

Western Democrat. W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. CHARLOTTE, N. C. September 17, 1867.

The Editor is absent, which will account for the small quantity of editorial matter in this issue of the Democrat. We hope our readers will bear with us until the return of the Editor.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—President Johnson has issued his long looked for Amnesty Proclamation, which may be found in another column of to-day's paper. He declares that all persons yet unpardoned, except those who are excluded, may now receive the desired pardon by taking and subscribing the well known amnesty oath. The preamble, which is very long, recites the substance of former proclamations.

The President makes the amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, the basis of his present action, and says that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who have hitherto been excluded from Executive clemency. It is said that it is never too late to do good, therefore we should accept the Proclamation as a mark of the President's clemency and kindness to the Southern people.

The Wilmington Journal says of the Proclamation: "The President's Amnesty Proclamation has had the effect of pardoning every individual resident of this city with the exception of Gen. Robert Ransom. To him no pardon has ever been extended, and he is the only resident of the city, who comes under any of the four exceptions named in the Proclamation, who has not received a special pardon."

We learn that Dr. I. W. Jones, Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint in this city, will open the Assay Department in the course of a few weeks.

So far as we are individually concerned in a pecuniary point of view, we do not care how much southern people patronize Northern newspapers—but we know that many North Carolina papers have suspended for the want of support, while thousands of dollars were sent abroad for papers that could not be as useful to our citizens as those published in their own State.

The following article from the Asheville News puts the matter in such a truthful light that we hope it will effect some good, and induce our people to first support and encourage home industry and enterprise:

Justice to Ourselves.—We don't like to grumble, but we think we have a right to complain when we hear men say they cannot afford to take their own country paper, whose editor is striving hard, through it, to build up the ruined fortunes of the country, and thereby do all in his power for the good of his neighbors, and then find these same poor people can spare time and money to make up clubs for papers published thousands of miles from the m, whose only merit consists in its abuse of a few politicians, without producing an iota of good to the country at large and this section in particular. To our mind it shows but little love for the section in which they live, and certainly gives but poor encouragement to the editor of their own paper.

It is a melancholy fact that in the past few months we have seen in one or two Northern papers, great boasting of the immense increase to their subscription from the South, from which they have become rich. At the same time a recently conducted Southern paper can scarcely obtain enough patronage to keep the editor from starving. Now, if these Northern papers did any good, we would not complain, but they only pander to a vitiated taste for personal abuse, and low, slang reading—they do great harm to the country as well as to individuals. We have just as good talent and as enterprising men in the South as in the North, and if the patronage of the Southern people to their journals, which was concentrated on Southern journals, it would bring them out, and with them we should have purer and higher toned literature—newspapers that would do good and not harm to our people.

THE ISSUE OF RATIONS.—It will be seen by the following Circular, issued by Gen. Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, that the issuing of rations to the sick in regularly organized hospitals, and to the orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen, already established, and that the State officials, who may be responsible for the care of the poor, be immediately notified of this order, so that they may assume charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

In accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of this Bureau, it is ordered that immediately on receipt of this Circular, the issue of rations be discontinued, except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals, and to the orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen, already established, and that the State officials, who may be responsible for the care of the poor, be immediately notified of this order, so that they may assume charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

A REMARKABLE DISCLOSURE.—The following extracts from a private letter to a citizen of Edgefield, written from Chesterfield District, S. C., gives an alarming state of affairs in that section: "Have you a society over your way called the Union League or Red String? I do not know whether they are the same or not, but I have heard both names. I learn that the Red Strings, as they call themselves, are taking a strong hold in North Carolina. They had a large meeting last week at Wadesboro. Some two or three thousand negroes attended. I hear, also, that a good many whites in the upper part of this District have joined, and I suppose negroes also. I have not heard of respectable white men belonging to them. The negroes in this neighborhood had a private meeting at the Court House (I mean in the village) last Saturday. They would not admit any white man. They are to have another next Saturday. What the object of the meeting is we do not know, but I suppose it is, of course, in opposition to the whites of the South. The negroes at heart are very unfriendly to the whites.

They are forming companies and electing officers, and as soon as they get through with their crops will commence drilling. Some living near me (on Evan's plantation) have been heard to say that they were ready at any moment to take up arms, for if they would give the negroes guns, they would do the fighting. My son heard this from negroes that I know, and also I know that they had the very kind masters while slaves, and never wanted for anything. These very negroes have always been thought a great deal of by the whites, and treated with a great deal of respect. If they talk so, what have we to expect from others?"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Molasses—Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. Mecklenburg Female College—Rev. A. G. Stacy, Pres. Groceries and Confectioneries—Nisbet & Maxwell. Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Land for sale—J. M. Ivy, Beattie's Ford, N. C. Cooper Shop Removed—Gus Schneider. Prospectus of the Carrier Dove, or Mecklenburg Female College Magazine.

NAMES.—Inasmuch as old party lines have been obliterated, we have thought about changing the name of our paper, but have concluded that names mean nothing definite, and therefore it is not necessary to make any change. For instance, the St. Louis "Democrat" is a violent radical republican paper, while the St. Louis "Republican" is a democratic paper. But if our friends of the two old parties would prefer a change, we invite them to indicate the reasons, and we shall "govern ourself accordingly."

