

Western Democrat.

W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

August 13, 1867.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—The Board for the Northern Division of Mecklenburg County (of which H. P. Helper is Chairman), will attend at the several precincts as follows for the purpose of registering voters:

Long Creek,	15th and 16th of August.
Hill's,	19th and 20th "
Dewees,	21st and 22d "
Harrisburg,	25th and 26th "
Hart's,	29th and 30th "

The Southern Division Board (of which F. W. Ahrens is Chairman), will commence registration under the Reconstruction Act at the following times and precincts:

Charlotte,	15th, 16th and 17th of August.
Rea's,	19th and 20th "
Providence,	21st and 22d "
Steel Creek,	23d and 24th "
Norman's,	27th and 28th "

It is important that all persons should register promptly who are entitled to do so. Those in doubt as to the right to register, should exert themselves to ascertain positively, and act accordingly.

UNION COUNTY.—The Board of Registers for the Upper side of Union County, (of which Hugh Downing is Chairman), will attend at the times and places named below for the purpose of registering voters:

Crowell's,	Thursday and Friday, 15th & 16th Aug.
Crowell's,	Tuesday & Wednesday, 20th & 21st "
Oakville's,	Thursday and Friday, 22d & 23d "
Wolfville's,	Tuesday & Wednesday, 27th & 28th "
Wilson's,	Friday and Saturday, 30th & 31st "
Starke's,	Thursday & Friday, 2d & 3d Sept.
Monroe's,	Thursday & Friday, 5th & 6th "

The Board will also attend for the purpose of revising the Register, beginning at Crowell's on Monday the 5th of September, and continue two days at each of the above precincts.

The lower division Board (of which J. Trull is Chairman) will commence registration at the following times and places:

Grassy Creek,	19th and 20th of August.
Bacon's,	21st and 22d "
Griffin's,	23d and 24th "
Ashecraft's,	26th and 27th "
Haley's,	28th and 29th "
Biven's,	30th and 31st "

THE LEGISLATURE NOT TO MEET.—Gen. Sickles has settled the question whether the Legislature will meet or not, by forbidding its assembling. The following extracts are from late orders:

"IV. The Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, appointed to be held at Raleigh on the third Monday in August next, is hereby postponed until further orders. The Commanding officer of the Post of Raleigh, will transmit to the Governor of North Carolina a copy of this order, with the request that the same be communicated to the presiding officers and members of the Senate and House of Commons.

"V. The Governor of North Carolina, the Treasurer, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, are hereby constituted a Board to consider and report upon the expediency, practicability and cost of providing a suitable temporary place of confinement for prisoners undergoing sentence for felony. In determining the location, the Board will take into consideration the probable erection hereafter of a Penitentiary and the employment of the prisoners in mining, or other work in metals, quarrying marble, brick-making, or manufactures, whereby the Penitentiary may be self-supporting, and the convicts taught some useful art."

NOT CORRECT.—We find in some of our exchanges the following telegraphic dispatch:

Suspension of Jury Trials in North Carolina.—Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 6.—An order has been issued by General Sickles to suspend all jury trials on account of non-compliance with General Order No. 32, ordering the revision of the jury lists. All jury trials, upon the receipt of this order, were suspended.

This dispatch conveys an erroneous impression. Jury trials in North Carolina have not been suspended. Gen. Sickles ordered the suspension of trials in the criminal court of the city of Wilmington until his orders in regard to summoning Jurors were complied with. That's all.

Once for all, we will state that all civil laws, not in conflict with Gen. Sickles' orders, are in full force in North Carolina.

TREASURE FOUND.—On Friday last three or four of our citizens found in the South-western suburbs of this city, a lot of massive silver ware, buried in a branch. The search was undertaken in consequence of a letter received by Mr. Wm. A. Williams from a man in Connecticut, who represented that he had been a soldier in the Federal army and had buried this silver ware near Charlotte in the Spring of 1865 (probably after the surrender and when troops were first sent to garrison this section of the State). The soldier sent a diagram of the locality with particular directions how to find the treasure. When we saw it the ware was covered by rust and mud so much that we could not tell whether any name was upon it or not. After being cleaned probably a name may be found. Of course it was stolen from some one by the soldier, who has since repented of his bad conduct.

