash, Esqrs., alternates. We learn that Col Ruffin declines to act as a delegate, which duty will devolve upon his alternate, Mr Nash.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

**DEATH OF SEVERAL PERSONS FROM POISON.**—We have received information from a friend in regard to a recent melancholy event, brought about by a feckless and murderous design. The facts of the case, as communicated by our informant, are to the effect that quite a number of persons were in attendance at the marriage of Dr. Marable in Sampson county, during the week past, and that on the day following the majority of those present were taken sick, all alike, and that several have since died.

The conclusion which has since been arrived at, is that these results were produced by poison. The number of persons present at the marriage, (including the blacks of the household) is estimated at forty-seven—forty-three of this number were affected similarly. The perpetrator of the design has not as yet been discovered, nor are there any certain proofs as to the administering of the poison, but our informant who was just from the scene of suffering, writes that he is fully persuaded that poison was infused into the cooking.—*Wilmington Journal.*

**HOMICIDE.**—We learn by a passenger on the train from Kingston, on yesterday evening, that a Mr Hill, who resides about seven miles from Kingston, caught a negro stealing his corn, and shot him dead upon the spot right before last. This is the way to put a stop to this stealing throughout the country, though the remedy may be a pretty severe one.—*Newbern Times.*

**THE UNIVERSITY.**—There are ninety-five students in attendance this session at the University of the State.

A Salisbury correspondent of the Raleigh Progress writes: "A marriage was to have taken place here last Thursday. The intended man and wife separated, very harmoniously, late on Wednesday night. On Thursday morning the would be Benedict received a note from his charmer stating that she had changed her mind—that she could not marry so poor a young man! This young man is a steady, industrious mechanic. He was a brave faithful soldier during the entire late war, and in the last year, received a commission for good conduct. What a commentary on the glowing professions of young ladies at the beginning of the war!"

**THE TOBACCO CROP OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA** for the present year is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads, but it will be no matter for surprise if it should largely overrun this estimate and approximate more nearly to the average crops of 80,000 hogsheads.

**STRANGE BUT TRUE.**—When the federal army took possession of this place, among other acts of vandalism perpetrated by them was the destruction of Col. Lane's residence by fire, situated in this immediate vicinity. After the building was consumed, a chimney fell, burying beneath the bricks and rubbish a pile of burning timber. On removing the old bricks a few days ago, the fire thus buried was found alive, 'and doing well.'—*Goldboro News.*

**SEIZURE OF TOBACCO, &c.**—The Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, for this District, on yesterday proceeded to the sales rooms of our merchants and seized a quantity of Tobacco, found unstamped, and a quantity of other articles which were also found without the prescribed stamp. In instances where property was thus seized a receipt was given specifying the quantity of the article, and setting forth that the seizure was made for violation of the United States Internal Revenue Law.

This action on the part of the Collector has given rise to some discussion as to the justice of the course. It is asserted on the part of some of the merchants that the law states that all Tobacco manufactured prior to August, 1865, is exempt from taxation, and especially in those cases where the tobacco was seized in the sales rooms of our merchants prior to the war, but the Collector gave as his reason for the seizure that it did not bear the stamp prescribed in such cases, that it should be branded, by the Collector of the District wherein it was manufactured, thus: "No Duty in late insurrectionary States."—*Wilmington Journal.*

**THE CROPS.**—We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Sampson county, that too much rain has played havoc with the crops in the eastern part of that county, and in the western part of Duplin.

In the western part of the State, on the other hand, and especially in Chatham, Guilford, Davidson, and Randolph, the lack of rain has almost entirely ruined the prospect for a good crop of wheat and corn.

The prospects in Cumberland, Bladen and Robeson are said to be good. A few weeks since it was feared that a drought would occur to blight and destroy; but the copious showers which have fallen, were so refreshing as to give a new impulse to the luxuriant growth; and now it is thought that the season will be propitious. We trust the expectations of the farmers may not be disappointed, especially as the prospects are so gloomy in other sections.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

**GOLD DISCOVERY.**—We have been informed by a gentleman recently from Morganton, in the western part of this State, that a very rich deposit of gold was found on a farm near that place, about twenty days ago. The gold is found embedded in and around a vein of quartz about 12 inches in circumference, and in such quantities that it is estimated that one bushel of the quartz and soft decomposed rock lying around it will yield from \$2,500 to \$3,000. In some instances the pure gold runs in compact coils or spiral bands, around the thickness of a common lead pencil, around the quartz. Our informant offered the owner of the farm \$70,000 for it—\$2,000 cash, the balance in sixty days, and if not paid in that time the \$2,000 to be forfeited; but he would not accept. The excitement about Morganton relative to this discovery is represented to be running very high.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

The mine is located in Union county, and not near Morganton.

The will of General Cass on being presented for probate, required a revenue stamp of \$500, the estate being valued at one million dollars.

**THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.**

From the N. Y. World.

It is appagal, even to the Radicals, that, unless the existing State governments of the South are overthrown, the policy of President Johnson must ultimately prevail. The people of the North have sacrificed too much for the Union to allow it to be permanently dissolved; which it would be if the existing State governments were never to be either displaced or recognized. The attempt made by the Louisiana Radicals to galvanize the corpse of the old Convention of 1864, has at least this redeeming feature, that it is a sneaking acknowledgment by the Radicals of the desperate straits to which they are driven in the hopeless business of superseding the new State governments.

Their desperate plan is, to set in operation the semblance of rival State governments in the Southern States, and to have Congress recognize these as clothed with all the authority of the several States; a plan which was divulged by Representative Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in his argument for protracting the session of Congress. Mr Boutwell and many other leading Radicals rest the right of Congress to recognize such governments on a dictum of the Supreme Court in the celebrated Dorr case, in which it was conceded that it belongs to Congress to determine, between rival State governments, which is the true one. This argument is a complete perversion of the Rhode Island decision, for the rivalry between the Dorr government and the one it sought to supplant was not decided by Congress, but by the Rhode Island State government, which put down the Dorr movement by force, and tried and sentenced Dorr for treason. The Supreme Court instead of recognizing the question to Congress, pronounced, on its own authority, that the government of Rhode Island was quite right in putting down by force an irregular attempt to supplant it; just as the same court, if that precedent were followed, would sanction the suppression, by the State government of Louisiana, of illegal attempts to set up a rival in its place.

But bad as their reasoning is, and gross as is their misapprehension of the Dorr precedent, this is nevertheless their plan and the ground on which it rests. If they can procure the adoption of pretended State constitutions by the Southern negroes and Radicals, Congress stands ready to recognize the governments organized under such bastard constitutions, and then to insist that it is the duty of the President to uphold these governments against the majority of the people of the several States, who are held by the Radicals to have forfeited all their rights by participation in the rebellion.

Louisiana was selected for the first experiment, because it is that State the Radicals found the readiest pretext for giving their plot a simulated appearance of regularity. Before the Constitutional Convention of 1864 adjourned, it authorized its President to re-convene it, if any emergency should arise requiring it. This authorization must, of course, have had reference to emergencies previous to the adoption of the Constitution it had framed, and the organization of a government under it. Once adopted, it became the supreme law of the State, and could not be changed except by the new delegation of power by the people. All the proceedings of such a convention are, from the very nature of its duties, prior and preparatory, never revisory. The absurdity of re-convening such a body, at this late day, is sufficiently evident from this consideration, but the attempt to galvanize it into life is doubly absurd as coming from the Radicals, who, up to the birth of this plot, have strenuously denied the legality of the Convention of 1864.

The amazing and indescribable impudence of the Radicals in re-assembling a convention which, till now, they have never mentioned but to denounce and scoff at it, must not be lost sight of in the dust they are raising about the New Orleans riot. Wherever the blame of the riot may rest, it is certain that the occasion of it was a conspiracy to overthrow the government of the State, and that the authors of this conspiracy long ago pronounced their own condemnation, by their vehement denunciations of the very convention while it was living, which they have attempted to resuscitate long after it was dead. If, as they have always maintained, it had no shadow of legal authority when it originally assembled in 1864, how can they justify their attempt to resuscitate it in 1866?

**SUITS AGAINST DELINQUENT POSTMASTERS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.**—The Sixth Auditor is still pressing the claims of the Government against postmasters in the Southern States who have as yet failed to make returns of balances due the United States at the commencement of the war. At the beginning of hostilities in 1861 the amount due by postmasters in the South was \$300,000, of which sum about \$150,000 has been collected, leaving an equal sum still due. Many of the postmasters have voluntarily come forward and paid all up, while others have been given time to settle, they having shown a willingness to do so if granted a short season to procure the money, as most of them have become impoverished through the vicissitudes of war. The Post-office Department has thus far been lenient with all the delinquents, and suits are only brought where the right of the Department to collect is denied, and a decided refusal to pay up is given. Isaac Haas, postmaster at Woodstock, Va., buried his account and money at the breaking out of the war, and kept them so buried for five years, when he unearthed them and promptly forwarded them to the Post-office Department. The money, unfortunately for the honest postmaster, was in Virginia bank notes, then at a discount, which he was compelled to make good in United States notes.

