

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a pamphlet containing regulations concerning the manufacture, inspection, and sale of distilled spirits...

"By the act of July 15, 1866, (section 32.) there is laid on all distilled spirits upon which no tax has been paid, a tax of two dollars on every proof gallon. This tax is to be a lien on the spirits distilled, on the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures, and tools therein...

The business of distilling is forbidden in any building where any other business is carried on, and if steam from a boiler in a distillery is conveyed to other premises to be used for other purposes, revenue officers are required to use the utmost vigilance to prevent this privilege being made a facility for the perpetration of fraud upon the revenue...

The Herald on the South and the Constitutional Amendment.—The New York Herald, in the course of a pious leader, giving the President a great deal of gratuitous advice, and discussing the Constitutional amendment and its effects, and prognosticating its adoption, says:

"This amendment is going through. There is no other settlement for the South. The Governors of the Southern States ought, therefore, to call their Legislatures together at once and ratify this amendment, so that with the meeting of Congress in December they may be all restored to both Houses. In this way they can at once secure the balance of power in Congress and put an end to any further attempt of the Radicals to apply new restrictions of State restoration. The Southern States, too, will thus be put in a position to take their ground and shape their course to some purpose in view of the Presidential election. What has been done in the case of Tennessee amounts to the adoption of a rule of admission. The way is plain, the door is open, and in this simple act of ratification the South will be restored to its balance of power. It is the ultimatum of the victorious North, and the South will lose much and gain nothing by delay in its adoption."

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

For the information of our readers, we re-publish the proposed Constitutional Amendment as adopted by the late Congress. Before it can become a part of the Constitution of the United States it must be adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 14. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARREST OF A CONFEDERATE OFFICER AT THE NORTH.

The arrest, in New York last week, of Captain John C. Braine, formerly of the Confederate Navy, on the charge of murder, and that he had papers on his person showing that he belonged to a recent organization in New Orleans, has been announced by telegraph. Captain Braine, it will be recollected, on the 5th of December, 1863, seized the United States passenger steamer Chesapeake, while she was on her passage from New York to Portland, Maine. He was arrested at the Wall House, Brooklyn, on Saturday, on a requisition from Washington, by the United States Marshal, at the instance of one James Johnson, first engineer of the Chesapeake, who was on board when Orin Shaffer, the second engineer, was killed by one of the Confederates engaged in the capture. Captain Braine is charged in the warrant with the murder of Shaffer. Johnson, when Captain Braine was arrested, was very insolent in his language to him, and taunted him bitterly. The reporter of the New York News visited Captain Braine at the police station, and gives the following account of the interview:

Passing from the prison yard to the corridor in front of the grated cells, the reporter found in one of them a tall, handsome, manifestly intelligent man, apparently about thirty years of age, with high forehead, large, dark blue eyes, aquiline nose, and well formed mouth and chin, the general expression of his countenance being pleasant rather than otherwise. He was faultlessly attired in dark garments, and had the air and ease, even under the circumstances, of a well-bred gentleman. The door-keeper intimated that the individual was Captain Braine. Our reporter then approached the grating and made known the object of his visit. Though many persons outside spoke very roughly of the prisoner, our reporter, adopting the good old English law maxim, that every man is innocent until he is proved to be guilty, was resolved to treat the accused with respect, and he did so. Capt. Braine, on being asked if he had any objection to a brief statement of his complicity in the affair which resulted in the death of Shaffer, very readily replied that he had not, and thereupon gave, in reply to interrogatories, a brief account of the Chesapeake capture, the substance of which is as follows:

In December, 1863, Braine came to Williamsburgh, but did not tarry long; for about a week before the capture of the Chesapeake, he sailed on board that vessel with his wife for Portland; he had at this time a commission as Lieutenant in the Confederate States Navy; while on this trip he conceived the design of capturing the vessel. He next went to St. John's, New Brunswick, where his command were awaiting his arrival. They were mostly Englishmen; there were a few Irishmen, in his own words, "as good fighting men as a man wants;" he then came through Boston, via New London, to New York, under orders from the Confederate States Navy Department, with his men. Arriving at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he went with them the same day on board the Chesapeake at Pier No. 14 North river. He says that the assertion which has frequently been made that he enlisted men from New York and Brooklyn is utterly untrue. On the same day that they went on board they sailed. At about two o'clock next morning Braine and his confederates captured the vessel off Cape Cod. His men had all been instructed in their roles. Guards were placed at various points.