DRIED FRUIT.—We hope some merchant in Charlotte will make arrangements to purchase and ship dried fruit of all sorts, especially dried blackberries, cherries, &c. We see it announced that one merchant, alone, in Salem last week bought 30,000 pounds of dried blackberries. For the information of the public in this section, we quote from the Winston Sentinel the prices paid in Salem and Winston for dried fruit:

Dried Peaches, peeled,	per pound, 10 to 15 cts.
" " unpeeled,	" " 5 to 6 "
" Apples,	" " 3 to 4 "
" Cherries,	" " 25 "
" Blackberries,	" " 6 to 7 "

The Cheraw Advertiser expresses a preference for Gen. Sickles and Gen. Scott for U. S. Senators from South Carolina.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
New Furniture at Davidson's Furniture Store.
New Fall Goods—Brem, Brown & Co.
Bagging and Rope—Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.
Noting—M. L. Wriston.
Concord Mills—J. McDonald & Sons, Concord.
Stray Cow Taken Up—Wm. Roadiger.
Patent Iron Cotton Ties—Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.
Cord Lost—Wm. Roadiger.
Photograph Pictures—J. S. Broadway.
Georgia State Lottery, Atlanta, Ga.
Mule Strayed from the Harkness Mine in Union County.

A JUDICIAL DIFFICULTY.—It will be remembered that notwithstanding Gen. Sickles' order staying the collection of old debts, Chief Justice Chase, while holding the U. S. Court at Raleigh some weeks ago, decided to grant judgments in cases tried in his Court, thus ignoring the military order. But it seems that one military officer in this State, at least, prefers to obey Gen. Sickles' order instead of Chief Justice Chase. The matter is thus stated in a dispatch from Washington:

"U. S. Marshal Goodloe, of the district of North Carolina, has reported to the Attorney General that the process of the United States Circuit Court, lately held by Chief Justice Chase, is obstructed by order of Lt. Col. Frank, Commanding Post of Wilmington.

The ground is expressly mentioned in the order to be that, in each of the cases obstructed, the cause of the action adjudicated upon by Judge Chase occurred between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865—Gen. Sickles, in order No. 10, having forbidden Judges to entertain any suits for matters accruing between those dates.

Marshal Goodloe has suspended action until he hears from Gen. Sickles, or receives instructions from Washington, being anxious to avoid any collision.

This matter is regarded as a very grave event, although the impression prevails that the Commander at Wilmington has acted without the knowledge of Gen. Sickles, who is confidently expected to disapprove his action. Goodloe's course has been approved at the Attorney General's office, but no step will be taken until the time has passed for a report from the Commanding General.

By the following from the Wilmington Journal it appears that the officer at Wilmington acted in accordance with express orders from Gen. Sickles:

"It is but justice to Col. Frank to state that he is in no manner accountable for this action, and was simply carrying out instructions received from District Headquarters. He hearing that these executions, proceeding from the District Court, were in the hands of the United States Deputy Marshal at this place, Col. Frank communicated these facts to General Sickles, on the 14th of July, asking for instructions. A reply was received on the 24th of the same month, bearing date the 23d, in which the action taken by Col. Frank was directed. It will thus be shown he did not interpret the order differently from what General Sickles meant, but simply obeyed instructions. The matter is between the Department at Washington and General Sickles himself."

Inasmuch as our own citizens are not permitted to use the law in collecting old debts, we are glad that Gen. Sickles has determined to prevent non-residents or others from collecting through the U. S. Courts.

MEAN CONDUCT.—The following paragraph is copied from the Newport (Vermont) Express:

"Jefferson Davis visited Stantead last week and was the guest of Mr. T. Lee Terrill. Frederick Terrill, Esq., brought him from Sherbrooke there in a very quiet manner on Wednesday last, professing to see the country and to consult in regard to an investment in the gold mines of Hatley. On Thursday Mr. Terrill, in his best turnout, took Jeff. Davis to the village to ride, when several incidents occurred not altogether pleasing, we should imagine, to either the host or his guest. Not only boys but men hooted at him in the street and greeted him with those familiar words, 'We'll hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple tree.' He was frequently asked where he had left his 'petticoats,' and various like remarks more suggestive than pleasing everywhere fell upon his ear. One lady gave utterance to her feelings by hurling a stone at him."

