



W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

September 25, 1866.

NEW GOODS.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Merchants of Charlotte are receiving their Fall Stocks, and are ready to supply the public at wholesale or retail.

By an oversight, a part of our issue this week is dated wrong on the outside.

THE CORN TRADE.—The Norfolk Day Book, in view of the reported scarcity of corn in central and western North Carolina, says:

"We have already pointed out to our merchants the wide field open to their enterprise in Western and Central North Carolina, by the destruction of the corn crop. We say destruction, because the withering effects of the long protracted drought have been so severe as to render that a fit description of the actual condition of affairs. But, dismissing any further inquiry into the causes of failure, the fact that the crop is short is indisputable, and is as plain as is its melancholy. In this direction, then, our merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to make arrangements to supply this heavy deficit. Our attention has been drawn to this subject by the remarks of our friend, the Charlotte Democrat, which expresses the trust that the merchants of that place will 'make arrangements' to supply that market with corn from Baltimore or Norfolk. We hold to the belief that in our present struggle to regain our former prosperity we should not wait for the Charlotte corn dealer to call upon us, but should lay before him the advantages in economy and speedy delivery of his purchases to be found by opening negotiations with Norfolk. Let our merchants remember that when the dream of the lean knee was told, the man who could point its meaning and the means of providing against the short crops of the Egyptians, made his fortune."

The Newbern Times also remarks: "The Norfolk merchants are already being directed to this field of enterprise, and are being urged by the Day Book not to wait for Charlotte to send greetings to Norfolk for corn, but to send the corn along at once and have it cribbed, ready for the buyer whenever he makes the demand.—This is, decidedly, business like, and our merchants and railroad managers should at once take a hint, seeing that we have an Egypt in North Carolina (Hale county) and can supply all demands for corn without allowing our people to go to Virginia for bread."

So we think our people may make up their minds that there will be plenty of corn in this section for sale. And if our friends in Norfolk and Newbern will send a little money along to loan to people to buy corn with, it will be fine and make things comfortable and easy. At any rate, the corn will be here.

WE publish some lengthy extracts from the late speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, delivered at Bedford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevens is the leader of the radical Congress, and we think it right to let our readers see the programme he marks out for dealing with the Southern States. He appears to be a violent enemy of the South, and his declarations and threats have caused considerable apprehension in the minds of Southern people, but whether he will be able to execute his revolutionary plans remains to be seen. We do not think he will succeed, unless Providence has decreed that Republican Government is a failure and that this country shall be ruled by tyrants and usurpers. In the meantime, let us all keep cool and remember that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

KILLED.—Mr Samuel Reid, a man considerably advanced in age, was killed near this town on Thursday evening last. He was on his way home and was riding in a wagon, and in an attempt to get off or jump off he fell and broke his neck. It is said he was intoxicated at the time of the fatal accident.

The Raleigh Sentinel and Index, in reply to our article last week about using the State Capitol for public concerts, lectures, &c., say that there is no other suitable building in Raleigh, and that the officers of the Capitol have "felt obliged, owing to the condition of the city, to admit lectures, concerts, &c., for strictly benevolent purposes," and that the parties who use the halls bear the expense of lighting, cleaning up, &c. We are aware that it has been an unusual thing for the Capitol to be thus used; and the present State officers are no more to blame than their predecessors; but precedent does not always make right. The Sentinel says that a public hall is in process of construction, and intimates that when it is completed, there will be no necessity for using the Capitol for concert purposes. We are gratified, therefore, to believe that the bad habit is to be discontinued.

THE WOOD.—The establishment of a Wood Yard in this place by Dr. J. M. Davidson will be of great advantage to the citizens in the winter time. It frequently happens that the demand for wood is greater than the supply, especially in very cold weather, and prices go up beyond the reach of the poor. Dr. D. hopes to remedy this by keeping a constant, regular supply, at one price. Orders for wood should be handed in at once.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that where a tax for grading streets, &c., is assessed by a municipal corporation, under municipal or other public laws, and payment thereof is made compulsory, the taxpayer is entitled to deduct the tax so paid in return of his income.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Staple and Fancy Dry Goods—A Sinclair. New Fall and Winter Stock—Brem, Brown & Co. Land for Sale—J. P. Mellon, Esq. Grand Opening of Fall Goods—Buxbaum & Lang. Bank Stock for sale—Apply at this office. Seed Wheat, Bagging, Salt, &c.—Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co. Announcements for the Legislature. Bakery and Family Groceries—M. D. L. Moody. Wood Yard—J. M. Davidson. Confectionery Goods, &c., at Jas. Hart's & Co's. Hotel for Rent—M. D. L. Moody. Court Order—A. C. Williamson, C. M. E. B. Frank Davidson with Buxbaum & Lang. Railroad Schedule—N. C. R. R. Hogs, Sheep, &c.—W. A. Cook, Town Butcher. Eggs wanted by S. F. Houston. McLeod & Steele are receiving New Goods.