Their instructions were not to shoot any but such as refused to surrender. The second engineer, Orin Shaffer, it appears, when called upon to surrender, was below, oiling the machinery. On hearing the demand he responded by firing upon Braine's second Lieutenant. Three shots were then discharged at him, and he was instantly killed. Some of the officers, according to Braine's account, showed less intrepidity. One officer, he says, hid behind an ice-box in the galley. The first engineer was wounded in the chin; the first officer in the leg and arm. Braine says that he saved the Captain's life, but handcuffed him. The firemen were put in irons. The vessel, now in possession of Braine, steamed under orders to Sea Cove, Grand Manan Island, a British island off Eastport, Maine. Here he remained three or four hours, and then steamed up the Bay of Fundy. Braine put the passengers on board a pilot boat off Pungwash, on the coast of Nova Scotia, came to anchor, and had a communication with the agent of the Confederate States of America; weighed anchor, and steered for Sherbrook, St. Mary's, Halifax, and was by noon next day off Yarmouth Light. On the following day, the vessel having been caught in a storm off Cape Sable, put into Shelburne harbor, short of coal; cleared for La Have, Nova Scotia; lay there a week, and made arrangements for coaling at Sandborough harbor, near Halifax; sailed alongside the United States frigate Niagara next morning. As the rest of his connection with the Chesapeake is already well known, it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

At the termination of the war, Braine was in command of the C. S. A. schooner St. Mary's. Hearing that the war had terminated, he burned her off Jamaica Island. He then went to Europe, and arriving in Liverpool last July, paid off his men and returned to the United States, believing himself safe under the amnesty proclamation. He took up his residence in Savannah, and according to his own statement, he has been on intimate terms with some of our Government officials.

He next went to Washington, and previously to starting for Williamsburgh carried there ten days. He had been, when arrested in Williamsburgh, boarding at the Wall House about six weeks. He was visited by several of his friends and acquaintances yesterday. He is cheerful, and believes as he held a commission from the C. S. A., which with the United States were recognized belligerents, amenable to the laws of war, the killing of Shaffer cannot be regarded as a murder. He says that he never himself discharged a shot on board the vessel. In reply to inquiries as to his place of birth, the Captain said that he was born at Holly Springs, in the State of Mississippi.

His trial has been postponed till the 6th of October next.

WM. B. STOKES, OF TENN.—From a reliable source we learn that Wm. B. Stokes, M. C., of Tennessee, in a late speech in Jonesboro, Tenn., said that he had lately met Z. B. Vance at Washington city, who admitted in a conversation with him, that he (Vance) had noted the capture of a very bad man in the late war—so much so that he could scarcely pick up courage to enquire a decent man's house. Every one who knows Gov. V. will know at once that this statement is a rostrum of the largest dimensions. This is the same Stokes who was in Nashville with his cavalry when Forrest approached the city. The General sent the following message to the authorities: "Remove the women and children and Stokes' Cavalry, or I will fire on the town."—Asheville News.

GEN. LEE'S APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

The following highly interesting and important letter from General Grant to General R. E. Lee is published in the National Intelligencer of last week:

Headquarters Armies United States, } WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1865. General R. E. Lee, Richmond, Virginia.