Another instance is related of the postmaster at Washington, South Carolina, who buried his money, which, in this case, happened to be in gold, and only brought it forth after the war had closed. He promptly forwarded the amount to the Department, and was allowed the premium on the coin, as the law provides for returns to be made in legal-tender United States money.—*National Intelligencer.*

**THE HISTORY OF GENERAL GRANT'S RISE IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.**—Most of our readers never heard of General Grant till the battle of Fort Donelson. Senator Yates, of Illinois, in a eulogy upon him delivered during the consideration of the bill to revive the grade of general, gives the history of his entrance into and rise in the army. In 1861 General Grant applied to the executive office, and in June, 1861, made him colonel of the Twenty first Illinois infantry.—He served first in Missouri, where he was made brigadier, and was then transferred to take command at Cairo. "And here," says Mr. Yates, "commended that series of splendid, &c., &c., Mr. Yates does not say why General Grant left the United States army before the war.

**MURDER AND ROBBERY BY NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**

The Columbia South Carolinian gives the following account of a brutal murder committed by negroes on the 18th ultimo, and the swift retribution that overtook the wretches:

Mr. Lemuel Lane, one of the most respected citizens of Newberry District, had accumulated from the sale of cotton and from other sources, a considerable sum of money, which it was known he kept on his premises. That opportunity to obtain this by foul means had been carefully watched, and by more than one person, there can be but little doubt; but it was not until Friday night that the moment arrived for the consummation of the heinous deed contemplated. Mr. Lane had then retired as usual, but the heat being oppressive, he lay down in the open air, and there he was found in the morning, his head split open with an axe, life extinct, and great pools of blood covering the ground around.

Proceeding to the house the murderers now ransacked the premises, the wife of Mr. Lane having taken flight to escape the fate that surely awaited her if found, and all the gold and silver on the place, amounting to between eight and nine thousand dollars, as we learn, was carried away.

Intelligence of the diabolical act quickly spread, and in a short time parties started in pursuit. One, at least, of the murderers successfully evaded capture and reached Columbia on Sunday morning, accompanied by another negro named Armistead Cook. Accosting a little colored boy, they here desired to know the direction to the Charlotte depot, handing him at the same time a silver quarter of a dollar.—The lad noticed that one of the negroes carried a bag which to him seemed to be money, and making all haste after the parties left him, he communicated the facts to Messrs. Starling and Pope, two citizens living in the neighborhood. These mounting horses, started at once to head off the fugitives, and overtook them in a corn field beyond the Lunatic Asylum. The negroes were ordered to halt, when John Counts, alias Hawkins, one of them, took to his heels. Mr. Starling and the others kept on, when Mr. S. discharged a second shot, which brought the negro to the ground, the ball entering his body. He lived about fifteen minutes, but made no remark.—The other had meanwhile surrendered, and is now in custody. On examining the body of the dead man, eighteen hundred and odd dollars in specie were found sewed in his clothing and concealed in his stockings and elsewhere, besides the bag of specie before referred to.

The pistol of Mr. Lane, with his name engraved upon it, and five or six dollars, were found on the person of Armistead. The story of the latter is that he was hired by the murderer to pilot him to Columbia, and as he, Armistead, had to come down on Monday, he accepted the proposition and received the reward.

**GEN. BEAUREGARD A PRINCE.**—The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Times says in his last letter:

"He is still with us, or rather he is in Paris, having been called thither again, as I understand it, to reconsider his refusal of the offer of the supreme military command from the Moldo-Wallachia Government. It is given out that the French Emperor, who is all powerful with the Romans, is no longer adverse to the General's acceptance of the position. As to the General's own way of thinking or intentions concerning the matter—wait and see. Certain it is, the Romans are most anxious to have him, and in their eagerness have made him very tempting offers—the title of Prince, to rank next to the Hospodar, the sum of \$200,000 down in hard cash, a princely salary, and the supreme, absolute command of all the military forces and retinue of the ten principalities. If the General should accept, his late companions in arms could, and doubtless will, furnish a body of officers that would prove invaluable to the Romans in the event of war. Mighty events are impending all along the Danube.

The land tax paid to the U. S. Government by North Carolina amounts to \$232,380.

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We give notice to our old friends and customers that we will re-open the

**"BOOT AND SHOE STORE,"**  
 at the old stand, (formerly occupied by "Boone & Co.") on the 15th of this month, when we shall be happy to serve them as in the good old days, with "Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings," of every description.

Call and see us, next door to National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.  
 August 6, 1866  
**B. R. SMITH, JR., & CO.**

**FINE BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.**  
 The undersigned offers for sale, privately, 25 head of CATTLE, Ayrshire, Durham and Devon cross, (among them some fine Milch Cows and Beves, in good order.)

