



W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

September 3, 1867.

GASTON SUPERIOR COURT.—The Superior Court of Gaston county was held last week—Judge Gilliam presiding. An important case (removed from Lincoln county) was tried—Wm. Owens for killing Benj. Withers. Without going into particulars, we will merely state that the evidence showed a most brutal and atrocious case of murder. After a quarrel at the house of Owens, near Beattie's Ford, and after Withers had started home in his buggy, Owens followed him, rode up behind the buggy and knocked him in the head with his gun.

The trial commenced Tuesday morning and continued for three days and half of one night, closing Thursday evening at 9 p. m. The prosecution was conducted by W. P. Bynum, Esq., Solicitor, and Hon. J. W. Osborne, and the defence by Hon. Wm. Lander, Gov. Vance and D. Schenck, Esq. Much ability was displayed on both sides—the defence relying on the plea of insanity.

The Jury after being out all night, returned a verdict of guilty. Judgment was arrested by an appeal to the Supreme Court.

We must express our admiration for Judge Gilliam, who has always shown himself to be a good and faithful Judge—courteous and just to all having business in Court. The Solicitor, Mr. Bynum, discharges his duties with fairness and ability, and to the satisfaction of all, except evil-doers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The State of North Carolina has been to great expense to supply her citizens who lost legs or arms in the late war with artificial limbs, but it has been of little use to the crippled soldier, for we believe the testimony is almost universal that the limbs furnished have proven a failure—they cannot be used with ease or advantage. This fact has been so palpably demonstrated, that the Legislature, at its last session, passed an Act allowing commutation money to those who had received a limb as well as to those who did not choose to take one.

The money spent for manufacturing the limbs at Raleigh has been that much wasted, but we do not censure Gov. Worth or the State officers for it, for they only complied with the law, and no doubt did the best they could.

We commenced this article more for the purpose of saying that many persons are going to Raleigh to draw commutation money under a mistaken idea, and consequently many come back disappointed. Those who have not actually lost a leg or an arm, or had one of those limbs rendered useless or permanently disabled, need not go. The loss of some fingers, or a wound in the leg or arm, does not entitle the person to commutation.

THE N. C. AND WIL & WELDON RAILROADS.—We direct attention to the advertisement in regard to transporting freight over these roads. The State is a large stockholder in these roads, and therefore the people generally are interested in their success, for if they pay dividends into the public Treasury, it will lessen taxation to that extent. It costs no more to send freight over this line than by other lines, and arrangements have been made to put it through to Weldon and New York as quick as other roads can do it. Those who want to patronize these State roads must mark their goods via Goldsboro instead of via Raleigh & Gaston Road.

The schedule of the passenger and mail train on the N. C. Road has been changed so as to leave Charlotte at 5 p. m., and will arrive at Goldsboro at 10 a. m. Freight cars will be attached to this train in order to expedite the transmission of freight.

We are requested to say that at a meeting of a portion of the Republican party of Gaston county, held on Tuesday last, D. A. Jenkins, Esq., and C. C. Withers were appointed delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th of September.

We learn that a Republican meeting was held in this place on Tuesday evening last, and delegates appointed to the Convention at Raleigh, but we have seen nothing of the proceedings.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—The Registrars have been through the county on their first round, and the whole number registered is 1,565 whites, and 1,458 blacks. We think it likely the second round will increase the white vote.

We publish a communication on our first page headed "The loyal citizens of Mecklenburg county." The author claims to have been (and so far as we know was) loyal to the Union throughout the war; and when he requested us to publish his article, we considered it our duty to give him a hearing, though we take no part in the matters of complaint.

From E. J. Hale & Son, publishers of New York, we have received a handsome book of 350 pages, entitled "Dabney's Defence of Virginia and of the South." We have not yet had time to read it. A copy will be mailed free of postage on the receipt of the price, \$1 50. Address E. J. Hale & Son, 16 Murray street, New York.