General: Your communication of date the 13th instant, stating the steps you had taken after reading the President's proclamation of the 29th ultimo, with the view of complying with its provisions, when you learned that, with others, you were to be indicted for treason by the grand jury at Norfolk; that you had supposed that the officers and men of the army of Northern Virginia were, by the terms of their surrender, protected by the United States Government from molestation so long as they conformed to its conditions; that you were ready to meet any charges that might be preferred against you and did not wish to avoid trial, but that if you were correct as to the protection granted by your parole, and were not to be prosecuted, you desired to avail yourself of the President's amnesty and proclamation, and enclosing an application therefor, with the request that in that event it be acted on, has been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the following opinion endorsed thereon:

"In my opinion, the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court-house, and since, upon the same terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for treason so long as they observe the terms of their parole. This is my understanding. Good faith, as well as true policy, dictates that we should observe the condition of that convention. Had faith on the part of the Government, or a construction of that convention subjecting the officers to trial for treason, would produce a feeling of insecurity in the minds of all the officers and men. If so disposed, they might even regard such an infraction of terms by the Government as an entire release from all obligations on their part. I will state further that the terms granted by me met with the hearty approval of the President at the time, and of the country generally. The action of Judge Underwood in Norfolk has already had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against paroled prisoners of war, and to desist from the further prosecution of them. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen."

This opinion, I am informed, is substantially the same as that entertained by the Government. I have forwarded your application for amnesty and pardon to the President, with the following endorsement thereon:

"Respectfully forwarded through the Secretary of War to the President, with the earnest recommendation that this application of General R. E. Lee for amnesty and pardon may be granted him. The oath of allegiance required by recent order of the President does not accompany this, for the reason, I am informed by General Ord, the order requiring it had not reached Richmond when this was forwarded." Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

THE DANGER.

Does any one recollect an instance furnished in human experience of the preservation of a republican form of government after the consummation of such a revolution as that which the Radicals are inaugurating? All free nations have lost their liberties just as we are doing, through the machinations of bad men and the corruptions flowing from the misappropriation of the public treasure. When our revenues were small and expenditures limited, the struggle for the possession of power was not of such a character as to shake the foundations of the government and to break the peace of the country. But now we have an income which neither Greece nor Rome, in all the plenitude of power and the magnitude of empire, ever collected from their tributaries. And when "barbaric gold" had driven virtue and honor from their councils, when their simple republics fell before the sapping vices of conquest and wealth, their governments were as hard to "reconstruct" as ours. They, too, had bad men like Andrew Johnson—wise and patriotic—who essayed to check the downfall of truth and virtue. But they battled in vain. The virtues of Cato, the wisdom of Socrates, the valor of Scipio and the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero were vain to stop the flood which, when once it sets in, sweeps until the last landmark of freedom disappears. It is not hard to loose liberty; but, when gone, who can recall it? There is no resurrection for the lost institutions of a free people; and if the masses of the North shall follow in the lead of New England and the Radical false prophets they will desert the platform on which their forefathers stood, even as the Hebrews of old abandoned their God, and, like them, they will wander, perhaps, forty years in a wilderness of anarchy, blood and suffering, smitten by the wrath of Heaven for their wickedness and idolatry.

If, through the madness and folly of faction, the liberties of the American people are lost, history furnishes no example to guide us in retrieving them. The lamp of antiquity sheds no light over paths which return from the sepulchres of dead republics. When they fall they fall never to rise again, and an iron despotism rolls to the door of their tomb a stone which can never be displaced. New nations may arise, new republics be formed from new peoples and materials, but when once the fires of liberty go out they can never be rekindled upon the same altar. This admonition should not be disregarded by those whose dearest rights are in jeopardy. The voices which come up to us from the depths of the past should not be unheeded when we contemplate that revolution which threatens with destruction the very pillars of our temple, and with the strength and frenzy of blind Samson would crush us beneath its ruins.—Richmond Times.

