

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

EMIGRATION FROM N. CAROLINA.

A prominent citizen of the State—one long associated with its public history and devoted to its welfare—sends the Raleigh Progress the following communication:

Messrs. Editors:—I find that a great many persons are disposed to leave this State and try their fortunes in the west and northwest. I have tried to ascertain the cause of this. Various reasons are usually assigned; but when these reasons are closely scanned, they all have their origin in the difficulty the parties find in procuring good land to till in North Carolina.—They are unable to buy whole plantations. The large proprietors refuse to cut up their estates and sell off their good lands in small, convenient farms, such as these parties might wish to purchase. Hence they move to localities where they can get quarter and half-quarter sections. Unless, therefore, the large landholders of this State speedily change their policy and introduce the system of subdividing their estates, they will force immense numbers of our people to abandon North Carolina, and real estate here will soon sell for a song. On the other hand, by cutting up their estates and selling out alternate lots or farms, they will soon find their remaining lands rapidly increasing in value.

This thing must be done. We can have no real prosperity in North Carolina until it is done. We must cultivate less land and cultivate it better. Give every man a chance to secure a small farm and get him to raising our great staples. This is our true policy, and if it can be accomplished in no other way, let the tax on land be so levied, in raising revenue, as to force the large landed proprietors to cut up and sell out at least a portion of their estates.—This could easily be done by gradually increasing the tax in proportion to the quantity held by each proprietor.

I should be pleased to see the press of the State discuss this matter. It is of really more importance than Federal or State politics.

A NATIVE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

MILITARY OUTRAGE.

From the Columbia Carolinian of Sept. 12th.

The *Soil of Richland District Broken into by the Military Authorities*.—A collision occurred between the military and civil authorities of Columbia yesterday, of which the following are the facts as narrated to us: Some time ago a bail writ was issued against a man named Henry Bulrich, citizen, at the suit of Joseph Fry, for a debt contracted in Charleston. He was held to bail and Mr. S. H. Trevelt became his surety on a bail bond. Day before yesterday Bulrich enlisted in the United States army, and was surrendered by his surety to the Sheriff.

Unable to pay the debt or give further security, he was committed to jail. Major Walker of the 5th United States Cavalry demanded the release of the prisoner. Mr. Dent, the Sheriff inquired if he had a written order. The reply was "no," but he had a verbal one. The Sheriff then said "bring me a written order from the commandant of the post and I will consider it." Yesterday morning the order was produced. The Sheriff asked for thirty minutes to confer with his legal adviser, then in the Legislature. The bearer of the message replied, "no, not a minute." "Then," answered the Sheriff, "you must take him yourself—I will not deliver him."

Whereupon the officer proceeded to the jail. The keys were demanded of the Chief of Police, who refused to deliver them. The officer laid his hand rudely on the Chief, feeling his pockets for the keys, and not being able to find them, proceeded to break down the door of the apartment in which the prisoner was confined, released him and marched off. Such briefly are the alleged circumstances.

The right of the military authorities to the person of the soldier is a question for lawyers to decide, but the right of any body to break down the doors of a jail and forcibly remove from the custody of the civil law the person confined, although it may have been Gen. Grant himself, is one conferred only by the bayonet and that strong arm which thus far seems to ignore the writ of *habeas corpus* and the most sacred safeguards of society.

A WORD FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—Who is lovelier? It is the little girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles as she passes along; who has a kind word of sympathy for every little boy or girl she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulties; who never scolds, never contends, never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish but always to increase her happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds of precious stones, as you pass along the street? But these are the precious stones which can never be lost. Take the hand of the friendless—Smile on the sad and dejected? Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this you will surely be loved.

A FREEDMAN ON PLANTATION DISCIPLINE.—A planter of Sumter county, Miss., relates to the Livingstone Journal an account of an amusing interview between himself and his "head-man" Howard. Work had not gone to suit him, so calling up Howard, he ordered him to quit the place. Flung down his hat, Howard delivered himself "dutifully."

