

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, a gentleman who did a great deal to effect the abolition of slavery by publishing a book, some years ago, called the "Impending Crisis," has just published another book entitled "No Negro: A Question for a Continent," in favor of removing the negroes from among the whites. Mr. Helper, having been gratified at the abolition of slavery, now desires to colonize the negroes to themselves. Although Mr. Helper is a native of North Carolina, he has been living at the North for many years past, and it should be remembered that his work is not the production of a man who favored the South in the late war—it is not the work of a secessionist.

The Raleigh Standard has received a copy of the book and makes extracts from it, some of which we subjoin. The Standard, in introducing the extracts, says of the book:

"We do not propose to make a review of it—only to give such extracts as will furnish a fair insight of its contents. In the first place, Mr. H. writes in the service of the white races of the earth alone, and assails all other colors or races of men. He next denounces Roman Catholicism—and advocates a Congress of the leading men of the world to partition its surface into twenty-one great Republics. Various minor subjects are discussed, all, however, tending to widen these three leading ideas: the destruction or fossilization of all others except the fair-skinned races of men, and the population of earth by such alone; the extinction of the Roman Catholic religion, and the absorption of all existing nationalities into twenty-one Republics. The book is written in a half-prophetic strain; loose, flowing style, occasionally growing in intensity and power. Mr. H. has exhibited great research, having collected much curious learning, and applied it in an exceedingly novel manner. It is noteworthy that in political matters he strikes Secessionists, Copperheads and Black Republicans for different reasons, but with equal vigor—and holds that the loyal Democrats of the nation and white Republicans, opposed to slavery and the negro, will form a new party upon that basis and expel all colored races from North America."

On pages 14 and 15 we find the following questions propounded and answered by the Author:

"Question. What is the best and only true remedy for the present and prospective troubles now breaching in the United States, between the White People and the Negroes?"

Answer. An absolute and eternal separation of the two races.

Question. How could the separation here proposed be speedily and prudently effected?"

Answer. By giving full and formal notice to the negroes—every one of them, including the plantations, the quadroons, the octoroons, and all the other non-whites, that, after the 4th of July, 1876, their presence would be no longer required, no tolerated north of the northern boundary of Mexico, and by assisting them, to a limited extent, to get somewhere (it would matter very little where) south of that south-moving boundary.

Question. Is there no other manner in which the negroes, who are fast becoming a consummate and unbearable nuisance, might be effectually separated from that really estimable portion of the people of the United States—the white people—who, while they are eminently worthy, are also enlightened and progressive?"

Answer. Yes. All impure-complexioned persons, of whatever nationality, whether black or brown, whether negroes, or Indians, or Chinese, or bi-colored hybrids, now resident of the United States, might (for the present at least) be colonized in a State or Territory by themselves, in Texas or Arizona, for instance, and there, under suitable regulations, required to remain strictly within the limits assigned them.

Question. In any policy which we, the white people of the United States, may be induced to pursue toward the negroes, what should always be with us a controlling motive—that should unfailingly constitute one of the great and ultimate ends at which we should aim?"

Answer. We should so far yield to the evil designs and purposes of Providence, as to be both willing and anxious to see the negroes, like the Indians and all other effete and dingy-bred races, gradually exterminated from the face of the whole earth."

From pages 78, 79 and 80, we copy the following:

"Why is Massachusetts a greater State than South Carolina? Because, while Massachusetts is inhabited chiefly by industrious and enterprising white people, South Carolina is burdened by a large and lazy community of mean-spirited and good-for-nothing blacks. Why is New York a greater State than Virginia? Because, while New York is white with Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Americans, Virginia is black with Congo negroes and Guinea negroes. Why is Pennsylvania a greater State than North Carolina? Because, while Pennsylvania is blessed with a population of heaven-descended and heaven-destined Caucasians, North Carolina is cursed with a tenantry of hell-hatched and hell-doomed Ethiopians. How may Kentucky become as great a State as Ohio? By waiting until Nature shall have shown all the Kentucky Quashers and Dinahs the way into the Mammoth Cave, or into some other vast subterranean cavity, or into the whirlpools of the Mississippi, or into the labyrinthine wilderness of some foreign country, and then by being very particular not to show any of them the way out again, and by filling their places with a race of mankind—a white race—fit to live longer upon the earth."