CURRIUCK COUNTY, N. C.—This county derived its name from the tribe of Indians who once owned the country. The broad Atlantic lies on its eastern side, the Albemarle Sound on its southern, and the Virginia line bounds its northern portion. Its products are corn, wheat, oats, salt, fish, wool, potatoes, &c. The Island of Roanoke is within its limits, on which, on the 13th of July, 1584, the Captains of the Sir Walter Raleigh expedition landed, taking possession in the name of the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. Here they found the famous superannuated grape in all its wild luxuriance, and where, it is asserted, the original vine still survives. Roanoke Island then is justly entitled to the distinction of being the spot where the Anglo-Saxon first landed on this continent. The county, our historian remarks, has always been distinguished for the independence of its inhabitants. Samuel Ferebee was the last survivor of the members of the State Convention at Fayetteville, in 1789, which ratified the Constitution of the United States.

NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. L. H. Rossau, of Kentucky, who was elected to the Senate in 1864, and resigned his seat in Congress, has been re-elected without opposition.

Dispatches from New Orleans on Monday state that the cholera continues to rage among the negroes on the Louisiana plantations.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—Alexander G. Cattell has been elected United States Senator, receiving the votes of all the Republicans in each House, the Democrats refusing to vote. They presented a protest declaring the new law for the election of United States Senator unconstitutional, and also declared there was no vacancy. They also condemn the United States Senate in severe terms for depriving Mr. Stockton of his vote while being permitted to retain his seat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The great public demonstration last evening in Union Square, in support of the President's policy, was attended by nearly one hundred thousand persons. Gen. Dix, R. H. Prayne, Mayor Hoffman, Senator McDougal and others spoke.

The President and his friends are showing no signs of intimidation. His own speeches are as bold and as confident as ever. The New York Herald's defection is the chief adverse sign,—but people are suspecting that, after all, it is only a matter of money,—some fifty or a hundred thousand dollars out of the pocket of the Radicals, and into the pocket of James G. The Republican gain in Maine, which was the sign under which Bennett surrendered, turns out to be less than the Republican loss in Vermont,—not to speak of the indications favorable to the Administration in various local elections.

The New York Express asks the Radicals with what grace or consistency they can complain of the alleged impossibility of free speech anywhere in the so-called "un-reconstructed States," when the President of the United States is actually mobbed and denied a hearing, as at Indianapolis and in other such localities.

The first victory of the political contest for the whole Union has been gained in Illinois. An election for municipal officers in the city of Alton—heretofore a stronghold of radicalism—was held on Tuesday last. Political lines were clearly drawn, the friends of the government policy of reunion arraying themselves on one side and the radical advocates of disunion on the other. The disunionists were completely defeated.

A company of English capitalists, with a capital of \$2,000,000, are about to start an enormous cotton factory establishment for supplying European trade at Charleston, S. C. They design this to eclipse all others throughout the entire sea coast. They are backed by the wealthiest firms in England and France.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York, on Wednesday, from Europe by the steamer Fulton, is the Hon. W. Napier, brother of Lord Napier, late British Minister to the United States. He intends to settle permanently in the United States as a farmer.

The Baltimore fair for the relief of Southern orphans has been a perfect success.

Henry C. Lay, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, has recovered the communion service stolen from the Church at Van Buren during the war. It was discovered in possession of a discharged soldier in western New York, and he gave it up for the price of old silver—\$108.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 19.—The great Convention adjourned last night. Gen. Gordon Granger was President. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation, endorsing the Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14th, and declaring that the object of the soldiers, in taking up arms to suppress the rebellion, was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all its dignity and equality, and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation. They further declare that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities of our National Union, either in the North or South, East or West, they will take up arms to maintain that Union. Major General Wool was the temporary chairman of the Convention and made a speech. In the course of his remarks he said the sooner Congress admitted the Southern Representatives the sooner will be allayed the apprehensions of the people of dangers which menace the country and the perpetuity of the Union. He said that the purpose of the Radicals were to plunge the country again into civil war, if negro suffrage was not conceded by the South, and to leave the country a howling wilderness for the want of more victims to gratify their spirit of revenge. The war, he said, would not be confined to the South, but would extend over the North, and only close with the overthrow of the Government. He said that President Johnson was a patriot, and that the brave are always merciful and generous. With the President he, too, said, "We have had war enough. Let us have peace." These sentiments met with particular enthusiasm.