ORDER FROM GEN. SICKLES.—Capt. Lazelle has furnished us with the following order from Gen. Sickles:

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLOTTE, S. C., Sept. 5, 1867. Special Orders, No. 144.

IV. Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina adopted an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Executors, Administrators, &c.," ratified March 7, 1867, whereby it was enacted in substance as follows: That Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, Clerks of the Supreme and County Courts, Clerks and Masters of the Court of Equity, Trustees, and others holding offices of a fiduciary character, shall not be held liable for having received in payment of debts the currency of the Confederate States, or for having invested trust funds in their hands in the securities of the said Confederate States; that said Guardians, Trustees and others should have authority to compromise claims in their hands arising before May 1, 1865, and declaring such compromises valid and binding on all parties; that in cases of contracts wherein any person acting in a fiduciary capacity is concerned, and where deductions should be claimed by reason of such contract being founded on the Confederate or any other depreciated security, such persons acting in a fiduciary capacity to have authority in conjunction with the party or parties therein concerned to appoint arbitrators to assess in gold the value of the property in reference to which such contract was made at the time of making the same, their award to be binding on all parties interested therein; and that Executors and Administrators should have authority to prefer any creditor or creditors of the deceased persons whom they represent over all other creditors of equal dignity, such payments to have like force and effect and such personal representative should in all cases be treated in law as an equity Assignee, and all claims against him in favor of the preferred creditor or creditors as therefore allowed by law; and whereas said Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is in violation of the Constitution of the United States inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of the contract subsisting between persons acting in fiduciary capacities, and those for whom they are empowered to act, and is in violation of the Acts of Congress passed from time to time, prohibiting and declaring unlawful all Acts in aid of the late rebellion; and whereas said Acts are in violation of the rights of minors and others: It is therefore ordered, that the said Acts of the General Assembly above recited be and are hereby in all things revoked, annulled, and declared void and of no effect.

It is further ordered, that all acts done or suffered in virtue of the authority attempted to be conferred upon Trustees and others standing in fiduciary relations, are annulled and declared void as to the rights and remedies of all persons affected or prejudiced thereby.

It is further ordered that all suits or proceedings at law or in equity instituted for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of said Act, or have been conferred by the authority thereof, and all pleas, answers and defenses alleging any right or authority claimed to be derived as last aforesaid, be dismissed with costs to the party against whom said suits or proceedings shall have been brought.

All judgments, orders and decrees final and interlocutory, and so much and such parts thereof as affirm or enforce any of the provisions of said Acts are revoked and annulled, and no effect, and the courts wherein the same are entered or docketed are hereby required to dismiss the same, as to all matters relating to any right and authority claimed under the act of legislation aforesaid, with costs as above provided. By Command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES: J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. G.

ORDER FROM GEN. CANBY.—Gen. Canby has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLOTTE, S. C., Sept. 7, 1867. General Orders, No. 86.

It being known that many persons, subject to parole under the terms of the surrender of the insurgent armies, have, since the ninth day of April, 1865, voluntarily exiled themselves from the States lately in rebellion, thereby evading obligations manfully assumed and faithfully observed by all others subject thereto, and have since returned to the United States:

It is ordered that all such persons now resident or domiciled, or who may hereafter become resident or domiciled within the limits of the Second Military District, the States of North and South Carolina, be required to give, within thirty days after the receipt of this order, at the Headquarters of the Post or District in which they may be resident or domiciled, the parole prescribed on the 9th day of April, 1865.

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By Command of Brevet Maj. Gen. CANBY. LOUIS V. CAZIAR, A. A. G.

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They are forming companies and electing officers, and as soon as they get through with their crops will commence drilling. Some living near me (on Evan's plantation) have been heard to say that they were ready at any moment to take up arms, for if they would give the negroes guns, they would do the fighting. My son heard this from negroes that I know, and also I know that they had the very kind masters while slaves, and never wanted for anything. These very negroes have always been thought a great deal of by the whites, and treated with a great deal of respect. If they talk so, what have we to expect from others?"

There is a story of a Mississippi steamboat pilot recently deceased, to the effect that, being impressed into the Union service during the siege of Vicksburg, he used to constantly mutiny by mutinying himself to Gen. Pemberton by throwing the rays of the sun from a mirror on a number of horses in Vicksburg, each of which was made to represent a letter of the alphabet.

ORDER FROM GEN. CANBY. HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLOTTE, S. C., Sept. 9, 1867. Special Orders, No. 148.