Messrs. I don't wish to dictate you, or anything of that kind. But don't tell this nigger to leave. Now, I've been in de family thirty years, and when I doesn't do right, jus take dis nigger's shirt off and whip him to your satisfaction, and he'll be a better nigger. I doesn't want no such freedom as makes me leave home when I doesn't do right. And Messrs, when dese udder niggers doesn't do right, if I was you, I wouldn't go to de bureau. I'll whip em; for you—case of I goes to de bureau another nigger dey pays no 'tention; but when you goes dey makes you pay money. Dat's all de bureau's for. An' Messrs, since you lost your niggers, you can't afford it.

In the war carried on by one of the Popes a general engagement became, from the position of the armies, unavoidable. A Cardinal went through the ranks exhorting the Papal troops to exertion, for the honor of the Holy See, following this up with a complete remission of all their sins, and concluding with an assurance that such of them as died that day would dine with the angels in heaven. After this reasonable harangue, his eminence was retiring, which a soldier observing, said to him, "And you, my Lord Cardinal, won't you remain with us, and go and dine in Paradise?" "My friend," answered the Cardinal, "I should gladly be of the party, but my dinner hour has not yet come, for I have no appetite."

THE RIGHT VIEW.

We find in the August Chronicle & Sentinel a long letter from the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, from which the following is an extract:

Although I felt the necessity of some means of bringing the conservative men of the North and the people of the South into co-operation, yet I doubted the expediency of the call for the Philadelphia Convention. After it was called I was very timidly in favor of sending delegates, fearing that the passions engendered by the war had not sufficiently subsided to admit of harmony in council and wisdom in action. I am glad that my misgivings have been disappointed, and I believe that much good has been done and progress made towards restoring harmony, upon the basis of the Constitution. Though not all which I could wish, yet more than I expected, was done. With the spirit, tone, and in the main, the sentiments of the resolutions adopted, I am satisfied. Both in language and principle I would make slight modifications. But take them as a whole, considered in the light of surrounding circumstances, they furnish less ground for complaint than I could have anticipated.—They were evidently dictated under the inspiration of patriotism and phrased in language not intended to wound the sensibilities of an over-powered but proud and gallant people. Viewing them in this light, I am willing to accept them in the spirit that gave them form and utterance, and ignore whatever is distasteful, as a tribute to the generous enthusiasm of the patriotic body from whom they emanated.

THE PRESIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

Our exchanges furnish details of the President's visit to St. Louis. After the procession the President was called out at the hotel, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens, Officers and Soldiers: Permit me here this day to tender through your honored representative, the Mayor, my profound thanks for the cordial welcome he has extended me from the citizens, irrespective of business, calling, or opinions on political questions. For this cordial and spontaneous welcome, I confess to you that language is inadequate to express my gratitude. I do not look upon this demonstration as to the number of persons which has made this visit to St. Louis, but I look upon it as an indication of the popular heart moved with reference to questions now agitating the public mind. [Applause.] And, believing this, I come before you with the country's flag, bearing thirty-six stars, with the Constitution in one hand and the Union in the other, believing that, with your help and the help of God, the Constitution and the Union can be preserved. The time has come when the great masses of the people of the United States should look to the constitutional government, and on emerging from the chaotic condition in which they were plunged, and resuming our former relations, it behooves every man who loves the law and the Constitution to see that the questions involved are properly adjusted. In leaving the stand, I leave with you the Constitution your fathers purchased with their blood. [Retrieved cheers.] I turn over to you the flag of the country, not with twenty-five, but with thirty-six stars. I turn over to you the Union. It will be protected and cherished in your hands, and, so far as I am concerned, being the humble minister in the Executive Department—God being willing—they shall be defended and protected at all hazards. Then, please accept my profound, my sincere, heartfelt thanks for the cordial welcome which you have given me on this occasion.