The Convention was largely attended, between 3,000 and 4,000 delegates being present. A dispatch from Memphis, signed by Gen. Forrest and other Confederate officers, was read, expressing their sympathy with the purposes of the Convention, declaring that the Confederate soldiers are entirely willing to leave the determination of their rights, as citizens of the States and of the United States, to the soldiers of the Union, and pledging, on their part, security of life, person and property, and freedom of speech and opinion to all. A suitable answer was returned.

HORRID DEATH.—One of the convicts of the Western (Pa.) Penitentiary, named Holmes, on Thursday morning indulged in the most blasphemous language, cursing everybody, cursing Christ, cursing God, and pronouncing God the author of all sin, and ridiculing the Bible. While uttering his blasphemy he was suddenly struck down with apoplexy and remained unconscious until he died at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, lying on the waters of Mallard Creek, about a mile from Charlotte, containing 324 acres, a good Dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. On the premises is a good Gold Mine. Persons wishing to purchase Land would do well to call and examine this property. Wm. McGINNIS, Sr. Aug. 27, 1866.

The above Land will be sold at Auction on the premises, on Thursday, Sept. 27th.

GREAT FIRE IN NEWBERN, N. C.

From the Newbern Commercial, Sept. 17th. Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers Sunday morning at quarter past one o'clock by a general alarm of fire, which burst out from the rear of the furniture store of C. A. Nelson & Co., on Middle street, between Broad and Pollock, immediately enveloping that building in flames. Mr. Nelson and his family, who lived in the second story of the dwelling, jumped from the windows into the street, to save their lives, two of the ladies being considerably injured.

Before the firemen could reach the scene, the buildings on both sides of Middle street, presented a furious sheet of fire. Almost the entire population of the city hurried to the spot, and in an incredible short space of time, all of Middle street between Broad and Pollock streets, was in an uncontrollable blaze, sweeping down to Pollock street, up Pollock to Hancock, to the residence of Wm G. Hall, Esq. Four buildings were blown up including Mr. Hall's. The building on the corner of Pollock and Middle streets, owned by Dr. Dossaway, and occupied by Max Asher, as a Dry Goods Store, was blown up in the hope of checking the fire, and preventing its extending up Pollock street. The flames consumed the store of Sarah Oakey, a colored woman, who was burned out on the same locality two years ago. The intervening space between her property and the store of Robbins & Co., prevented the fire from spreading any further on that street. With the exception of the stores of Robbins & Co., McLacklan & Co., C. Holbrook and R. Berry, on Broad street, the entire block between Broad and Pollock, Middle and Hancock streets is a field of ashes.

Dispite the fendish outrage of the miscreant, or miscreants, who out in three places the hose of Steam Fire Engine, No. 1, which led from Pollock to the Middle street Market Dock, the exhaustless efforts of our truly heroic firemen, who worked amid the crumbling tenements, like salamanders, alone saved the square on the south side of Pollock street between Middle and Hancock. Had not the conflagration been arrested at that point, nothing could have saved the entire portion of the lower part of the city, from being swept out to the river's edge. Had the fire been permitted to cross the lower part of Middle street, it would have crept across to Craven, extending down that square to South Front—destroying everything.

Four squares of the business centre, the very heart of our beautiful city, are a broad expanse of smoking ruins. That this devilish deed was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries, admits of no question. At the request of the City Council, His Honor Mayor Washington has offered a reward of \$1,500 for the arrest and conviction of such party or parties. The Church yard of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) was blocked up at daylight by the houseless and homeless, and rescued property. The total loss will not fall short of \$300,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Further legislation on the negro code has been postponed by the State Legislature of South Carolina till the regular session. Resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee on federal relations, requesting the President to inform military officials that the war is ended in South Carolina; also requesting the discontinuance of the provost courts, and the restriction of the jurisdiction of the military courts within the limit prescribed by the articles of war.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington desires it to be stated that no more applications for specimens of the white Mediterranean wheat grown in the experimental gardens of the department can be favorably responded to, the supply having already been exhausted.