ECONOMY.—Notwithstanding the Raleigh Sentinel talks a good deal about the importance of practicing economy in public matters, it will not agree to a little wholesome retrenchment being commended by abolishing the offices of State Geologist and Adjutant General. We contend that, considering the times and peculiar circumstances by which we as a people are surrounded, and our inability to pay heavy taxes, the offices of Adjutant General of Militia and State Geologist might be dispensed with. The Sentinel thinks that those officers are necessary—that the Militia ought to be re-organized and the mineral wealth of the State made known.

If the Militia were allowed to act and could be used for the protection of the people, it might be well enough to re-organize it, but we feel assured that a State organization of that kind will not be permitted to discharge its duties without being interfered with by U. S. military officers. Freedmen's Bureau officers, &c. It would be wasting the time of our farmers and laboring men generally to require them to attend militia parades and drills. If we ever regain the rights and privileges of free American citizens, then we can organize the militia, and then we will be better able to pay the salary of an Adjutant General, however useless such an officer may be at any time. But the Adjutant General of North Carolina has been in office several months, and we have yet to hear of the first militia regiment being organized. We think that officer shows his good judgment in delaying the matter and not requiring the people of the State to waste their time in burlesquing military organizations.

The office of State Geologist has already cost us about \$100,000, and if it has benefitted the State Treasury to one-eighth that amount we should like to know how and when. It may have been of some use to land speculators, gold-mine brokers, and itinerant traders, but we deny that it has either benefitted the people generally or the State Treasury.

The Sentinel says that the laws of the State provide for the appointment of such officers, and therefore it was Gov. Worth's duty to appoint them. We never alluded to the subject for the purpose of injuring Gov. Worth or to blame him—neither do we ensure the gentlemen who fill the offices mentioned (they are as good, if not better, than their predecessors)—but, as a matter of right and economy, we suggest that the offices ought to be abolished, or the Legislature direct that they shall not be filled until the State is better able to pay salaries.

In justification of the large amount of money given by the State to the College at Chapel Hill, the Sentinel says that "the obligation upon the Legislature was just as imperative to keep it in operation as in the case of the Public Schools." That may be, but if one is assisted why not both? We know that the Treasury is not in a condition to re-establish our Common School system, and neither is it in condition to donate thousands of dollars to the Chapel Hill College. It is said that if some of the useless appendages of that institution were cut off, and a little more economy used, it could be kept in operation without appropriations from the State Treasury. An effort, no doubt, will be made to induce the next Legislature to place under the control of this College the large amount of land (or its proceeds) which has been given to the State by the Federal Government to establish an Agricultural College. For one, we are opposed to such a disposition of that fund.

In theory, the Sentinel agrees with us about the importance of practicing economy, but when we suggest tangible modes for lessening expenditures, the Sentinel objects and will not cooperate. Now we should like to hear some suggestions from the Sentinel as to how expenditures are to be reduced to suit the impoverished condition of tax-payers. More economy is absolutely necessary.

We know that it is sometimes considered demagogical and a bid for office to talk much about economy, but we can honestly say that the people have no office within their gift that we want or would have. The people of this section know that we are "above suspicion" in that respect.

"If the land owners of North Carolina refuse to dispose of their lands, they will act, we think, to their own personal injury, as well as to the detriment of the State at large. The sale of a tract of one or two thousand acres in alternate sections of fifty or one hundred acres would greatly enhance the value of the sections retained. Indeed, to refuse to do so would be suicidal in the present crippled condition of the State. We are confident that such a policy will retard the growth of that or any other Southern State; and we trust that this subject will enlist the examination of her enlightened citizens, and result in the advocacy of the policy of small farms, and the encouragement of a thrifty population to settle and enter upon the improved cultivation of her productive lands, which we regard as essential to Southern prosperity."—Norfolk Day Book.