The President was vociferously cheered as he retired from the balcony. Secretary Seward was called upon for a speech. His advance to the front was greeted with applause. He said: Fellow-Citizens: In all political history it is not recorded that every Secretary of State spoke in the presence of the Chief Magistrate, who, like kings and emperors, has ministers whose duty it is to be silent, and advise and record.—I need to open their lips in the common service of all the people. But this seems to be a day of political penitence, in which I hear men of all States and all countries talking in their own language. I hear men of all the States—Illinoisians, Missourians, Kentuckians, Louisianians, and Massachusetts men—all speaking in their own language, but all that language comes to my ears in one cupbony: "After five years of war we want peace." [Applause.] We want peace at home, now, henceforth, and forever, and we are willing to accept war from any other nation when God chooses to raise up a nation against us. Now, fellow-citizens, we have traveled and made a long journey from the capital to the great City of the Lakes, where we have attended, as became our duty, the imposing ceremony of paying honor to the memory of a great statesman of the Northwest, of whom the nation was bereaved in the hour of his greatest virtue.—And we have visited, as was our duty, the last resting place to which were conveyed the remains of the great martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. We are now on our return to the national capital. What message shall we carry from the great city to the cities on the Atlantic coast? Shall it be said that Missouri wants more of civil war? [Cries of "No! No!"] Does she want herself or any single one of the thirty-six States of this Union debarr'd from representation in Congress? [Renewed cries of "No! No!"] So that they only come in a loyal attitude, and in the persons of loyal representatives! [Cheers.] You are content, then, with the results? You are prepared to abide by the Constitution of the United States? [Cries of "Yes, we are."] You are prepared to abide by the highest law, which commands us to love our enemies, and receive and accept our brethren to our bosoms? [Renewed cries of "Yes, that's it!"] This, then, is your message, and we will convey it. Now, let me tell you this message from the west bank of the Mississippi, 1,100 miles above the ocean tide, and 3,200 to the highest navigation of the Missouri, will be a potential message which will be listened to with respect in Patent Hall, in the City Hall of New York, the Hall of Independence in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, around the tomb of Washington, in the capital of the United States, in New Orleans and on the Pacific coast—it will be so potential a message because it comes from the Constantinople of America.

Secretary Seward left the portico amid demonstrations of applause. A fortnight ago, Miss Lottie Bedeman, of Chillicothe, Illinois, lost her speech in consequence of excessive tickling under her arms. She can now speak only in a whisper. Husbands will take notice.

A lady in New York has presented a claim to an insurance company for damages in the destruction of her wardrobe, which was insured. The schedule of articles comprises a column and a half in the Herald, and foots up \$21,000 in value.

THE 40TH CONGRESS.
The Coming Elections and their Consequences.—The New York Herald, in an editorial on the coming Congressional elections, says: "The real struggle for the Fortieth Congress will begin with the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana State elections of October; and the returns from those three great Central States will probably determine what this Congress is to be. A conservative majority from the States represented in the present Congress will secure, with the organization of the next Congress, (any time after the 4th of March next), the admission of all the excluded States; and so, with the complete triumph of President Johnson's restoration policy, we shall have a speedy and satisfactory settlement of this business of Southern reconstruction. On the other hand, if the Radicals come out of this fight with a working majority in the next House of Representatives (under the present ministrations of that body) we shall not only have the great work of Southern restoration indefinitely postponed, but a reconstruction of the government at Washington of the most radical kind. We may expect this work to begin with the impeachment of President Johnson and to be made perfect with the substitution of a man as President *pro tem.* who will sign anything coming from 'Old Third Stevens,' from a sweeping consecration of Southern estates to the distribution of them among the loyal blacks of the Freedmen's Bureau. It will be perpetrated in this connection that Stevens, in opening his canvass of Pennsylvania, takes no step backwards, but intends, in returning to Congress, to resume his original programme and to fight for it to the last extremity of his 'labors on earth.'"