The Messrs. Hale will issue this week "The Diary of a Southern Refugee," by a lady of Virginia.

POPULAR.—We heard a man in an adjacent county, while announcing himself as a candidate for the Convention, declare that if the people elected him he would have the tax on Brandy and Whiskey "struck out" by Congress. The man is said to be crazy, and the boys got him up to have some fun, but he evidently has sense enough to know what is popular.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. E. Cochrane with Messrs. Buxbaum & Lang, Medical Notice—Dr. J. A. Miller. R. P. Waring, Attorney at Law. Grocers & Commission Merchants—Willard Bros., Wilmington, N. C. Railway Freight Lines via Goldsboro. Tooth Paste—Dr. Wm. E. Carr. Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods—Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore. City Bank of Charlotte—Brenizer, Kellogg & Peters.

A NEW ORDER.—Capt. Lazelle has furnished us with the following copy of a new order issued by Gen. Sickles, which requires that the iron-clad test oath shall be taken by all officers appointed under any authority after the 19th of July, 1867:

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, } Charleston, S. C., Aug. 26, 1867. } General Orders, No. 78.

All persons appointed to office in this Military District, under any authority, civil or military, from and after July 19, 1867, shall be required in addition to the oath of office required by municipal or other regulation, to take and subscribe before a Notary Public, Magistrate, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States Army. A copy of the oath, duly subscribed and attested, shall be filed with the Commanding Officer of the Military Post. Blank forms of the prescribed oath will be furnished on application to the Post Commander.

All appointments made by municipal, town, or county authorities being provisional only, will be reported to the commanding Officer of the Military Post within which they are made, who will forward the same, with his recommendations, to these Headquarters. By command of Major-General D. E. Sickles: J. W. CLOUS, A. A. G.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITARY COMMANDERS.—We regret to see that, after it is too late to do any good for the Southern people, President Johnson continues to interfere with the Commanders of the Southern States.

In addition to the removal of Gen. Sheridan, he has removed Gen. Sickles from the command of North and South Carolina, and designated Gen. Canby as his successor. But Gen. Grant, whom the President put in the Cabinet in the place of Stanton, kicks up and actually refuses to obey the orders of the President, because he does not consider them proper! A nice state of affairs, indeed!

A dispatch from Washington makes the following announcement:

"It is stated that Gen. Grant has written to the President, claiming that Congress vested authority in the five districts in the General of the United States Army. He is unwilling to invest it in another, and therefore will at least delay until the execution of the Executive orders relieving Sickles and Sheridan."

The President did not have courage enough to take an avowed friend into his Cabinet in the place of Stanton, but temporized by taking Gen. Grant to please or mollify the Republican party, and consequently he has again got into trouble.

Since the above matter was put in type, we learn from the following dispatch that the difficulty between Gen. Grant and the President has been settled:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The order removing Gen. Sickles and assigning Gen. Canby to the command of the Second Military District, was issued this morning. It directs Sickles to go to New York and report to the Adjutant General. Gen. Grant had a long interview with the President this morning. Their difficulties were adjusted and he withdrew his letter of yesterday.

The order was also issued this morning relieving Sheridan of the command of the fifth Military District and directing him to take command of the Department of Missouri, while Hancock is assigned to the fifth Military District. Thomas remains in command of the Department of the Cumberland. During the late contest between the President and Gen. Grant, the President placed himself squarely upon his constitutional rights and carried his points.

We think there is yet some doubt about the matter.

LAWYERS.—We have always been forcibly impressed by the courtesy and clarity which lawyers extend to each other, and have often thought that their examples might be imitated with profit by other classes of persons, and even by Ministers of the Gospel. While witnessing the contest in the Court House at Dallas, Gaston county, between such men as Osborne and Bynum on one side, and Vance, Lander and Schenck on the other, we felt an admiration for the profession that we never felt before. The disputes and contentions were conducted in such a gentlemanly, liberal and charitable spirit, and one or the other party yielded with such good grace, that we felt it was pleasant, rather than disagreeable, to hear them.