The above is well and timely said. It will certainly be to the advantage of land-owners to sell off small tracts to those who will improve and cultivate it. In this way the staple productions will be increased, the value of land enhanced, and prosperity diffused among the people generally. It is high time that the owners of land were aroused to their true interests. Times have changed, and large landholders cannot and will not be the wealthiest class.

If men would think charitably of each other—if each man would give every other man credit for being as honest as himself, we might look for a better state of things than the signs of the times portend; we might anticipate at an early day a subsidence of the angry and dangerous storm that now seems gathering to whirl us in anarchy and national ruin. Then would cease the bickerings, the criminations and recriminations that now fan the flames of sectional hatred and mar the fair visage of public peace.—Raleigh Index.

That's so, but some men show the rascal so plain that it is impossible to think charitably of them? However, it would be better for all to be more charitable than they are, and bickerings and crimination and recrimination ought to cease, at least until we get through our national difficulties. If one man thinks another dishonest it is not actually necessary to publish it to the world, or raise a great fuss about it. Let the good seek to improve the bad by a correct example and prudent, moderate counsel. The people of the South will not make much by quarrelling with each other.

Attorney General Stansberry has given a written opinion that President Johnson has power to fill vacancies in the recess of the Senate, without any limitation as to the time when they first occurred.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.—Letter-writers for Northern papers differ as to what is to be done with Mr. Davis. Some say that he will be released on bail this Fall without being tried, whilst others declare that he will soon be brought to trial. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Fortress Monroe, says:

"Mr. L. H. Chandler, U. S. District Attorney for the District, and, by virtue of holding this position, the prosecuting attorney against Jeff. Davis, in the trial of the latter set down for next month in Richmond, leaves on Monday for Washington, to arrange the programme of the trial on behalf of the Government, in case it is decided to try him on the indictment presented by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, and pursuant to the adjournment of the court at its last session. From most positive reports from Mr. Chandler and other sources the question of the trial is at present involved in a good deal of mystery. The preponderating belief indeed is that there will be no trial; that Mr. Davis, at the coming session of the court, will be admitted to bail, to appear at such time as he may be called for, and that this will be the end of the whole affair. Others assert that between now and the appointed time of trial Mr. Davis will be either specially pardoned by the President, or the same result accomplished by a general amnesty proclamation embracing him and all remaining unpardoned rebels of the late war. As for Mr. Davis himself, I am most positively and authoritatively assured that he desires no interposition of Executive clemency in his behalf, but a speedy, full and impartial trial, and that he stands ready and anxious to abide the result, whatever it may be."

A great many people are anxious to know on which side of the controversy between the President and Congress, Gen. Grant stands. The question is not definitely settled, but the N. Y. Post tries to throw some light on it as follows:

"General Grant has authorized a writer, whose letter appears in another part of this sheet, to make a statement of his views on public affairs. It is to the following effect: That, next to the President, he is the head of the army of the United States—not the leader of a political party; that he does not consider the army a place for a politician; that he will not permit himself to be committed to any party, and that the army shall not be made a political machine."

THE MAILS.—Persons desirous of securing a Mail Route, at remunerative rates, should lose no time in addressing the undersigned. The test oath is no longer in the way. Blanks and all necessary information furnished free of charge. Address, (with stamp), BRYAN TYSON, Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

We notice the above in many of the North Carolina papers, and it might be well for the people of localities destitute of mail facilities to make inquiry of Mr. Tyson and learn what he proposes to do. Before the war Mr. Tyson was a citizen of Moore or Chatham county, N. C.

AIR LINE RAILROAD—New Orleans and New York.—Says the Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle: Mr. E. M. Johnson has just returned from a meeting of the officers of the Air Line Railroad, held at New York. He reports that the road will be built from Atlanta to Gainesville, and that from that point two surveys will be made—one to Chester, S. C., via Anderson C. H., and the other to Charlotte or Salisbury, N. C., via Pendleton, S. C. This road, it is claimed, will, when built, be the shortest route from New York to New Orleans—direct a line as practicable, and that the trip between the two points over it will be made in 50 hours.

[A scheme is also on foot to build a Railroad from Lancaster, S. C., to Charlotte.]