Also, 40 head of SHEEP, good breed, and in first rate order.  
 Also, a fine stock of HOGS, improved breed.  
 I will also rent, for the next year, my Plantation (one of the best in the country, being mostly bottom River land,) if agreeable terms can be made.  
 Apply in person or by letter to Rock Hill P. O., South Carolina.  
 August 6, 1866—31  
**R. A. SPRINGS.**

**STEAM SAW MILL,**  
 NEAR BREVARD'S STATION, GASTON CO., N. C.  
 We are now prepared to fill Bills for Lumber at our Mill on short notice and reduced prices. From the known superior quality of the timber in the vicinity, we hope to merit a portion of public patronage, and fill all orders satisfactorily.  
 Address orders to  
**ABERNETHY, RUTLEDGE & CO.**  
 August 6, 1866—1m

**NEW GOODS!**  
 Opening this Day, and Arriving Daily at my Store, "Spring's Corner."  
 I am now in daily receipt of the latest and most elegant styles of GALICIOUS, bleached and unbleached Domestic, and every class of Goods found in the best Dry Goods houses in the South. My Stock of Notions is full and select, and will compare in price and quality with any offered in this market. In Hats, Boots and Shoes, I offer great inducements to purchasers, who wish goods cheap and serviceable. My stock of Hardware and Groceries is also being replenished by weekly arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, so that wholesale and retail dealers will consult their interest by examining my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Country Merchants are invited to give me a call.  
 August 6, 1866  
**A. SINCLAIR.**

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

Constant success seems to have attended the Prussian and Italian arms up to the time of suspension of hostilities for an eight days' armistice. Austria, broken in spirit and disheartened by a flood of misfortunes, has formally consented to withdraw from the German Confederation, to loose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein, and to pay ten millions of dollars as expenses of the war. Prussia is to take the place of Austria as the controlling power in the German States on the north of the Main, and the States south of the Main are to form an independent union. But these terms, although sufficiently humiliating to Austria, may not be acceptable to Prussia and Italy, although, at present, they seem to be satisfactory to both those powers.

The cholera is increasing in England. The U. S. Consul at Antwerp, under date of July 18, informs the State Department that the cholera at that place is gradually on the increase. The daily death list ranges from 60 to 95. The disease first made its appearance in an emigrant vessel, which was not ordered away in time to prevent the infection from reaching the shore. The Consul advises a strict surveillance to be kept over all vessels from that point.

Our Consul in Spain writes that a strict quarantine at Port Mahon has been ordered on all American vessels bound for Spanish ports.

**To and from the North.**

**THROUGH-FREIGHT AIR LINE VIA THE N. C. Railroad and its connecting Lines.**

By Through-Freight arrangements, through Receipts given from Charlotte and all points on the North Carolina Railroad to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Petersburg and City Point, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES—lower, with more dispatch and less insurance, than any other line.

See Agents and ship your Goods by the following lines, and no other—Care of Railroad Agent, Portsmouth, Va.:  
 FROM NEW YORK.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co., Agents, Office No. 88, Liberty street—Shipping Point Pier No 36 North River, New York.  
 FROM BOSTON.—Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., A. Sampson, Agent, and of Central Wharf, Boston.  
 FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. P. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.  
 FROM BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Steam Packet Co., (Old Bay Line), L. B. Parks, Agent, foot of Union Dock and by Brandt's Line.  
 This Line gives more dispatch than any Express Company, and at about one-fourth the cost.  
 Aug 6, 1866—1m

**Equity Sale of Land.**

In obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at Spring Term, 1866, of the Circuit Court of Equity, I propose to sell to the highest bidder executing bond with security, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date, One Hundred and Seventy Acres of LAND, situated in said county, near Sugar Creek Church, adjoining the lands of the heirs of the late Dr. Thomas Caldwell, D. Parks, R. L. Alexander and others, for partition among the heirs at law of the late Robert Montgomery, deceased. Sale will take place at the Public Square in Charlotte on the second Monday in October proximo—one hundred dollars cash in advance to pay costs.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.  
 P. S.—The sale of the Thompson Land, lately postponed, will take place on the same day.  
 Aug 6, 1866  
 A. C. W.

**Special Notice to Wagoners.**

For the accommodation of Wagoners coming to this City, we have just had erected in the rear of our Store, a comfortable Brick House with two fire places, and have also had our lot securely inclosed, which Wagoners who are detained over night, may use free of charge—they furnishing their own wood.  
 BROWN, BROWN & CO.  
 Charlotte, N. C., Aug 6, 1866—2t

**SHARON ACADEMY,**

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.  
 The next session of this School, for Boys and Young Men, will open the first Monday in September.  
 Terms per Session of Five Months \$10 00  
 English Branches, - - - - - \$18 00  
 Classics, - - - - - - - - - - \$18 00  
 Board can be had in good families in the neighborhood at \$10 per month.  
 Aug 6, 1866—1m  
 H. K. REID, Principal.

**\$10 REWARD.**

Runaway from me on the 22d of June, an indentured apprentice (colored) named John McCann Reid, aged about 19 years. All persons are forewarned against harboring or employing said boy, as I am entitled to his services until the 22d of January, 1868. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to  
 D. G. HILDBROOKS.  
 Cabarrus county, Aug. 6, 1866—3t