Mr. Davis ought not to have went into Vermont under any circumstances, but nothing can excuse the mean, impolite and savage conduct of the people of Stantead in insulting and maltreating a stranger on a visit to their town. If Gen. Butler or any other objectionable Northern man were to visit the South and receive the slightest injury, we should hear a terrible howl about the barbarism of Southern people. Consistency is a jewel.

KENTUCKY.—The opponents of the Republican Radical party carried Kentucky, at the late State elections, by about 40,000 majority.

It appears that Gen. Sheridan, the commander of Louisiana and Texas, lives and rides like a Prince, even if he is only an American. A New Orleans correspondent of the Missouri Republican gives the following description of the carriage in which Gen. Sheridan rides about New Orleans:

"The state carriage used is a landau; a covered carriage which opens at the top, so as to give an unobstructed view of the inmates. Therein sits the General, surrounded by select members of his staff, he and they bedecked all over with gold lace, with gold buttons and other ornamentation. To this vehicle are attached six horses, and these are caparisoned with the most elaborately ornamented harness. All this is finished off with a grand display of long white plumes, tipped with red feathers, which are fastened to the horses' heads in such fashion as to cause them to undulate in all the graceful mazes of poetic emotion. The cortege is completed by a train of outriders and guards, consisting of two regiments of mounted troops, who, on such occasions, appear in their best bib and tucker."

Of course this is the day of progress. The man who thinks that aristocracy was killed by the abolition of slavery, is a simpleton.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.—From a catalogue of this medical institution just received, we learn that its next session will open on October 14th, 1867. The lectures will be given in the building adjoining the New York hospital, as they were last year. The graduates of the University will perceive at once the important advantages arising from a connection with this, the largest surgical hospital in America. The hospital is open to students every day throughout the year.

Judge Chase pays tax on an income of \$700,000 per year. When he went to Washington, in 1864, he was not worth \$10,000. He has been a lucky financier for himself, if not for the country. He and Jay Cooke have made "loyalty" pay.

SENSIBLE.—Queen Victoria has published a book on the early life of the Prince consort. There is a letter from Prince Alfred to his mother, giving an account of the manner in which Her Majesty popped the question. He says: "The Queen sent for me alone to her room a few days ago and declared to me in a genuine outburst of love and affection that I had gained her whole heart, and would make her intensely happy if I would make the sacrifice of sharing her life with her." Such was the sensible manner in which Her Majesty exercised her queenly prerogative.

THE SURREAT TRIAL.—The trial of John H. Surratt, charged with aiding and abetting the murder of President Lincoln, has been going on in Washington City for several weeks past. The arguments of lawyers occupied about five days and closed on Wednesday last, when Judge Fisher delivered his charge to the Jury. The Judge made the following points:

First. That a conspiracy formed in time of war to take the life of the President and Vice-President of the Republic and the heads of the Executive Departments, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Federal Government, by throwing it into anarchy and confusion, is treason as heinous and as hurtful to the people of this country as compassing the death of the King or Queen of Great Britain is to the subjects of that realm.

Second. That every person engaged in such conspiracy as long as he continues a member of it is responsible, not only for the act of treason, but for any murder or less crime which may flow from it.

Third. That the Government may waive the charge of treason against any or all the conspirators and proceed against them for the smaller crime of murder, included in the greater crime of treason.

Fourth. That under an indictment for a murder resulting from the prosecution of such conspiracy, evidence of the entire scope of the conspiracy may be considered in estimating the heinous character of the offense laid in the indictment.

Fifth. That it was not necessary to aver in the indictment the fact that Abraham Lincoln, the victim of the murder, was at the time of its commission, President of the United States, or to prove it in order to allow the jury to take that fact into the account in determining the heinous character of the crime. It being a fact of which the Courts will take judicial cognizance.

Sixth. That he who does an act by another does it by himself and is responsible for the consequences in criminal as well as civil cases.