"We learn that some of the colored people in this city are agitating the question of establishing a store on the co-operative system."—Raleigh Progress.

Suppose the white merchants and mechanics establish co-operative stores and shops, and resolve to employ only white men for any purpose, what will become of the negroes? Combinations of that sort are dangerous, either among blacks or whites, and those who inaugurate them may soon see cause to regret it. People, generally, will buy where they can buy cheapest, and sell where they can sell highest. That's human nature. If combinations are formed against any particular class of men, that class will be justified in combining and operating for their own defence and benefit; and thus it will not be long before a terrible bad feeling is engendered.

MARYLAND.—The Convention of Maryland has formed a new State Constitution which is to be submitted to the people on the 18th of this month. The following are the most important changes made in the old Constitution:

"No person shall be deemed incompetent as a witness on account of race or color, except hereafter so declared by act of the General Assembly;" the absence of any religious test, except belief in the existence of God, moral accountability to Him, and a condition of reward or punishment in this or the world to come. Slavery shall not be re-established in this State, but, having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration therefor, is due from the United States. In accordance with this view it is provided that the Legislature "shall take such steps as may be deemed necessary to urge upon the United States such aid in compensation for emancipation in this State as was pledged by the joint resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, April 10, 1862, and shall pass such laws as may be necessary for the distribution of such aid as may be received from the United States for that purpose."

The only material changes in the Executive Department are the conferring of the veto power on the Governor, and the abolition of the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Legislative article restricts the regular sessions of the Legislature to 90 days, and the extra sessions to 30 days. The disability of ministers of the Gospel to become members of the General Assembly, which was left out in the Constitution of 1864, is restored. The State is forever prohibited from lending its credit to works of internal improvement.

The new Constitution of the State of Maryland abolishes the office of Lieutenant Governor. It has been tried and found a useless expense. We hope this will satisfy those in North Carolina who want to establish such an office in this State. There are too many useless offices in this State now.

GLAD OF IT.—The city of Raleigh has at last got a Hall for the accommodation of public audiences. "Tucker's Hall" is completed and was dedicated recently—Gov. Swain delivering an address. There will be no excuse hereafter for using the Halls in the State Capitol for concerts, traveling lecturers, &c.

We see that some one has issued a prospectus for publishing a new paper at Lincoln, N. C. This will cause a broad smile on the face of our old friend Britton, who has had such hard work to make his bread by publishing a paper in Lincoln. Observation teaches us, that while one newspaper in this State lives and thrives, a dozen die.

"We beg to suggest that the La Crosse Democrat, and such like Northern papers, are not proper examples to be followed by Southern presses. We may admire their wit, their sharpness, or their truth, when they utter it, but when they employ personal abuse of any civil or military officer in the South, no Southern paper should give circulation to it. It is important that the office of every man should be respected, and the officer should be respected for the sake of the office if possible, if for nothing else."—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Sentinel is right. We have often cautioned the people against being deceived by such papers. Their editors live secure in the North from all annoyance and trouble, and are not affected if present difficulties are never settled. They can talk big and saucy, and use a great many brave words, but what good do they do us here in the South? None at all. They do much harm by leading some persons to expect better terms than are now offered us. If the southern people expect northern men with southern sentiments to help them, they will be disappointed.

DECIDEDLY GOOD.—The Winston Sentinel published in Forsyth county, makes the following statement:

Caught in His own Trap.—The manufacturers and distillers of this district are familiar with the system of espionage kept up by them by Revenue Collector Crane, through a set of tools and minions in his employ, who sold themselves to him as Crane to watch their betters, and now, we are glad to announce, that the Fowler has been caught in his own net.