To the following Mr. H. directs special attention:

"No man should ever be recognized as a citizen of the United States, nor be allowed to participate in any of the rights or privileges of citizenship, who did not come here honorably and of his own accord—who did not immigrate to these shores, he or his ancestors, free, from the gyves and chains of slavery. It was not of his own choosing, it was not at his own option, it was only in a state of the most abject and criminal servitude—a sort of compound felony between himself and his master—that the negro came from Africa. Therefore, for these and other sufficient reasons, the negro should have no voice, no part nor lot, in any of the public affairs or private concerns of America."

We add the following taken from page 218:

"Upon no principle of justice to ourselves,

upon no basis of fair-dealing toward the white races in other parts of the world, upon no rule of action harmonizing with our duty to Heaven, can the negro in the United States ever be permitted to vote, to sit as a jurymen, to hold any office whatever, nor even to remain permanently in the country."

Neither in courts nor out of courts should his oaths, nor any of his other statements in matters of importance, be accepted as worthy of the slightest credence—his regard for truth being the same as the regard evinced therefor by his parental kinsman below, that other very mischievous nigger, the big nigger, the ebony diadem, the uncouth and falsehood-telling progenitor of all the other niggers, the fire-breathing and forked-tailed Father of Lies."

LETTER FROM GENERAL SICKLES TO SENATOR WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charlotte, June 18, 1867.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Chief Military Committee,
United States Senate:

MY DEAR SIR:—It is probable, in view of existing circumstances, that Congress will convene in July. It is proper, therefore, I should inform you that the appropriation of \$500,000 to execute the reconstruction acts is altogether inadequate. I am informed that my estimates for April and May are less than those of other district commanders. Indeed, the whole sum was more than absorbed by the estimates for May. For the Carolinas at least \$500,000 will be required.

I have applied to the navy and treasury department for certain facilities, which, in view of the small appropriation, I presumed would be granted, but my requests have not been favorably considered. I understand that the secretary of the navy assigned as his reason that no aid must be expected from that department in the execution of the reconstruction acts of Congress. The secretary of the treasury expressed his desire to do all he could, but did not feel at liberty to make any disbursements for objects not precisely within the jurisdiction of his department. It is usual, I believe, when the appropriation for an object authorized by Congress is insufficient to make the necessary expenditures and to trust to a "deficiency bill," but in the execution of these acts this course will be impracticable, inasmuch as the principal disbursements are for the services of persons who depend upon their pay for support. I have the honor to suggest for your consideration, and of your colleagues as well, that the interests of the public service require, without delay, a further appropriation to execute the acts of Congress for the government of the rebel States.

Very respectfully,
D. E. SICKLES, Maj. Gen. Com.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

We sometimes hear doubts expressed as to the duty of the Southern people in the present crisis, and even some go so far as to counsel inaction. Some are led to this course by an idea that in taking part in the work of reconstruction they are voluntarily accepting the dishonoring and degrading terms offered us; others are deterred by a vague, undefinable, but ever present fear, that those who proposed and their agents who conduct the reconstruction measures, intend the Southern people no good, but are ever setting traps to catch unsuspecting victims—in fact, that the whole scheme is merely "springs to catch woodchucks." Whether the one or the other of these reasons, or indeed any cause, shall prevent our people from registering, the effect will be equally fatal to the welfare of the State.

There can certainly be nothing dishonoring and degrading in accepting the terms offered us by Congress. If a choice is left to us, it is the "deliver or die" option, which the highwaymen give to the unwary travelers who fall into his power; and in purchasing life at the expense of the pocket-book, we could hardly be charged with compromising our honor or approving his conduct, nor are we estopped from bringing him ultimately to justice.

Nor on the other hand, when the District Commander has specified definitely and distinctly who can register, whether he acts under instructions from Washington or upon his own opinion, can there possibly be any danger in following the direction laid down. In such a course there cannot be unknown troubles or masked batteries.

There cannot be one good reason urged against registration, and many, nay, the most vital, reasons exist why all should do so. By registering the right to vote will be secured whether it is exercised or not, and the power to control events will be retained, for as we have often endeavored to impress upon our readers that after all probable or possible disfranchisement under the Reconstruction acts is made, the whites in the State will command a large majority, which the Radicals cannot overcome, except in a few localities. And then, if it is not desired or thought politic to exercise the right of suffrage at present, the weightiest moral obligations to the State and posterity may hereafter demand its exercise, and the neglect to register now will prevent the right to vote in the future.

Those who have the right to register and vote owe a duty to those who are denied the privileges of a free citizen merely for having been true to North Carolina in the past—a duty they must perform with zeal and jealous care, or the injustice of the acts of Congress will also disgrace the statutes of our State—and those whose only shortcomings have been a virtuous and worthy defense of their State will become the innocent victims of its perverted and malicious government.