NEWS ITEMS.
NEW YORK.—John T. Hoffman, Democrat, Mayor of New York, has been nominated for Governor, and R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, conservative Republican, for Lieut. Governor.
The Canadian papers urge that the United States government is responsible for Fenian troubles and demands that England shall declare war if the Fenians are not suppressed.
NEW COTTON.—A bale of new Cotton was received in this place on Thursday last. It was produced on the plantation of Dr. J. M. Lowry.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*
THE FINANCIAL FUTURE.—Events are carrying us rapidly towards a resumption of specie payments on the part of the government. The Treasury has now over sixty millions of coin on hand of its own, without counting the private deposits. At the moderate estimate of twelve millions per month, seven months more of customs revenue will add to this gold fund eighty-four millions; so that by the first of April next the coin in the Treasury will be one hundred and forty-five millions, less whatever payments are to be made meantime. Estimating these, for half a year's gold interest and for payment of the principal of the bonds of 1867, due next January, at forty-five millions, there will remain, on the first of April, one hundred millions.—*Evening Post.*
J. G. Lindsay, a well known merchant of Yorkville, South Carolina, was killed in Charleston last Friday night by falling accidentally from a third story window of the Mills House.
GEN. GRANT IN CINCINNATI.—A *Significant Rebuke.*—Gen. Grant visited Wood's Theatre in Cincinnati one night last week, where he was enthusiastically received. During the performance, a crowd, among whom were several soldiers, paraded before the Theatre, and requested the manager to go and inform Gen. Grant that the crowd wished to see him. Gen. Grant replied, "I cannot and will not see them. Please tell the commander of the soldiers to come and see me." Baker, the commander of the soldiers, with some others, marched into the theatre to the private box of Gen. Grant, who, without giving Baker time to make his wishes known, approached him and said "Sir, I am no politician; the President is my Commander-in-Chief. I consider this demonstration in opposition to the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. You will please take them away; I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I will be glad to see you to-morrow when the President arrives." The crowd finally dispersed, cheering Gen. Grant as the next President of the United States.

THE DIMINUTION OF A RACE.

From the Courier and States Union, a French paper published in New York.

Humanity is threatened with a terrible calamity—the Yankee race is disappearing. By Yankee race, we mean the variety of the human kind which inhabits New England, and which many naturalists, among others the celebrated Agassiz, have minutely described. It is wrong that we should give to other Americans the epithet *Yankee*, which they do not merit under any head. In short, the Yankee race is disappearing.—Last year we had already experienced some fears—to-day, doubt is no longer permitted; we cannot dissimulate that fearful truth. In July, 1865, the Secretary of State of Massachusetts published the annual statistics of the deaths and births, and we remarked with astonishment that an immense majority of new births was due to the foreign parents. Much commentary upon the fact was indulged in at that time, and we asked ourselves if the virility of the Yankees, properly called, had diminished in such an alarming manner, or if the women of Massachusetts had voluntarily yielded to foreigners the care of perpetuating the population.

Mr. Agassiz, who was just on the eve of departing for Brazil, was consulted. He replied that, indeed, the race did not appear to him any longer endowed with the vigor which it had formerly imported from Europe,—that the neck excessively elongated, and the pale, thin face were unequivocal signs of that decline, but that moral or rather immoral causes influenced equally upon that disquieting disrepute. Mr. True, a Puritan minister, highly esteemed on account of his fanaticism, was also consulted.—He replied by a citation from the Bible so blunt that modesty prevents us from reproducing it. We waited with impatience for the statistics of this year, and we hoped they would give a denial of those of last year. Vain hope—sweet illusion too soon lost. The maternal *strike* continues, as to the ladies of New England, which is far from being a covert. The official exhibit of births at Boston for the last year is published by the Advertiser of that city, and we find there the following passage:

"The table of births shows that the number of children born of parents natives of the United States is 1,306, making only 24 per cent. of the totality of births—this proportion is still less than that of last year, which was about 28 per cent. The number of children born of Irish parents in 1864 was about 40 per cent.; in 1865 it has been 43 per cent. The total number of children born of parents, foreigners by birth, is considerable, &c., &c."

In other words, of 4,561 new births, 3,255 owe their life to foreign parents, and that is the capital of New England, the cradle of all that is excellent, the city which is offered as a model to the universe! Among the foreigners, the Irish, who are the most numerous, are equally the most prolific. The consequences which must result from a like state of things cause us to shudder. In a generation or two Massachusetts, the land of protestant fanaticism, will be peopled by Catholics. In a generation or two, the Everetts, the Adams, the Winthrop, the Sumners will be supplanted by the O'Slaughnessys, the McGorrs, the McFodds, the Brannigans, the O'Callaghans, &c.