A few days ago a man visited Greensboro and after loitering around for a day or so, went to Crane and informed him that he was a blockade runner, and laid down \$2,000 on his table and told him he had 100 boxes of tobacco that he wanted put through all right. Mr. Crane pocketed the bribe and gave a receipt stating that the tobacco was all right. The man went to Salisbury, where Mr. Wiley had him and Crane arrested for defrauding the government. After the trial, when everything proved that Crane had accepted the bribe, and bond was required for both, the stranger pulled out a commission as one of the chief detectives in the service of the Treasury Department; then he immediately had Mr. Crane arrested and put under bond for \$15,000. Mr. C. has gone to Washington City to endeavor to make it appear that he was only trying to catch somebody else. May be he was."

Crane is the man who has been seizing so much property in his District, and recently represented the people as trying to cheat the government.

P. S.—We learn that the examination of the matter did not take place before Mr. Wiley—he had nothing to do with it. But the investigation took place before Commissioner Worth of Greensboro.

For the Western Democrat. VALUABLE SILVER SERVICE RESTORED.

MR. EDITOR:—As an answer to all applicants, please publish the following facts:

Something over a year since I received from a New England soldier a letter addressed to "The Bishop Park Missionary Society, Charlotte, N. C." There being no such society here, as Vestryman of the Church, the letter found its way to my box. Finding it related to Silver Service, and as I supposed, Church Service, taken during the war, I opened correspondence with the writer of the letter, with a vague hope of recovering and restoring the Silver Service to some Church. That correspondence closed some weeks back, with an eccentric, vigorous and honest epistle, making a full revelation of the locality of the Silver, with an elaborate and accurate chart of its locality, one mile from Charlotte.

I immediately sought the spot with some five or six citizens, and found buried, as indicated, not a Church Service, but a valuable Silver Tea Service, which has since been restored to the owner—the son of the late Judge James Martin of Mobile—it having been the property of the late Mrs. James Martin and bore her superscription, and singular enough at the latter part of the war the party restoring the Silver was a prisoner in this State, whilst the party to whom it is restored was a prisoner North. If this example could be followed in rising above malice and revenge, and each and all render unto the vanquished the things that are theirs; if forgetting the strife of war, and listening to the whispers of conscience, each and all with christian spirit should strive to wipe out its bloody foot-prints, by honorable acts of restitution and justice, then would the life and energy of this devoted land revive, the spear become indeed a vigorous ploughshare and the sword a scythe, hope would give them edge and we would give our sights to the past, our struggles to the future.

Charlotte, Sept. 2. W. A. WILLIAMS.

For the Western Democrat. TEMPERANCE MEETING.

By previous appointment a meeting was held in the Court House in Charlotte, on Thursday, August 22, 1867, to inquire what could be done to suppress the evil of intemperance in our community. The Rev. Dr. Pharr was called to the Chair and Rev. W. C. Power was requested to act as Secretary.

After considering several plans, it was resolved to hold a public meeting in Charlotte on Saturday the 5th of October, proximo, for the adoption of such measures as will be best secure the desired object.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—The Stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad held their annual meeting in this city yesterday. The meeting was well attended.

The following gentlemen are the directors appointed on the part of the State: A. M. Erwin, A. M. Powell, George F. Davidson, A. S. Merrimon, R. L. Patterson, A. C. Cowles, F. E. Shober, and Col. S. McD. Tate. Elected by the Stockholders: Gov. Vance, J. C. McDowell, Hugh Reynolds, and Col. S. McD. Tate.

Col. Tate was appointed on the part of the State, a director, but was elected by the Stockholders by a unanimous vote.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Patton of Buncombe, was elected Director to fill the place of Col. Tate on the part of the State. Col. Tate was re-elected President, and Superintendent; Major Wilson, Chief Engineer, and R. F. Simonton, Treasurer.