Seventh. That although an *alibi*, when clearly established, forms a complete and unanswerable defense, the mere absence from the immediate scene of a crime, resulting from a conspiracy unrepented of and unabandoned by the party charged will not avail him if he was at some other place assigned him performing his part in the conspiracy.

Eighth. That this plea is, unless clearly made out, always regarded with suspicion, and a circumstance weighing against him who attempts it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of the inference drawn from them.

Ninth. That flight from the scene of the crime, the fabrication of false accounts and the concealment of instruments of violence, are circumstances indicating guilt.

Tenth. Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with the promise of favor, or by duress or fear, is not admitted as evidence against him who makes it, yet if made freely and voluntarily it is one of the surest points of guilt.

The foreman of the jury requested a copy of the recorded evidence. Judge Fisher said it was unusual. The defense was willing, but the prosecution objected, so the Jury retired.

On Friday last the jury stood 11 for acquittal to 1 for conviction.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY ORGANIZATION.—Information was lodged with the Mayor of this city yesterday, tending to show that a collusion existed between several parties in the City for the purpose of carrying on a general system of highway robbery against peaceful and inoffensive citizens, in which one H. E. Foster, a recently appointed policeman was implicated.

Elijah Kedar (white) being sworn, testified before his Honor, that some three or four months since, he was approached by Foster, who endeavored to prevail upon him to connect himself with a secret organization formed for the benefit of the parties engaged and the plunder of such citizens as they could conveniently lay hands upon, with small chance of detection. Kedar states that he refused, and was again approached on the subject. He was then taken to a house on the Plank Road, near the Toll House, where one Crosby resided, and where every attempt was made to induce him to connect himself with this gang. The proposed robbery of some rich old citizen on the highway was openly discussed before Kedar, who declining to risk his safety with such parties, left them and returned home. A few days afterwards he mentioned this circumstance to a few of his friends, and shortly thereafter left the city for some fishing ground on the river. While there he received a message from Crosby, who, hearing he had made these disclosures, attempted to intimidate him. Kedar thereupon wrote a statement of the facts to a Constable of the city, hoping by this means the gang would come to the notice of the law.

Until a few days since nothing was done in this matter, when policeman Holden hearing the facts of the case brought them to the attention of the Marshal. Foster was arraigned before his Honor, and Kedar summoned as a witness. This person then made a deposition to the above effect. The evidence of Kedar was corroborated by Mr. Watson Hall, who had heard him narrate these particulars on a previous occasion.

Foster was discharged from the police, being justly deemed unworthy to remain longer in the employ of the city. We understand the case will not rest here, and steps will be taken to bring Foster, Crosby and the gang before the proper tribunal and, if possible, have them punished.

It thus becomes evident to our citizens that an unlawful and villainous gang, whose intent is plunder, has existed, and may still exist, in our city. All lovers of law and order, peace and quiet, cannot desire otherwise than to see those implicated punished and the gang broken up. We trust that they have at least received a warning from these disclosures, which will deter them from future operations.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Russian grain crops indicate a heavy yield. It is said there will be an immense surplus for exportation. From Liverpool the weather is reported favorable for crops, and the grain market was easy.

In the reply of the French Emperor to the foreign members of the universal Exposition, he gave expressions to aspirations for universal peace, in which he is credited with sincerity.

Kossuth has declined to accept the seat in the Hungarian Parliament, to which he was chosen by the electors of Waitzen.

MEXICO.—The Generals adverse to Juarez are organizing forces in the mountains. The Indians are making bold incursions into the white settlements near Yucatan.

From the Asheville News.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, GREENE CO. TENN.,

July 27, 1867.

MR. EDITOR.—While passing through the woods the other day at the foot of Paint Mountain, I was surprised on seeing just before me on the ground, the bones of five men bleaching in the sun. The neighbors informed me that they were the bones of men captured at Camp Vance, N. C., by Col. Kirk, of the Federal army, and brought to the Noly Chucky river, from whence they made their escape and was trying to make their way back to the Old North State, by a bridge way across Paint Mountain, and just as they had reached the State line, they were overhauled by a band of robbers from Laurel, Madison county, N. C., and Greene county, Tenn., and taken to a very secluded spot, and there were all shot dead, and left for the wild beasts of the forest to feed upon their bodies. These notorious robbers have all met their fate except two, who live in Madison county, where they can be found at any time, if properly looked after. The men murdered were all North Carolinians, and two of them gave their names as Wilcox and Smith. They were murdered in the year 1864, about two weeks after the capture of Camp Vance by Kirk.