Prompt action, also, will the design to play the political power of the State—the power to tax and dispose of the revenue and to disfranchise—in the hands of the few Radicals and their misguided tools, the negroes, be prevented. The fate of West Virginia, where a profligate minority, by aid of test oaths and punishments, is driving from its borders the worth and intelligence of its population, and of Tennessee, where a wicked and tyrannical Governor places the lives and property of its citizens at the mercy of twenty thousand armed and organized troops, will be saved to North Carolina, if the people will come forward and promptly discharge the duty imposed upon them. All minor considerations must be cast aside, and when the time arrives our people must address themselves with one accord to the great work of saving the State.—*Wilmington Journal.*

During a recent wedding in a church, in a village near Troy, N. Y., when the clergyman asked if anybody knew any reason why the ceremony should not proceed, a woman rose in the audience and forbade the bans on the ground that the groom had promised to marry her when her husband died. The clergyman decided that she had no right to look so far ahead, and went on with the performance.

STATE NEWS.

THE COTTON FACTORY.—It is a painful consideration, that the unsettled condition of affairs, has determined the projectors of the Gingham Factory which was to have been started about this time in this city, to suspend the scheme at least for a time.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH, speaking of the freshet in the Cape Fear, says:

We learn that, in consequence of recent rains, the Cape Fear has risen thirty feet at Fayetteville, at which it stood when our informant left. But it was the general opinion that the volume of water poured out from the clouds within the last few days had not yet affected the river, the present freshet being the result of previous rains.

REVIVAL.—A revival has been progressing at the Front Street Methodist Church in this city for some days past. A lively interest is manifested by the large congregation daily in attendance, and the labors of the Ministers give every promise of being productive of much good and lasting benefit. The services are being conducted by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, Presiding Elder of this circuit, assisted by Revs. J. N. Andrews and J. C. Thomas. So far, we learn, that some ten or fifteen persons have professed religion, and an interest has been awakened in the hearts of many others. Services are held every day of the week at 8 o'clock in the morning and at night, and on Sunday twice during the day, and at night. The meetings are protracted and very interesting.—*Wilmington Journal.*

DAMAGES ON THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—We are informed by Col. S. L. Fremont, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, that the damage done to the Tarboro Branch of the above road by the recent rain, will probably reach \$10,000. Operations are, consequently, impeded on this portion of the road, but the repairs are progressing as rapidly as possible.

No bridges have as yet been carried away on the parent stem, although the water in Tar river was but about one foot below the bridge at Rocky Mount, and the latest dispatches report the river still rising. In this river, the Neuse, and Fishing Creek, the freshet is greater than has been known for years.—*Wm. Journal.*

The Statesville American, in alluding to the crops, says:

The wheat harvest is now going on in this portion of the State, and we are pleased to learn that the prospect for a large yield was never better—the wheat-heads are large, well filled and heavy. The corn prospect is likewise promising. Rafter too much rain for bottom lands, but upland crops are doing well. Oats never better, and the same may be said of Irish potatoes and all garden vegetables. The berry crop will be large. Cherries are very abundant, peach crop promising, apples not so good.

We hear the most favorable reports of a large wheat crop in all parts of the country.

The Salisbury North State, in alluding to the way to raise wheat illustrates it by the following facts:

On the outskirts of Salisbury is a piece of land containing five acres, belonging to Mr. Thomas E. Brown. After gathering a good crop of corn and peas off this lot late last fall, Mr. Brown broke it up deep with a two-horse plow and then harrowed it. Upon the five acres thus prepared, he sowed five bushels of Baltimore white wheat, ploughing it in with a shovel plow and afterwards using the harrow.

The wheat has just been cut, and turned out two hundred and fifty-five large shocks which will yield at least one hundred bushels, and probably a good deal more.

What is the secret of this success? A free use of stable manures, and thorough cultivation, including deep ploughing.

The Goldsboro Star says:

It is worthy of remark, that Neuse river has been four times swollen, already, the present Spring and Summer; and the "freshet" which now prevails, is said to be the largest for many years. The water, yesterday, lacked only 24 inches of reaching the floor of the railroad bridge.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While a negro named John Fisher was assisting in raising a trestle, at the scene of the recent A. & N. C. Railroad disaster near South West Creek, the trestle fell killing him instantly. No blame for negligence is attached to any one.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department, Raleigh, June 22
Editors Sentinel:—The General Assembly, on the 1st of March 1867, passed a resolution in the following words—viz:

"That in all cases when a soldier in the Confederate or State service had a leg or arm so paralyzed from wounds received while in the service, that the leg or arm has become useless, although it may not have been necessary to amputate the same, that in all such cases, when the Governor is satisfied that the leg or arm of the person above described really is useless, that the Governor shall order the Treasurer to pay to such invalid the sum of seventy dollars as commutation for the loss of the leg, and fifty dollars for the arm."