The meeting of Directors then adjourned to meet in Asheville on the 20th of September in order to hold a consultation with the friends of the Road in that section, with a view of putting the whole route under contract between that place and Morganton.—Salisbury Banner, 30th.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE FOWLE.—We are indebted to a friend (says the Raleigh Register) for the following highly interesting and important ruling of Judge Daniel G. Fowle, at the present term of Martin Superior Court. It will be seen that he declares men of color eligible to sit on juries under the existing laws of the State, since the abolition of slavery. This ruling is independent of the Civil Rights Act of Congress, and the order of Gen. Sickles. It is simply the construction of the State laws, regarding the new position of the colored people, since the abolition of slavery. It must, therefore, give great satisfaction to the friends of freedom and peace between the races and sections; while it reflects honor upon the Bench and Bar of Martin. We regard this opinion as one of the happiest omens of the times, since it evinces a readiness on the part of the white race in North Carolina to do justice to the black:

"At Martin Superior Court, before his Honor Judge Fowle, as the grand jury, were about to be drawn, Henry A. Gilliam, Esq., acting for the Attorney General, challenged the array, upon the ground that the jury had not been drawn by the County Court, at its regular term, as required by law.

The challenge was allowed by the Court, the venire discharged, and the Sheriff directed to proceed forthwith under section 27th, chapter 31st, Revised Code, to obtain a jury. Whereupon, the Sheriff, the Clerk of the County Court, and the three Justices of the Peace, who had been selected to assist in drawing the jury, requested the Court to instruct them as to their duty in regard to placing persons of color on the venire, whose names had been placed in the jury box by the County Court.

His Honor charged them, that in order to constitute a proper jury, according to our laws, it is necessary: first, that the jurors should be men of ordinary intelligence; second, of good character; third, freeholders.

That from colonial times until 1865, our people had been divided into three classes. 1st, white men; 2nd, free persons of color; 3rd, slaves.

That the second class were excluded, because, under the theory of slavery, every person of color was prima facie a slave, and that as every freeman was entitled to be tried by his peers, the free person of color, against whom the law raised the presumption of slavery, was not regarded as the legal peer of the white man.

That the constitution and laws of the State, never, by express enactment, excluded a colored man from serving on the jury, when he possessed the qualifications required, and that his exclusion was owing to this construction as to the legal peers, and this construction was the necessary result of the institution of slavery. This is so, also Henderson, Gaston and the other fathers of the law in North Carolina, excluded for a long series of years, free persons of color from the jury box, through mere inattention or omission, which is not for a moment to be considered.

In 1865, the Convention of North Carolina abolished the institution of slavery, and all men were declared freemen. It followed as a necessary sequence, that, as soon as the institution (out of which this construction grew) was abolished, when there were no words of exclusion in the constitution or laws, free persons of color became entitled to all the rights which were incident to freemen. One of these rights was to serve upon juries, when properly qualified.

The colored man, therefore, is entitled to have his name placed upon the jury list, whenever he possesses the qualifications required by law, and you will be sustained by law in summoning jurors who are freeholders, regardless of color."

In accordance with these instructions, a jury of freeholders (part white and part colored) was summoned and the court proceeded to business.

REGISTRATION RETURNS.

We give below the registration returns in this State far as received. We shall keep the table standing until completed by the full returns from the State. No county must be regarded as completed unless it is so stated.

Table with columns for County, White, and Colored. Includes Abnance, Beaufort, Burke, Brunswick, Bladen, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Catawba, Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Davidson, Forsyth, Gaston, Granville, Hertford, Johnston, Lincoln, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Orange, Pitt, Robeson, Rowan, Sampson, Wake, Warren, Wayne.

The Yorkville Enquirer speaks encouragingly of the crop prospects in that section. There will be an average crop of grain.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Cotton dull at 27 cents. Gold, 141.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Cotton drooping. Sales 7,000 bales. Quotations unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Twenty six deaths occurred from yellow fever yesterday.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—It was rumored in Washington that Frederick Douglass was to receive the appointment of chief of freedmen's bureau, in place of General Howard, who, it is said is to be removed.

The negro Langston has applied for the Haytian Ministry. The President informed him that it was not vacant, but should a vacancy occur he saw no reason why his (Langston's) claims should not be considered.

GEN. SICKLES.—A New York correspondent says: "It is said that General Sickles will decline to be transferred to another field of military usefulness, but will return to New York to follow the practice of law."