I write this for the benefit of those whom it may concern. The bones still lie bleaching in the deep forest.

I shall wait for an answer to this for a few weeks, and if no father or mother or friend claims them, I shall bury them in a large box together. Four of them were men grown, and one was a very small boy, perhaps 15 years old—from the size and looks of his skull—cannot be over 15 or 16. Any information concerning them can be had by addressing me at Limestone Springs, Greene county, Tenn. Any parties wishing to see them can be piloted by myself if I am called on.

FAST DAY.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, make the following recommendation for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, which is extracted from their Address:

"We propose that Friday, 16th of August, be observed in all our churches as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer—that God would be pleased to pour out His Spirit upon all flesh; that He would show us our sins and help us, by a true repentance, to turn away from them; that He would send forth laborers into His harvest, who may serve Him more faithfully and efficiently than we have done; that He would build up His church and comfort her waste places; that He would grant us all the blessings, temporal and spiritual we have need of. And we further propose that this day of special fasting and prayer be preceded, wherever practicable, by religious exercises begun on the previous Sabbath and continued day by day till the Sabbath following.

And now brethren, we commend you to God and to the word of His Grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which is sanctified.

H. H. KAVANAUGH, JAMES O. ANDREW,
ROBERT PAINE, W. M. WIGHTMAN,
GEO. F. PIERCE, JOHN EARLY,
E. E. MARVIN, D. S. DOUGGETT,
N. H. MCYRE.

THE CROPS.—Cheering reports reach us from every section of the District as to the prospect of a good cotton crop. The corn crop has suffered to some extent by the drought, but the rains of the past week which has been abundant for present need, will no doubt increase the yield beyond the anticipations of a few days ago. The farmers are in much better humor, and of course we share in the general spirit.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

DESTRUCTION OF CHURCHES.—On Tuesday night last two Baptist Churches at Riley's Creek, in this county, near Lillington, were entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, designing men, who are so lost to all sense of honor and reverence for religion, as to cause the destruction of edifices of this character are deserving of the gallows, and should meet with the penalty the law prescribes for those convicted of arson. We trust that these vile incendiaries may be caught.—*Wilmington Journal.*

ANOTHER ORDER BY GEN. SICKLES.—Charlotte, Aug. 8.—Gen. Sickles has issued an order in relation to certain monies advanced by South Carolina Banks during the war for the purchase of horses for the Confederate service, but which, not being expended, had been distributed since the war under Chancery decree among the Banks and other claimants.

The order annuls the decree as a fraud against the United States, and appoints a Receiver on the part of the Government, to whom the funds distributed, including the costs and fees, are to be paid.

The Receivers are directed to report promptly any delinquency or obstruction on the part of individuals or Corporations in the way of the execution of the order.

MARRIED.

In Davie county, on the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Charles C. Driven to Miss Rachael C. Gaither.

In Lancaster District, S. C., on the 1st inst., Mr. J. Shaver to Miss Josephine Mackey.

DIED.

In this city, on the 31st inst., James Flow, infant son of Charles W. and M. A. Alexander, aged 4 months and 13 days.

In Baltimore, on the 28th ult., Miss Caroline B. Averitt, aged 27 years, daughter of John A. Averitt, Esq., formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

In Salem, on the 5th inst., C. L. Banner, Esq., from injuries received by being thrown from his buggy.

In Salisbury, on the 8th inst., Mr. Chas. D. Smith. Wm. M. Strixox, the subject of this obituary, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1796, and died at the place of his nativity Feb. 16th, 1867, leaving a wife and an only son to mourn their irreparable loss.

How blest the righteous when he dies!
When sinks a weary soul to rest;
How mildly beams the closing eyes,
How gently heaves the expiring breast.