To enable the disabled men, intended to be provided for under this resolution, to get the benefit of the same, without coming to Raleigh for personal inspection, I sent a copy of the resolution to each of the clerks of the county Courts, and thought I would sufficiently protect the Treasury in giving my warrant on the Treasurer, upon the certificate of the clerk of the County in which the applicant resided, that he fell within the provisions of the resolution. Printed blank certificates were prepared and sent to the clerks which adopted the words of the resolution. After several applicants had sent in their certificates and drawn the money, I found that many benevolent clerks construed the word "useless" as synonymous with "impaired"; and some drew money, when the injury very slightly impaired the limb. I felt it my duty to revoke the rule of paying upon the certificates of the clerks, and to require all applicants to come here in person. I construe the words "paralyzed" and "useless" as they are defined by Webster and other approved lexicographers.

I publish this construction to save parties the trouble of making application in cases where the law, as I construe it, does not authorize me to do anything for them. Editors of newspapers will no doubt do a service to the parties interested in the above, by publishing this or briefly stating its contents.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

The Princess of Prussia gave her brother Alfred of England a hearty kiss upon suddenly meeting him in the Exposition. The smacker astonished the crowd like a pistol shot.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDERS.

The President has caused to be issued the following order to the military commanders of the Southern States:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 22, 1867.

Whereas several commanders of the Military Districts created by the acts of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts, have expressed doubt as to the proper construction thereof, and in respect to some of their powers and duties under the said acts, and have applied to the Executive for information in relation thereto, and whereas the said acts of Congress have been referred to Attorney General for his opinion thereon, and the said acts and the opinion of the Attorney General, have been fully and carefully considered by the President, in conference with the heads of the respective departments. The President accepts the summary to the Attorney General's opinion as a practical interpretation of the original acts of Congress on the points therein prescribed, and directs the same to be transmitted to the respective Military Commanders for their information in order that there may be uniformity in the execution of said acts. By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following is Gen. Sickles' letter addressed to the Adjutant General:

"I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from command in this District. And I respectfully demand a Court of enquiry upon my official action, that I may vindicate myself from the accusation of the Attorney General, published in the press, with the approval of the President. Congress having declared the so-called State Governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney General that Military authority has not superseded them, prevents the execution of the reconstruction act; disarms me of the means to protect life, property or the rights of citizens, and menaces all the interests in their States with ruin."

NEWS ITEMS.

Efforts are being made to rebuild William and Mary College, in Virginia.

Great numbers are leaving New York city for the sea shore watering places.

There have been quite a number of cases of cholera in Memphis and its suburbs within a few days, several of them terminating in death.

A full jury of negroes was impanelled at Navasota, Texas, on the 14th of June, the first ever known in the country.

Planters in Alabama have been feeding shelled corn to their mules. The animals swallow it without mastication, and die of indigestion in great numbers.

The Cincinnati express train which left Cleveland on Saturday morning ran into a two-horse wagon near Galion station, and killed a man named Wilson Sipes and his wife, and injured three children.

The first new wheat in Baltimore was exhibited there on the 21st June. It was a lot of sixty bushels of good red from Chester, South Carolina. It brought three dollars and thirty cents per bushel.

The United States Steamer Winooski arrived in Hampton Roads with forty odd cases of Yellow Fever. The epidemic developed itself after leaving Mantanzas. Joseph Cooper, seaman, died unmistakably of black vomit. Most of the cases are considered out of danger.

The entire mail service in the Southern States will be put into operation on Monday the first day of July, and the department is using every effort to have old offices re-opened, new offices established, and appointments made to fill every vacancy.

A New York national banking-house recently sent out circulars assessing all the national banks one-sixteenth per cent, on their capital to form a fund to buy up Congress and defeat the opposition of the monopoly. Should all the banks respond the fund will amount to over two millions.

FOURTH OF JULY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Fourth of July is to be celebrated in different parts of Mississippi by white and colored people for the purpose of giving mutual assurance of a cordial good understanding between the races. According to the programme in Perry county, the whites are to furnish the supplies and the blacks to do the cooking.