Let it not be alleged that the apparent want of virility on the part of the Bostonians proper is due to emigration; the population born upon the soil of Massachusetts is still quadruple that of born abroad. Where then is the mystery? Whence comes the fruitfulness of the European ladies? To what must we attribute the relative sterility of the New England ladies? Shall we blame the women or must we accuse the men? How is it that the power or the will to engender is being lost to a people who believe themselves superior to all others? Grave questions, which we will not undertake to solve, and which appertain less, as we believe, to the province of the physiologist than to that of the moralist. For we have never heard it said that vows of chastity are common in New England, but, judging from the scandalous law suits which arise,—from those which are quenched in their inception,—from the customs which they illustrate, and from the abundance of a certain class of newspaper advertisements, we fear that it would not be difficult to divine the causes to which we must in a great measure attribute the progressive diminution of the Yankees proper, not only in the cities, but, moreover, in the rural districts, where they are replaced by the Germans.

Lappily the United States are not embraced in New England alone, and it is not in the Western, Southern or Central States that it will be necessary to found professorships of virility. Massachusetts treats those States with all the insolence of her pride, but better would it be if she were alive to the dangers which threaten her.

THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Examiner informs us that the court of Appeals, which is the highest judicial authority in the State of Virginia, has confirmed the validity of the ordinance of secession, passed by the convention in 1861: "Some years before the passage of the ordinance a man was convicted of felony and sentenced to a term of service in the penitentiary. He served his term out and was released. After Virginia seceded and during the war, he was again convicted of felony and sentenced to serve a short term in the penitentiary. Here the law of the State, which declares that any person who shall be convicted and sentenced in the penitentiary, shall have an additional term of five years added to his term if he had heretofore been convicted and sentenced to any penitentiary in the United States, came in and added five years to the time of his last sentence.—He had served out the term fixed by the court, and was serving the additional term imposed by the law of the State, when his counsel made application to one of the judges of the court of Appeals for his release upon the ground that at the time of the conviction, Virginia was not one of the United States, but had, by the act of her convention, severed her connection with that government. This act of sovereignty of that State of Virginia was recognized as valid by the State, and the release of the convict would have been ordered but for the interposition of the 'Governor's' pardon to the man, before the decision of the court was announced."

HARRIS & HOWELL, Importers, Shipping & Commission Merchants, 196 Water Street, NEW YORK, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept 10, 1866. **Dr. J. M. Davidson,** Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. Sept 10, 1866.

THE GRAND DIVISION OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

From the States Union, a French paper published in New York.

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance is to meet at Lincoln on the 15th of October.—OFF FOR INDIANA.—We understand that 16 or 17 emigrants, male and female, took the Raleigh and Gaston train, this morning, on their way to Indiana. They were from some of the western counties, and looked as if they would be valuable acquisitions to the industry of any State. Something should be done to induce such people to remain at home and develop the agricultural resources of the Old North State.—*Raleigh Progress.*

STORM.—Tuesday afternoon last a most destructive storm passed in the neighborhood of Sam'l Patterson, Esq., and Mr. Jeremy Weathers, in this county. Fences and trees were blown down, and Mr. Weather's fodder, cotton and tobacco almost destroyed by the hail that accompanied the storm.—*Shelby Argus.*

JACKSON, Northampton co., N. C., Sept. 7, 1865.—H. B. Hardy, Esq., a young lawyer of rare ability and popular manners, committed suicide last night, by taking laudanum. Mr. Hardy was raised in Bertie county, N. C., moved to this village in 1856; practiced law successfully to the beginning of the war; moved to Hillsboro, N. C., in 1862, and finally moved to Williamston, N. C., at the close of the war.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Times Paris letter says that Maximilian is expected to return from Mexico to Europe by every steamer.