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Methodists of Richmond, Va., have adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, at its late session held in the city of New Orleans, did, with great unanimity, adopt a plan for the introduction of the laity representation in the Annual and General Conferences of the Church, and did order that the same should be submitted to the several Annual Conferences for a three-fourths concurrence, that it might become the law of the church, we, the members of the Trinity Station, in the city of Richmond, Virginia Conference, in the regular church meeting assembled, do hereby wish to express our views and sentiments upon this great question; therefore, Resolved, That we hereby express the earnest wish, that the several Annual Conferences at their approaching sessions, may give the required three-fourths vote in order to make the plan proposed by the General Conference the law of our Church.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the failure of the Annual Conferences to adopt the plan, which has received the sanction of the General Conference, would be followed by sad and disastrous consequences to Methodism in these Southern States.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the change proposed in the name of our church, substituting Episcopal Methodist Church, for Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and hope that it may be the pleasure of the several Annual Conferences to sanction the change by the required vote.

LOOK OUT.—A number of young men were indicted in Craven county for disturbing a religious congregation by whispering during Divine services. Attendants at church in other places besides Craven county would do well to look out, if whispering in church is an indictable offence.—Raleigh Index.

If whispering, or laughing, or jestures in church are not indictable offences, they are, to say the least of such conduct, evidences of bad breeding. No person of decency should enter a "church" and make jeers, laugh, or make himself, or herself, disagreeable to the congregation, or to the minister officiating.

FALL OF A GREAT MAN.—Coming down Chestnut st., St. Louis, one day last week, writes a correspondent, I was struck by the appearance of an old man, past sixty, who wore a threadbare coat, shiny with constant wear, and whose hat was brained and seedy. His head was bent to the earth, and his walk was a tottering shuffle, the effect of whiskey and old age. He recled from one side of the pavement to the other, and at last brought up against a lamp post on the corner, when a young looking loafer saluted him with "Halloo, Jim! Come and take a drink." The old man's eyes brightened, and arm in arm, he sauntered along to the nearest grocery with his companion. Five years ago that old man was James Green, United States Senator from Missouri, and in the days of the Kansas and Lecompton matters he was, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the ablest debater in Congress. But the war broke out—Mr Green was sent to the Confederate Congress, soon lost his property and his position, and now he is a poor drunkard.—Balt. Gazette.

From the Raleigh Standard. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond county, nominated for Governor.

At a meeting held in Raleigh, on Thursday, September 20th, 1866, on motion of C. R. Thomas, Esq., of Craven county, Hon. W. W. Holden was called to the Chair, and on motion of R. F. Lehman, Esq., of Craven, R. W. Logan, of Rutherford, and W. J. Dougherty, of Carteret, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner. On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting: C. R. Thomas and R. F. Lehman, of Craven; D. A. Jenkins, of Gaston; E. T. Blair, of Randolph; John Robinson, of Wayne; Henderson A. Hodge, of Wake; J. B. McMurray, of Alamance; N. Chandler, of Davidson; J. C. L. Harris, of Rutherford; Jesse Green, of Davie; W. C. Gunter, of Chatham.

The committee retired and after due deliberation, reported through their Chairman, Mr. Thomas, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Union State Mass Meeting assembled in the city of Raleigh, the 20th day of September, 1866, for the purpose of maintaining and preserving the organization of the Union party, to the end that the State government of North Carolina may be so administered as to secure the restoration and perpetuation of the rights, privileges and immunities of the people thereof, and their form of government in harmony with the National Government—grateful for the preservation of that sentiment of nationality which is the shield of the Constitution and the sure guarantee of Republican form of government, do, with a sincere desire for reconciliation, forgiveness and charity among all classes of American people, who were either engaged, or involved in the late civil war, resolve—