DADDY'S FOR HIM.—The papers relate with great show of importance, that while on his late tour Col Grant, father of Gen. Grant, paid his respects to the President and informed him that he supported his policy. If the son is reticent, daddy's for the administration.

NOTICE. On Thursday, the 11th day of October, I will sell at Auction, at the late residence of Dr. J. F. Gilmor, dec'd, in Cabarrus county, a quantity of corn; 250 bushels of fine Seed Wheat, two varieties; the thorough-bred Stallion "Shooting Star," seven Males, one Yoke of Oxen, two Milch Cows, seven Calves, two Road Wagons, Gearing, Farming Implements of all kinds, Roughness, Loom, &c. THOS. H. ROBINSON, Adm^r. Sept 17, 1866.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN, In the Bryce Building, on Trade Street, Are constantly receiving and keep on hand for sale a general assortment of Groceries, such as Salt, Iron, Leather, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Shredding, Baking Yarns, Liquors of all kinds, &c. &c., which they will sell at moderate prices for Cash or exchange for Country Produce of every description. H. B. HAMMOND, J. McLAUGHLIN. Sept 17, 1866.

READ THIS FOR YOURSELF.

NEW GOODS. We are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, and we ask the public to call and see our Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Delaines, Fallorls, Poplins, black and colored Silks, Prints, bleached and brown Domestic Drills, Cotton Flannel, Bird Eye Draper, Table Linens, and in fact everything that the public need. GENTS' GOODS. Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, black and colored Kerseys, Jeans, Shirtings, Shirt Fronts, Collars, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best style and fashions—well made. HATS. Ladies' Hats, in the latest style, Park Hats, Sea Side, Sailors, and every style of the season. HARDWARE. Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hammers, Plains and Bits, Brads and Bits, Boring Machines with Bits, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, and in fact everything in the Hardware line. GROCERIES. Sugar, coffee, molasses, cheese, candies, soap, spices, pepper, ginger, and all kinds of Groceries of the best quality. SHOES. We ask every body if they want good Shoes to give us a call. As for prices we only ask a fair show. It is to our interest to deal fair, and our principle to do right. Call and see for yourselves. We thank the public for past patronage, and desire a continuation of the same. Sept 17, 1866. BARRINGER, WOLF & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

100 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 390 bushels Corn, 1500 Lbs. Hemlock Leather, 50 Sacks Family Flour of J. B. Stewart's make. For sale by HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN. Sept 17, 1866.

COTTON AT THE SOUTH.—When the people of the South first began to plant this year's crop of cotton, there were many predictions that an unusual yield would be produced, and that the rich staple would be so plenty that prices would decline at least 50 per cent.

The interest of buyers has induced many glowing accounts of the prospects of an abundant crop; and these predictions have operated to keep down the price, although the supply has been very limited. But at last it has been determined that the flattering accounts which have been published were founded on speculation and not on fact. The season has been very unfavorable, and there will not be more than the half of a crop of cotton produced. This will be an unwelcome result alike to the planter whose crop has failed, and to the consumer who has to purchase. But it will give inspiration to the few who have been successful, and who have made a fair crop, as the price must be materially advanced. We are pleased to note that the accounts give better news of the crops in this State, than any other; and we hope that the failure of the corn crop will be more than counterbalanced by the good fortune which has been met in cotton raising ventures.—Wilmington Dispatch.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Next Door to Charlotte Hotel. Having sold my entire interest in the Saddle and Harness business to Messrs. Hunter & Orsborne, and established myself in the

GROCERY AND PROVISION

business, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. Farmers and others bringing produce to this market will please give me a call before selling. S. F. HOUSTON. Charlotte, Sept 17, 1866.—3m.