OBITUARY.
In this county, on the 20th inst., Julia A. J. Patterson, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Patterson, aged 21 years, 7 months and 20 days. Seldom are we called upon to mourn the loss of one more endeared and idolized than the deceased; but her pure spirit was soon called from this earth to a happier abode. Weep not fond parents for In beauty transparent,
Your daughter doth shine.
Shall you call God unmerciful in taking from you your idol? No, it is only another link broken to draw you from earth to bind you to Heaven.

Ab, little did we think that death,
Would soon among us stand,
And take the one we loved so well,
From out our household band.
'Tis hard to give her up,
And yet we know 'tis best,
For while we mourn our loss,
She smiles with the blest.

MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady at 28 to 29½. Gold \$1.40½.
Flour, N. Y. State \$6.35 to \$11; Southern \$11.10 to \$15. Wheat, Red Southern \$2.30 to \$2.37. Corn dull and declining; Mixed Western \$1.10; Yellow \$1.20.

FOREIGN NEWS—TERRIFIC ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Government is about dispatching a large body of troops to Canada, to repel the threatened Fenian invasion.

The House of Lords rejected the bill abolishing church rates.

A terrific Railroad accident has occurred at Brayhead, Wicklow county, Ireland. The Express train from Dublin to Wicklow was thrown off the track and eight passenger coaches precipitated into the sea. Only one person in the whole train escaped alive.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—It is stated that the Cabinet have agreed that the President can remove Stanton under the first, and suspend him under the second, section of the tenure-of-office bill.

Nothing new regarding the Surratt Jury.

BALTIMORE, August 9.—The steamer Wilson Small collided to-day with the steamer Mary Augusta in Chesapeake Bay off Poplar Island. The Small sunk in thirty-five minutes, losing three passengers. The Mary Augusta towed in badly damaged. The Captains accuse each other of causing the accident.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 9.—Crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida say the prospects are improving daily. Some planters report that they expect to make the largest crop known, for the acres planted.

RICHMOND, August 8.—Gen. Schofield to-day issued an order that, after the 20th inst., all the destitute in the State will be turned over by the military authorities to the overseers of the poor in the respective counties and cities. The Freedman's Bureau rations will be no longer issued.

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—The average deaths from yellow fever since Monday average 8 per day. Business is stagnant.

At a game of base ball in Chicago recently, one hundred thousand dollars changed hands in the way of betting on the game. In the estimation of some of the "saints of the earth" it is a great crime to play cards or dance, but no harm to play base ball!

A terrific storm of rain, wind, thunder and lightning occurred at Goldsboro on Friday last.

New Fall Goods
At BREM, BROWN & CO'S.

We have just received a new stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Shoes, Hats, Embroideries, &c.

We have the largest and best assorted stock we ever had at any time since we have been in business, and are determined not to be undersold but will sell

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

We will sell better goods than can be bought elsewhere for the same money.

We invite the special attention of wholesale cash buyers to our stock. Give us a call before buying.

BREM, BROWN & CO.

August 12, 1867 2w

NOTICE.

The law will be enforced against all persons trespassing on my farm and lands near the Mecklenburg Female College. Persons who want fruit must first get my permission before entering the orchards.

Aug. 12, 1867. M. L. WRISTON.

Stray Cow Taken Up.

I took up at my house, in the suburbs of town, on the 5th inst., a large brindled Cow, with large horns and short tail, in good order. She had been staying about my place nearly three months before I took charge of her. The owner is hereby notified to come forward and describe the Cow more particularly, pay costs, and take her away.

WM. ROADIGER.

Aug. 12, 1867. 3w-pd

COW LOST.

My Cow has been missing since the 1st of December last. She is a black Mulay, and has the letter M in her right ear; has a brownish stripe running lengthwise on the back, and a white bag. She was with calf when she left, and probably had it about the 1st of April. I will be thankful for any information as to her whereabouts. She was purchased from some one (name not recollected) in Providence neighborhood.

WM. ROADIGER.

August 12, 1867.

CONCORD MILLS.

Having opened a House in Charlotte, near the Post Office, for the sale of our own manufactured goods, we invite the attention of merchants and others to our YARNS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, OSNABERGS, CARPET CHAIN, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

Cotton taken in exchange for Goods. We sell low for Cash.

J. McDONALD & SONS,

Concord, N. C.

August 12, 1867.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE "MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME,"

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, ATLANTA, GA.