1. That only those men, without regard to their antecedents, who are "unmistakably loyal" to the government of the United States, should be appointed or elected by the people of North Carolina to any office, or place of trust or profit. 2. That, in order to secure the re-establishment of the State in the Federal Union; the speedy restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities of her loyal citizens, and the final adjustment of her governmental relations of her whole people in harmony with the National Government, the amendment proposed by the present Congress, as article 14, to the Constitution of the United States, as a condition precedent to these ends, should be accepted and ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina. 3. That, having full confidence in the justice and magnanimity of Congress that upon the ratification of said proposed amendment the disability to hold, or to be eligible to office imposed therein, will be, in every proper case, removed without discrimination as to any class or party of our fellow-citizens on account of their antecedents, and that the State of North Carolina will be forthwith re-admitted to the Union, we would respectfully urge upon our whole people to consider and demand that the same be ratified by their representatives in the next General Assembly. 4. That in the present anomalous state of the country, without any provision contained in our written Constitutions, either State or National, or precedents in American history to guide us safely in the great work of restoring the relations of a State Government ruptured by civil war in harmony with the National Government, we desire and now stand ready to cooperate without obstinate adherence to any special plan or policy of restoration, in any further action that in the wisdom of Congress and the Executive may be deemed necessary to guarantee to the State of North Carolina a Republican form of government, and restore the Union. 5. That we profoundly regret the defection of Gov. Worth from the Union cause, his proscriptive opinion of the sake of Union men from office, and the injurious influence which the prominent instigators and actors in the rebellion are exerting over him in his official conduct. We cannot hope that the State will be restored to the Union under his auspices, and as we prefer principles to men, and believe the restoration of the Union to be more important and more vital to the best interests of the State than everything else, we feel it to be our duty firmly to oppose his re-election. 6. That having full confidence in the patriotism, ability, and sterling Unionism of Gen. Alfred Dockery, of the County of Richmond, we hereby unanimously recommend him to the people of North Carolina, as a suitable person to be chosen Governor at the election to be held on the 18th of October next. Gen. Dockery is well known as a firm and unflinching Union man. He has had no connection with the causes that led to our present unhappy condition, and he has been true to the Union cause. His interests as a farmer are identified with those of the great body of our people. His election in the present crisis would be a fortunate circumstance for the people of the State, and would do much for the loyal people of the North, to open the way for our return to the Union.

Letters were read from Lewis Thompson, Esq., Robert P. Dick, Esq., and other distinguished Unionists, approving the object of the meeting and expressing a warm preference for ALFRED DOCKERY for Governor.

On motion of Jas. F. Taylor, Esq., of Wake, a committee of three was appointed to act in conjunction with the officers of the meeting in informing Gen. Dockery of his nomination. Whereupon the Chair appointed James F. Taylor, H. J. Messenger, and E. T. Blair.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a State Committee of fifteen, to aid in promoting the Union cause in the State. Under this resolution the Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Lewis Thompson, of Bertie. David M. Carter, of Beaufort. Dr. Eugene Griesom, of Granville. C. R. Thomas, of Craven. O. H. Duckery, of Richmond. E. L. Pemberton, of Cumberland. Thomas Settle, of Rockingham. Robert P. Dick, of Guilford. Calvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes. Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke. R. M. Henry, of Macon. A. H. Jones, of Henderson. L. L. Stewart, of Buncombe. G. W. Logan, of Rutherford. Dr. W. Sloan, of Mecklenburg.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to furnish a copy of his address to be published with these proceedings; and that the Raleigh Standard, Newbern Times, Charlotte Democrat, People's Press, Henderson Pioneer, and Rutherford Star be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings and address.

On motion, it was requested that R. W. Logan, one of the Secretaries of this meeting, proceed to Richmond County to inform Gen. Dockery of his nomination.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and then on motion the meeting adjourned.

W. W. HOLDEN, Ch'm. R. W. LOGAN, Secretaries. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Gold \$143.4. Flour firmer. Cotton firm and scarce—Uplands 35 1/2. Orleans 37 1/2. The British arrived yesterday—bringing 2,600,000 francs and 30,000 pounds sterling in specie. THE GREAT FRESHET IN THE WEST.—CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 21.—Great rains have fallen in all parts of the west and much damage done. The canal embankment at Dayton, Ohio, broke, and a considerable part of the town is under water, with much destruction of property. The whole country in that section is under water.

one of the Secretaries of this meeting, proceed to Richmond County to inform Gen. Dockery of his nomination.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and then on motion the meeting adjourned.

W. W. HOLDEN, Ch'm. R. W. LOGAN, Secretaries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Gold \$143.4. Flour firmer. Cotton firm and scarce—Uplands 35 1/2. Orleans 37 1/2. The British arrived yesterday—bringing 2,600,000 francs and 30,000 pounds sterling in specie.

THE GREAT FRESHET IN THE WEST.—CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 21.—Great rains have fallen in all parts of the west and much damage done. The canal embankment at Dayton, Ohio, broke, and a considerable part of the town is under water, with much destruction of property. The whole country in that section is under water.

MARRIED.