A Madrid paper says the French troops must be withdrawn from Mexico with the utmost caution, unless amicable relations are established with Juarez.

The Sultan of Turkey, impressed with the importance of being in diplomatic communication with the United States, has decided to establish an embassy to the American capital, and is about selecting an influential member of his government to proceed to Washington as Minister Resident and Plenipotentiary.

The Turkish army is about to be armed entirely with carbines of American manufacture. Agents of the government are to leave for the United States to contract for their manufacture.

AN IMPARTIAL WITNESS.—We learn from Washington that Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, one of the Presidential excursion party to Chicago, has returned to the national capital, the business of his embassy requiring his presence.

He reports that the ovations were so overpowering and so constant that his regular habits of dining and sleeping were, per force, thrown overboard for the time; and, while he rejoices in the opportunities he had to see the great uprisings and outpourings of the American people, he is conscious that his physical organization has suffered some damage. They met crowds everywhere, upon whom this foreign gentleman looked with wonder; the enthusiasm of the masses also excited his highest admiration. He was proud to be one of the party, but he cannot understand how the President and Mr. Seward, and the rest of the party, could sustain the fatigues of the ovations along their line of travel.

The testimony of this impartial foreigner is in strange contrast with the falsehoods of certain radical journals. They attempt to create the impression that these popular demonstrations are in honor of Grant—but the Mexican minister, with no political aspirations to mould his opinions, assumes that the evidence was overwhelming at all points as to the fact that the people designed to honor the chief magistrate of the republic.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., INSURANCE, Auction & Commission Merchants, OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. Beg leave to inform the Public that they have established themselves in business, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage. We are Agents of the most reliable Insurance Companies in the United States. Be on the safe side and INSURE YOUR PROPERTY against loss or damage by fire. Also, INSURE YOUR LIFE for the benefit of your Wife and Children. RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES. E. N. V. HUTCHISON, J. C. BURROUGHS, Agents, R. A. SPRINGS, Opposite 1st National Bank.

HARRIS & HOWELL, General Commission Merchants, North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND 196 WATER STREET, NEW YORK. Liberal advances made on Consignments to our New York House on Produce, which will be FORWARDED through FREE of commissions. Consignments are covered by Insurance from ports and places in North and South Carolina, by Railroads, Steam Boats and Flats on the River to a shipping point, and thence to New York. Sept 10, 1866

To the Farmers Of Mecklenburg and adjoining Counties. Look to your interest. We have on consignment: 75 Bbls. Flour of Bone Dust. 75 Soluble Pacific Guano. Will be sold at reasonable rates. Call soon and leave your orders. HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., Opposite 1st National Bank, Charlotte, N. C. Sept 10, 1866.

LONGED FOR BY OLD BILLINGS.

How I saw long (once in a while) for them good old days.

Them daze when there was more fun in 30 cents than there is now in 7 dollars and a half. Them daze when a man married 145 pounds of woman, and less than 9 pounds (awl told) of anything else.

How I saw long for them old daze when education consisted in what a man did well. Them daze when pollyticks was the exception, and honesty the rule. Them daze when lap dogs and wet nuses wun't know, and when brown bread and baked goose made a good dinner.

Them daze when a man who wun't bizzzy was watched, and when wimmen span only that kind of yarn that was good for the darning of stockings. How I saw long for them good old daze when now and then a gal baby was called Jerusha. And ya who have tried the fethers and fuss of life, who have had the codfish of wealth without sense stuck under yure nose, cum beneath this tree and long for an hour with me for them good old daze when men were ashamed fer be fools and wimmen were afraid to be flirts.

N. B.—They used to make a milk punch in them daze that was very handy to take.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250 Acres of LAND in an adjoining town of Charlotte, (40 acres in corporation). On the tract there is a good Mill-site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam recently built, and race race, and all the large timbers for a Mill House on the ground. The tract can be divided. It is worth the attention of any one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Any information can be had by applying to the subscriber. W. F. PHIFER. Sept 10, 1866.

Wagon and Team, To hire or sell. Apply to W. BOYD. Sept 3, 1866.