DAVID F. CALDWELL, Esq., has become the Editor of the Greensboro Patriot. Mr. Ingold, the former Editor, takes charge of the mechanical department of the office.

Judge Little, instead of Judge Fowle, will ride this (the 6th) Circuit.

ROCK ISLAND WOOLEN MILLS.—This well known manufacturing establishment at Charlotte, N. C., is now in full operation. The mills have been enlarged, and the machinery has been adapted to the production of the best styles of all wool cassimeres which are made in America. The capacity of these mills enables the proprietors to manufacture a million of yards of the whole cassimeres, if ordered—specimens of which, thirty in number, have been forwarded to us, and similar ones will be sent to any of our dry goods merchants who may order them.—Wilmington Post.

THE CABINET.—"Data," of the Baltimore Sun, telegraphs to that Journal as follows:

"Rumors and positive statements are made tonight that all the Cabinet had resigned to-day; that Gen. Grant and the President had an unpleasant discussion during the session of the Cabinet this afternoon; that Gen. Grant leaves the War Department to-morrow, and dispatches to this effect have been sent hence. Upon the authority of the President and a member of the Cabinet, I am enabled to say that there is no foundation in fact for these rumors and statements above mentioned. It is a fact however, that there is an understanding, among members of the Cabinet, that they will tender their resignations should Mr. Johnson indicate that he desires them to do so, and this is about the only authoritative, definite matter known as to probable changes in the Cabinet.

A pressure is continued in certain influential quarters for changes, as suggested in these dispatches heretofore, but I can say confidently that the President has not informed any one of his decided purpose of reorganizing the Cabinet, though those who press the matter upon the President have full confidence that Mr. Johnson will make at least two changes. So far as General Grant's position as Secretary of War ad interim is concerned, it may be said that the President when he made the appointment had not determined how long it should continue, nor is it now settled. There is no ill feeling between General Grant and Mr. Johnson."

From the Richmond Christian Observer.

A correspondent sends the following sketch of Concord Female College:

Messrs. Editors:—An estimable friend once told me that he almost invariably read over the greater portion of the advertisements in a newspaper in order to find out something about the character and pursuits of the people and the movements of society. It is certainly gratifying to the large parish of readers with whom the "Observer" holds weekly converse, to notice, from the numerous advertisements, the rapid reconstruction and reorganization of schools throughout the South.

Few of these present higher claims to public favor than the flourishing Institution under the care of the Concord Presbytery, located at Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. Its healthful situation, its spacious buildings, its experienced Faculty, its accessibility by railroad, and the excellent moral and religious character of the community all combine to render it worthy of a large patronage. An attendance upon the exercises of the recent examination has convinced me that its course of instruction is unusually thorough and the standard of scholarship unusually high. The interesting class of eleven graduates were all members of the church, four of the number having obtained a hope in Christ during their connection with the College. May its efficient Faculty long be spared as instruments of good to the church and country at large.

Yours, truly, S.

MARRIED.

In Rutherford county, on the 22d ult., Brown Harvey, 18 years old and very small for his age, to Mrs. Elizabeth Waller, aged about 75 years.

In Beaufort, on the 22d ult., Capt. J. L. Manney to Miss S. W. Styron.

On the 15th ult., Mr. James W. Davis of Stokes county, to Miss Nannie D. Hollingsworth of Surry county.

In Buncombe county, on the 1st inst., Mr. Jesse Greer, to Miss Laura L. Thrash.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th ult., Wm. K. Reid, Esq., in the 59th year of his age. Mr. Reid was for many years Clerk of the County Court for Mecklenburg county.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Margaret L. Spratt, wife of Chas. E. Spratt, of this city.

In Gaston county, on the 24th ult., Mr. Frederick Nims.

At Beaufort, on the 27th ult., Louise K., infant daughter of John L. and Laura V. Pool, aged 8 months.