In Newbern, on the 15th inst. Mr. J. A. Nash, formerly of Petersburg, Va., to Mrs. Mary Ellis, relict of the late Gov. Ellis.

In Gaston county, on the 20th inst., by Rev. R. N. Davis, Mr. M. H. Smith to Miss I. M. Friday.

In Rowan county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. W. B. Watts, Mr. J. B. Atwell of Iredell county, to Miss M. C. Sloan.

In Cabarrus county, on the 23d ult., Mr. Alfred W. Klatts to Miss Sarah C. Fisher. Also, on the 13th, Mr. Jacob Klatts to Miss Mary L. Miller. Also, on the 12th inst., Mr. A. W. Klatts to Mrs. A. A. Menas.

DIED.

In this county, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Jane Cunningham, aged 82 years. She had been a faithful member of the Presbyterian church for 60 years.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

BREM, BROWN & CO'S, CHARLOTTE, N. C. We are receiving at BOTH HOUSES our New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods of all kinds.

Our arrangements are such that we will be receiving New Goods every day during the season. Our Mr. Brem will remain in the Northern Cities the greater part of the season, which will give us great advantages in buying GOODS.

We would especially invite the attention of Wholesale Buyers to our Stock. With the advantages we will have in buying Goods, we feel very sure we will be able to sell Goods at either wholesale or retail as low as they can be bought in any of the Northern Cities with the expenses of freight added.

We will keep a full assortment of Goods at both Houses. Any thing you want you may expect to find at either House. You will save money by examining either Stock before buying. Call and see us. BREM, BROWN & CO. Sept. 24, 1866.

BANK STOCK.

Several Shares of Stock in the 1st National Bank of Charlotte is offered for sale. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. Sept. 24, 1866.

Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, &c.

I wish to engage 150 fat Hogs, weighing from 150 pounds and upwards, say 50 per month, commencing the 1st of October. I also want to buy one hundred head of good fat Beeves, and one hundred head of Sheep, and 6 or 8 good Milch Cows with young Calves. Those having any of the above will please call on me at once. I will pay a fair price.

Sept. 24, 1866. W. A. COOK, Town Butcher.

SEED WHEAT.

200 Bushels of very fine White SEED WHEAT from Maryland. 100 Bushels May Wheat, all of the very best quality. For sale by STEPHEN HOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. Sept. 24, 1866.

Just Received,

40 Bales Gunny Bagging, 100 Quails Rope. For sale by STEPHEN HOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. September 24, 1866.

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell on Wednesday the 24th of October, my very valuable PLANTATION on which the late Wm. A. Riley lived, lying on the waters of Goldie Creek, adjoining the lands of E. Nell, T. D. Graham, and others. The Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and cotton.

Terms made known on day of sale. J. F. A. MELLON, Esq. Sept. 24, 1866. 4pd

Valuable Property for Sale.

As agent for Mrs. H. C. Rogers, I offer for sale the House and lot on which I reside. The House is sufficiently roomy for a large family, having nine rooms with fireplaces in each. I will take pleasure in showing the Property to any one wishing to purchase.

If not sold between now and the Superior Court in October it will be on Tuesday of that week be offered at Auction to the highest bidder. A. GRAHAM. Sept. 24, 1866.

WANTED.

1000 Dozen EGGS, by S. F. HOUSTON, Sept. 24, 1866. Next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Selling Off at New York Cost.

ON CONSIGNMENT AT JAS HARTY & CO'S, next door to the Court House, the following Goods at New York cost and no mistake, consisting of Groceries and Confectionery Goods, to-wit: Crushed Sugar, Stewart's Syrup, Wine Vinegar, Powdered " English Soda, Cider, Coffee " Soap, Macaroni, Brown " Peasies, Table Salt, Preserves, Soda Crackers, Candles, Pipes, Butter " Snuff, Rhine Wine " Ground Ginger, Sherry " Nutmeg, Old Port " Mustard, Maderia " Lobsters, Salmon, Honey, Lemons, Concoctita, Clams, Oysters, Tobacco, Holland Gin, Blackberry Cordial, Jamaica Rum, London Porter, Lemon " St. Croix, Edinburgh Ale, Raspberry " Figs, Raisins, Strawberry " Currants, Powder, Horse Radish, Pine Apples, Matches, Turkish Prunes, Dates, Anchovies, Candles, Nuts, Can Peaches, Jellies, Lemon Syrup, Salad Oil, Fish Hooks, Vine Strings, Cinnamon, Fish Lines, Guitar " French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne Cider, Whent " Havana Segars, Smoking Tobacco. Sept. 24, 1866.