Dispatches from Omaha, Nebraska, mention a fight between 60 white men and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty Indians, on the 12th of June, at O'Fallon's station, in which nine Indians are supposed to have been killed, while the whites sustained no loss. One soldier was recently killed and seventy-two horses and mules stolen by the Indians at Hugo station. Between the North Platte and Denver City the Indians were peaceable, but between the last mentioned point and Fort Laramie continued trouble is reported.

The Danville Register says that the wheat harvest has been progressing for several days, and though the weather has been threatening and some rain has fallen, it does not think that crop has suffered any from water as yet. In the neighboring county of Caswell most of the large farmers, we hear, have finished cutting wheat.

AN ITEM WHICH EVERY MAN AND BOY SHOULD READ.—We have probably all of us met with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female has been magnified by malicious minds until the cloud has been dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed, not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness, to speak lightly of ladies, we recommend these "hints" as worthy of consideration:

Never use a lady's name at an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to use a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the worst members of a community—men lost to every sense of honor, every feeling of humanity. Many a good woman's character has been forever ruined and her heart broken by a lie manufactured by some villain, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating and bragging of the report. A slander is soon propagated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates, until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mother and sisters are women, and as you would have their fair fame untarnished, and their lives unembittered by the slanderer's biting tongue, heed the ill your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife of some fellow creature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—During the President's speech at Boston, which was confined to thanks to the people for courtesies to him as a citizen and as chief magistrate, three cheers for Congress were called for from the outskirts of the audience. They were not given. During Mr. Seward's speech three cheers for North Carolina were proposed. Whereupon Mr. Seward said "you may well give three cheers for the State of North Carolina. She was the first State to put forth a declaration of independence in the revolution against Great Britain. You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the State of the eleven that seceded that went last and most reluctantly out of the Union. You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the first of the eleven that seceded to come back again to the family fire-side of the Union, and to-day nothing is wanting for her to resume her ancient, honorable and most patriotic position in the family of the Republic, but the consent of the people of Massachusetts. Now I know that all that is coming about very soon. I have seen the earth and skies full of the elements of fertility, of health, and of vigor, and I saw in North Carolina the cotton springing up which is to supply next year the mills of Massachusetts. I have seen in New York the wheat, growing that is to supply the West Indies and the Southern States. I know that nature designs that the whole continent, not merely these thirty-six States, but the whole continent shall be, sooner or later, within the magic circle of the American Union."

The Louisiana levee question is attracting great attention, and it is confidently stated that a special Committee will be appointed by the next Congress to investigate all matters connected therewith, including means used last session to secure the passage of the bill whereby the government endorsed the levee bonds.

It is stated that Senator Sherman in a recent dispatch says he will attend Congress if business requires it. He sees nothing yet to warrant the extra session. Difficulty is apprehended in getting two thirds. Among those who cannot, or will not attend are two from California, one from Connecticut, two from Delaware, two from Kentucky, one from Maine, two from Maryland, one from Nevada, one from Ohio, two from Oregon, one from Pennsylvania, one from Rhode Island, one from Tennessee, one from Vermont. Senator Morton of Indiana will probably be unable to attend. These estimates show three votes short of two-thirds, necessary to defeat a vote.

The Court was occupied to-day in hearing the evidence regarding the death of Booth, whose diary was produced. Colonel Conger was on the stand and testified that it was in the same condition when he saw it five weeks ago before the judicial committee, as when it was taken from Booth.

The court of Claims rendered judgment against the United States in fourteen cotton claims, involving one hundred and ten thousand dollars, under the law of restitution to loyal owners, and holds twelve more under advisement.

WOULDN'T STAND IT.—A good joke is told us by a friend who was present at the feedmen's celebration in Clayton recently. It was proposed, before the procession was formed, to head the column with the stars and stripes proudly whipping the breeze, and tail it with the stars and bars ignominiously trailing in the dust. The proposition was submitted to one of the most prominent and influential of the colored marshals, who, when he heard it, suffered his indignation to get the upper hand of him. He replied that "no such thing should be done as that. He fought under the Confederate flag, and if he catch any fool nigger dragging it along in derision he was going to hurt him!"—*Enquirer (Ala.) News.*

VALUABLE MILLS FOR SALE.