PIANO.

For sale, a first-rate, fine-tuned Piano, on accommodating terms. Apply to Sept 17, 1866 Dr. J. M. MILLER.

We are Receiving our Fall Supplies.

A superior lot of sugar-cured Hams, A large lot of Fresh Mackerel of 1866, Genuine Lorillard Snuff, Durham's Smoking Tobacco, Lee's Princess Chewing Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Northern Seed Rye, And various other articles soon to arrive, such as Nails, Leather, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Shoes, &c., &c. Remember we buy and sell for Cash and cannot be undersold. Constantly on hand Superior Family Flour. Call on W. BOYD & CO., Sept 17, 1866.—3t Springs' Building.

J. T. BUTLER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has just received the finest Stock of GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting of

WATCHES.

Fine Gold Hunting American and English Watches of the best makers. Ladies fine Gold Hunting Geneva Watches; fine Silver American, English and Swiss Watches. Watches of all sorts and all sizes, from Five Dollars to Three Hundred.

CLOCKS.

I have some of the best, which I will sell at prices to please any one.

JEWELRY.

I would say to the ladies, come and see for yourselves, the finest Stock ever offered in this city, consisting of fine Jet Sets; fine Gold and Enamel Sets; fine Coral Sets; Lockets, Pins, Ear-rings, &c.

SILVER WARE.

Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Forks and Thimbles; plated Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter-Knives and Cups, Castors, &c.

SPECTACLES.

Fine Gold, Silver, Steel, &c., to suit all ages. Guns, Pistols and Cartridges, and Musical Instruments.

The above Goods I will sell cheaper than you can buy them in New York or elsewhere. The highest price paid for OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Watch Glasses only 25 cents. Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind and liberal patronage to me since my return from the army. Sept 17, 1866. J. T. BUTLER.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Houston, Hunter & Co., was, on the 7th ult., dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm will please call and make settlement. S. F. HOUSTON, J. N. HUNTER, L. W. ORSBORNE. Charlotte, N. C., Sept 17, 1866. It.

J. N. HUNTER. L. W. ORSBORNE. NEW FIRM.

Having bought the entire Stock formerly belonging to Houston, Hunter & Co., and refitted the same, we are now ready to fill orders and execute all kinds of work in the SADDLE and HARNESS LINE, to which we invite all at the old stand. HUNTER & ORSBORNE.

N. B.—Those having claims against the firm of Houston, Hunter & Co., will present them to the firm of Hunter & Orsborne for liquidation. S. F. HOUSTON, J. N. HUNTER, L. W. ORSBORNE. Im

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Commission Merchant and Dealer

In Provisions, Lumber, Lime, Cement, Lead and Calcined Plaster, Coal and Salt. My Warehouse adjoining the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Depot gives Shippers of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grain and Staves superior facilities for SALE, STORAGE OR SHIPMENT. Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers will find it to their interest to give me a call. Portsmouth, Va., Sept 17, 1866. Im

C. B. DIBBLE. E. G. WORTH. GEO. M. DEWEY.

DIBBLE, WORTH & Co., Commission Merchants,

188 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. Prompt personal attention to Sales of Cotton, Naval Stores and General Produce, with quick returns. Sept 17, 1866. 3mpt.

NEW FIRM.

H. B. WILLIAMS, S. B. MEACHAM. We have associated ourselves in the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, under the style of Williams & Meacham. We intend keeping a large and general assortment of all kinds of GOODS. We will be pleased to see our friends and acquaintances at any time in the CARSON BUILDING, two doors from WILLIAMS & MEACHAM. Sept 17, 1866. It

Williams & Meacham,

Will buy Cotton and Produce of all kinds on commission. All Goods consigned to them for sale will be promptly attended to. Sept 17, 1866. WILLIAMS & MEACHAM. It