ALL SHIPMENTS to HARRIS & HOWELL, Commission Merchants at Wilmington and New York, should be accompanied by shipping Receipts and Invoices from points of shipment, when Insurance attaches through to New York. Sept. 24, 1866.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Sept. 24, 1866.

CORRECTED BY STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

The Cotton market was more active last week, and prices advanced under rather favorable advices from Europe. About 100 bales were sold at 28 to 29 cents, tax paid by the seller. Prices of Produce generally have not changed since our last quotations. Flour \$14 to \$16 per barrel; Corn \$1.50 to \$1.60—dull sale; Wheat \$2.50 to \$3; Bacon 21 to 22 1/2; Lard 22 1/2. No change in price of Groceries.

THE MAILS.—Dr. Jobe, the Special Mail Agent for the State, has returned to Raleigh. All parties in the State who desire Post Routes, Mail Contracts, Post Masters, &c., or any information upon the subject, should address Dr. Jobe at Raleigh.

The Sumter correspondence of the Charlotte Courier says: "Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor, a member of the South Carolina Conference, and formerly missionary to China, who has during this year been a resident of this town as pastor of the Sumter Circuit, has accepted the Presidency of a College at Millersburg, near Lexington, Kentucky, and will shortly remove to his new field of labor in that State."

Rev. H. A. C. Walker, of the same Conference, and now stationed at Summertown, is also about to transfer his connection to the Kentucky Conference. Rev. J. W. Wightman, a brother of the Bishop, expects to make a similar move. [It is said that those eminent men remove because they are not paid enough to support them. Shame, shame upon people who will not pay their Ministers.]

"SPRINGS" CORNER.

I now offer to the public a COMPLETE FALL STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Groceries. As I wish to reduce my Stock very low by the end of the present season, I will sell at unusually small profits to WHOLESALE and RETAIL CUSTOMERS, for Cash. Sept. 24, 1866. A. SINCLAIR.

GRAND OPENING OF THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS, consisting of Calicoes, Delaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Merinoes, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Jaconets and Cambrics, Hosiery, LADIES' HATS AND CLOAKS, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Notions and GROCERIES, and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention. Corner Store, under Mansion House. Sept. 24, 1866.

B. FRANK DAVIDSON WITH BUXBAUM & LANG. I will be pleased to see and serve my friends and former patrons at the house of BUXBAUM & LANG, Corner Store, under the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C. Very Respectfully, B. FRANK DAVIDSON. Sept. 24, 1866.

The friends of J. H. WILSON, Esq., announce him as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Mecklenburg county. The people of the county know that he is an honest, conscientious man. September 17, 1866.

The friends of R. D. WHITLEY nominate him as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from Mecklenburg county. September 24, 1866. pd

The friends of JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Esq., respectfully present his name as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons at the ensuing election in October. September 24, 1866.

I have established a WOOD YARD in the city, where I shall keep Wood at one price the year round. Green and seasoned Hickory, Oak and Pine, delivered at a moments notice, by the load or cord. If I am liberally sustained this will be a permanent institution, and I shall be enabled to furnish Wood at a greatly reduced price. J. M. DAVIDSON. Sept. 24, 1866. if

BAKERY. I have opened a BAKERY at my old Stand, opposite the Presbyterian Church, where will be kept constantly on hand fresh BREAD, CAKES, &c. Families supplied at all hours, and on reasonable terms. I also, keep a full supply of FAMILY GROCERIES and supplies, consisting of Bacon, Flour, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Fish, Sardines, Tobacco, Cigars, and all fine Groceries. A share of the public patronage solicited. I have been long in business here, and am determined to keep up my reputation for selling good articles at fair prices. M. D. L. MOODY. Sept. 24, 1866. if

HOTEL FOR RENT, IN CHARLOTTE, N. C. This valuable property, contiguous to the Deposits, and near to the business part of the city has been put in thorough repair, and is now offered for rent to a good tenant on accommodating terms. The House has 23 good airy rooms, a large Dining Room and Bar Room, with Veranda extending around the entire building, with yard and all necessary out-houses. Its locality must command a large share of transient custom. The house is nearly new and conveniently arranged. For terms apply to M. D. L. MOODY. Sept. 24, 1866.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co. In