As Surviving Partner of FOX & McCULLOCK, I will sell at the Public Square, in the town of Charlotte, on Tuesday, July 9th, (being Tuesday of the County Court) that valuable property known as the old

PARKS MILL,

Situated on the waters of Big Sugar Creek, 6 miles West of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg. On the premises are a good FLOURING and SAW MILLS. Persons desiring to purchase are referred to Mr. David Lindsey, on the premises, or can see me personally in Charlotte for information. Terms made known on day of sale.
C. J. FOX, Surviving Partner.
June 24, 1867 3w

A. HALES,
Watch-Maker and Jeweler,
(One Door South of the Mansion House)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

If your Watch should need Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swearing; Just take it into Hales' Shop. He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year, When it is used with proper care. He will do it as well as it can be done, And do it so well its sure to run.
June 24, 1867 6m

NOTICE.

I have just received a new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Hair Braids, Hair Crimpers, Silk Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, &c., which will be sold at low prices than heretofore.
L. H. SMITH,
Near National Bank, Tryon Street,
Charlotte, N. C.
June 24, 1867.

MECKLENBURG HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Is now open, as heretofore, for the reception and accommodation of Permanent and Transient Boarders.

The Table is supplied with the best of the market. Clean Rooms and Beds. Meals at all Hours.

The Bar is supplied with the best of Foreign and Domestic Liquors. Philadelphia Ale on draught. Free Lunch daily, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Mr. JAMES D. CRAIG is connected with the House, and will be happy to serve his friends. A share of public patronage is solicited.
EDWARD W. GROOT, Proprietor.
June 24, 1867 6m

Dissolution.

The firm conducted by F. W. Williams, Alex. G. Black and Lewis S. Williams, under the style of WILLIAMS, BLACK & CO., was dissolved on the 20th instant.

The undersigned will settle up its affairs and continue business under the same name for their own account at 126 Pearl street.

F. W. WILLIAMS,
ALEX. G. BLACK,
Retiring from business I cordially recommend Williams, Black & Co. to all my friends.
LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.
New York, June 24, 1867.—4w.

Cur This Out.—The Mercantile Times gives the following reasonable rules for young men commencing business:

The world estimates men by their success in life—and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.

Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and, in doing this, never reckon the cost.

Remember that self interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore, look well to your duty, when your interest is concerned. Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

Be neither lavish or niggardly, of the two, avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping stone to preferment—therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

Say but little—think much—and do more. Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Keep clear of the law; for even if you gain your case, you are generally loser of money. Avoid borrowing and lending.

Wine drinking and smoking are bad habits—They impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste of time.

Never relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over what you cannot prevent.

LATER STILL.

We have just received another new Stock of those beautiful and cheap Calicoes, Bleached Shirting, &c. We have a very large Stock of

Goods for Men's and Boy's Clothing which we have reduced the price of in the last few days, and are now selling VERY CHEAP.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans, Spanish and Blue Linens, Linen Ducks and Drills, Cottons in every variety and style, very cheap. We are offering great inducements to Wholesale Cash Buyers. Call and examine our Stock before buying, as we are determined not to be undersold.

BREM, BROWN & CO.
June 24, 1867 2w

NORTH CAROLINA FARMS FOR SALE.

We are in correspondence with reliable Northern Agents for the sale of North Carolina LANDS. Any persons wishing to sell or buy, would find their business facilitated by addressing us, giving location and full descriptions of the LANDS.

YANCEY & DOWD,
Attorneys at Law,
Charlotte, N. C., June 24, 1867 4f

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

The undersigned has just returned from the Northern cities with a good Stock of Groceries,

and various other articles, consisting principally of Java Coffee, Rio Coffee of superior quality—none better; Black, Green and Imperial Teas; New Orleans and other Molasses; Bacon Sides, Sugar Cured Hams, Fresh Mackerel, Pickled Shad, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, White Wine and Apple Vinegar, Willow Ware, Buckets of all kinds, Tubs, Brooms, Churns, Kegs, Half-Bushels, &c.

Lorillard Snuff—best quality; Soda, Ginger and Egg Crackers; a fine lot of Brogan Shoes—extra sizes; Liverpool Salt, and best Carolina Rice.

Leather.

White Oak Tanned—fine article; large lot of good and good damaged Hemlock; French Calf Skins; Upper and Harness Leather.

White Lead, Powder, Shot and Percussion Caps, all sizes; Whim Rope, Well Rope, Bed Cord, Cotton Cards cheap, Seythe Blades, Pad Locks, Blacking, Matches, Cotton Yarn, Graham's Smoking Tobacco, Chewing Tobacco, Crushed, Pulverized, White and Brown Sugars, and a fine assortment of best Nails.

I have selected this Stock with great care, and cannot be undersold. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember my Motto,