On the 9th inst., at Lenoir, Caldwell county, Mrs. Caroline E. Harper, wife of James Harper, Esq., in the 60th year of her age.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM LUTHER, only child of Henry and Julia S. Bryant, died July 13th, 1867, aged 9 months and 23 days.

Thus are severed the tender ties that bind our hearts to earth; and thus by our Saviour are others twined to draw us up to Heaven.

"I take these little lambs," said he, "And lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in me, In me be ever best. His words the mourning parents hear, And sing in strains divine: O Saviour, all we have and are, Shall be forever thine."

DR. J. M. MILLER. Has returned home, and has resumed Practice in Charlotte. September 2, 1867.

ROBERT P. WARING, Attorney and Counselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office, 3 doors West of the National Bank, and opposite Carson's new building. September 2, 1867.

R. E. COCHRANE WITH MESSRS. BUXBAUM & LANG.

I would respectfully inform my friends and former customers that I am now engaged with the firm of Messrs. BUXBAUM & LANG, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing and Gen'l. Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, and would be pleased to wait upon them. September 2, 1867. R. E. COCHRANE.

J. A. WILLIARD. A. A. WILLIARD. WILLIARD BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

And Agents for the Hazard Powder Co., and Marvin & Co.'s Saffers. Also, Emery's Cotton Gin and Condenser, and Foster's Cotton Planter. Nos. 29, 30 and 31 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. September 2, 1867.

NOTICE.

On the 15th September inst., the Banking House of BRENNIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS will be merged into the

CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE, and the business will be conducted at the old stand, Trade Street, Spring Building. A. G. BRENNIZER has been chosen Cashier, and C. N. G. BUTT, Teller, late Teller First National Bank of Wilmington. The Bank will then be prepared to transact all business usually done by an incorporated Bank, and will endeavor, by its fair and liberal dealing, to merit a share of the public patronage. Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2, 1867.

Fall and Winter Importations—1867.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Strips, Satins and Velvets, Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Buches, Flowers, Feather, Ornaments, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Shaker Hoods, &c.

237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties. Orders solicited and prompt attention given. September 2, 1867.

NORTH CAROLINA ALL STATE RAILWAY LINES FROM CHARLOTTE.

And all points on the N. C. and its connecting Rail Roads to the Seaboard at Wilmington, N. C., or Norfolk, Va., via Goldsboro; also via PETERSBURG AND CITY POINT.

The Railways composing this All State Railway line have recently agreed to unite in a

Great Through Air Line

Route to all the Northern markets on equal terms and charges via our own ports, or by way of Norfolk or Petersburg, Va., to and from the North. No discrimination in favor of any place or city, only so far as to carry the great products of the State as well as return merchandise over the Railway lines largely owned by the State. This arrangement, while it gives as great facilities and as cheap rates as by any other line, will aid in paying something into the State Treasury and into the common school fund, by which taxes will be lightened and the poor children educated. These are some of the reasons for a change of route to pass by Goldsboro.

The N. C. R. R., the W. & Weldon R. R., and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, have agreed that all goods, not otherwise specially directed, shall pass by way of Goldsboro, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, at the same rates and in the same time that they can be carried by any other route. This has been arranged and freight trains now run in close connection from Portsmouth to Charlotte.

Cars Run Through Without Breaking Bulk.

Be careful in shipping from New York to stop by old Dominion Station, No. 187 Greenwich Street, or Pier 37, North River. By old Bay Line from Baltimore. By Clyde's Steamers or Annesmeck Railway, Philadelphia. By E. Sampson & Co. Steamers, Central Wharf, Boston.

See that no special direction is given to your goods by any Railway—not mentioned here. Take a through receipt to go by the "Grand Air Line," care of E. E. Agent, Portsmouth.

WILLIAM SMITH, Master of Transportation, Sept. 2, 1867.—1m Wil. & Weldon R. R. Co.

TOOTH PASTE.

SAPONACEOUS, PREPARED BY DR. WM. E. CARR.