NOTICE. By virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, obtained at July Term, last, we will, as Administrators of C. J. Wilson, dec'd, sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, on Monday the 22d day of October next, a valuable tract of LAND, lying on the water, McDowell's Creek, adjoining the Lands of Hopewell Copper Mine, Thomas M. Kerns, David Allen and others, known as the McKnight place, containing about Two Hundred and Fifty Acres. Said tract of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. ALBERT WILSON, Adm'rs. J. M. WILSON, Sept 10, 1866.

BUTTER AND EGGS. We beg leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte that we have opened a Store for the purpose of dealing in country produce. We have now on hand Apples, Mellons, Irish Potatoes, Oats, Dried Apples, Codfish, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Blacking, Cooking Soda, Crockery Ware, and many other articles for family use.

All country produce dealt in particularly BUTTER and EGGS. Give us a call, you will find us at all times ready to buy or sell.

OSZMENT & WHITE, At E. H. White's Boot and Shoe Store, on Tryon street, a few doors above the Methodist Church. Sept 10, 1866.

Administrator's Sale. On Monday, 1st October, 1866, I will sell at Public Auction at my residence, four miles East of Charlotte, a small lot of Household and Kitchen Furnishings, belonging to the Estate of Dr. P. C. Caldwell. Any person in this county or Gaston county having any book or books belonging to Drs P. C. J. W. or S. L. Caldwell, will confer a great favor on me by bringing them forward immediately, and leaving them with Dr. J. P. McDougle, or at the "Corner Drug Store" in Charlotte, or with W. B. Rankin in Gaston county. S. P. CALDWELL, Adm'r. Sept 10, 1866.

Medical College of Virginia, Richmond. SESSION OF 1866-'67. The next Annual Course of Lectures, in this Institution, will commence on the first Monday in October, 1866, and continue until the 1st of March, 1867—making a term of five full months. This School continued in uninterrupted operation during the war. Its organization is complete, and its means of illustration ample. Clinical instruction at the Howard's Grove Hospital, which contains 300 beds, and affords a fine field for the practical study of disease, both medical and surgical. In view of the present impoverished condition of the South, the Faculty have decided not to follow the example of the Northern Schools, in making an increase of one-third in the Professors' fees, but to adhere to the charges which were customary before the war, viz: Matriculation fee, \$ 5 00 Tickets of seven Professors, 105 00 Demonstrators of Anatomy, 20 00 Graduation, 20 00 For further information, or a copy of Catalogue, address, L. S. JOYNS, M. D., Sept 10, 1866. Dean of the Faculty.

A CARD. I take this method of respectfully and earnestly returning my sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for their services on Thursday (the 30th ult.) in endeavoring to save my furniture. They did all they could; but unfortunately the material was of such a combustible nature that these efforts of my friends proved useless, and I am now compelled to call upon my numerous friends in the country and elsewhere, who are indebted to me, to come up and pay me. Respectfully, J. M. HOWIE.

NEW FIRM. **M. D. L. MOODY & CO.,** Having bought out RIGLER & ROBINSON, now occupy their old Stand. **NO. 5, GRANITE ROW,** where they will be pleased to have their friends call and see them, especially when they want any thing in the CONFECTORY line. Our Stock consists of: Candies, Raisins, Fruits, Preserved Fruits, Nuts, Spice, Cloves, Citron, Currants, Extracts, Lemon Syrup, Sardines, Lobsters, Matches, Blacking. **Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** Cigars, and many other articles too numerous to mention. R. M. ROBINSON. M. D. L. MOODY. Sept 10, 1866.

R. M. OATES & CO., (Successors to Oates, Williams & Co.) **GENERAL GROCERY, Produce and Commission Merchants,** Charlotte, N. C. Aug 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS, All persons against whom I have claims, (some of them half as old as myself) and who do not intend to take the benefit of the Stay Law, (so-called), will do me a favor and themselves a credit by calling on me at Wm. Boyd & Co's store, and renewing their paper, and paying as much as the interest, if no more, as I am in want of the money. JAS. H. CARLSON. July 16, 1866.