IX. The following appointments of Registrars made by Post Commanders to fill existing vacancies, are hereby confirmed:

Military Post of Charlotte. COUNTY OF CATAWBA.—J. S. Simon, vice J. R. Ellis. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.—D. Huss, vice Edmond Saunders. COUNTY OF STANLY.—Benjamin Davis, vice W. H. Randall. COUNTY OF ASHE.—Thomas Tomlinson, vice E. Fullings; Robert M. Taylor, vice John Jarvis; J. A. Richardson, vice Joseph Allen; R. B. Horton, vice Alexander Little; John Boylin, vice W. S. Canby. By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIAR, Aid-de-Camp, Act. Asst. Adj. General.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—Portland, Maine, Sept. 10.—Chamberlain was elected Governor yesterday by about 14,000 votes. The Democrats have made gains throughout the State.—The Republican loss in Bath is 247. Biddeford gives a Democratic majority of 240, against 90 last year. The Democrats will gain representatives in some of the towns, but it will not give them much power in the Legislature. In one hundred and nine towns, giving Chamberlain over 6,000 majority, there is a Republican loss of over 9,000 votes.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Every State in the North to which it has been submitted has voted it down. Connecticut voted it down last year by 6,000 majority; New York voted it down in 1860 by 140,000 majority; Illinois voted it down in 1862 by 190,000 majority. In Pennsylvania and Indiana no party has the courage to submit it. Ohio will vote it down by a large majority this fall."

ARREST OF A NEGRO SPEAKER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We are glad to learn from the Bennettsville Journal that Nat. Williams, the negro incendiary lecturer, a description of whose harangues appeared in the Charleston Mercury of the 24th ult., has been arrested and carried to Darlington. He is charged with preaching incendiary doctrines to the freed people of Marlboro district, and will be tried by a military commission. There are others in different portions of the "second district" that should be looked after. One, with a white skin, made use of expressions in Western North Carolina that were of such a character as to warrant the interference of the district commander.—Columbia Phoenix.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov. Bullock has been re-nominated for Governor of Massachusetts. One of the resolutions adopted by the Convention says:

"We, therefore, in behalf of the people of Massachusetts, while declaring our approval of the just measures of Congress to arrest the career and defeat the plans of this dangerous and desperate man, pledge also to that body in the future the fullest support in such Constitutional measures, as, in its wisdom, it may find it necessary to resort to in furtherance of the same end; even to the exercise of its extraordinary power to remove from office this destroyer of the public peace and the enemy of the Government itself."

IMPORTANT.—At a convocation of a number of the Judges recently held in Raleigh, it was decided by them that where defendants in actions of ex-contrats returnable to Spring Term 1867, failed to comply with the provision of the Convention Stay Law by paying one tenth of the debt and costs of suit, the provisions of the stay law would no longer apply as defendants had neglected or refused to avail themselves of its provisions, and such suits in court will now stand as they would have done prior to the war, and judgments will be rendered at Fall Term, 1867, for the entire debt, subject to the provision of General Order No. 10, which stays execution until the 11th of April, 1868. The Judges concurring in this decision and who will be governed by it on the Fall Circuit, are: Warren, Fowle, Barnes, Buxton and Ship. Chief Justice Pearson approved of the decision.—Salisbury Old North State.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN AN EX-SLAVE AND HIS FORMER MASTER.—A dispatch from Parkersburg, West Virginia, 6th inst., tells the following story:

A man named James Wilkes, residing near this place, and formerly a large slave-holder, entered into a dispute with a colored man named Stephen Evans, last night regarding politics. Evans had formerly been a slave of Wilkes, and in the dispute severely berated him for the treatment he had received at the hands of the latter while he was his slave. He finally told Wilkes that he was a liar, when Wilkes drew a revolver, and fired three shots at Evans, one taking effect in his shoulder, making a severe but not serious wound. The negro then grappled with his assailant, and wrenched the weapon from his hand. He then fired two discharges at Wilkes, both shots taking effect, making severe but not dangerous wounds. The negro then crossed the river to Marietta, Ohio. Wilkes after having his wounds dressed, left for Wheeling.

THE WHISKY TAX.—A radical change in the manner of collecting the whisky revenue tax will be recommended at the next session of congress, embracing a proposition to dispense with the offices of inspectors, detectives A., providing that each whisky still shall be taxed to the amount of its capacity. An inspector or gauger of stills will be ordered to ascertain their capacity; after which the proprietors can obtain from the collector of the district a license to run them for a week, month, or year, as they choose to select, which license must be paid for in advance. The cost of the license will, of course amount to the present tax on the manufactured article. It is believed that by this method the government will be enabled to collect three times as much tax as it now does, and will at the same time protect honest distillers.—Chronicle.

In Richmond, Ind., recently, three brothers started to the woods hunting, when a younger brother determined upon going with them, but the older ones remonstrated against his going; the younger brother still kept following them up when the older ones, becoming angry, whipped and beat him to death. They then concealed the body of their brother in the woods.

There is a story of a Mississippi steamboat pilot recently deceased, to the effect that, being impressed into the Union service during the siege of Vicksburg, he used to constantly mutiny by mutinying himself to Gen. Pemberton by throwing the rays of the sun from a mirror on a number of horses in Vicksburg, each of which was made to represent a letter of the alphabet.

TOBACCO.—The Buffalo Courier says: "Tobacco seems to be of great use in prisons, not only as a substitute, but also as a most useful aid to discipline. With reference to this very curious development has come out during a recent debate in the Austrian Chambers. Complaints were made, as they are made about our own prisons, that life in them was getting somewhat too comfortable for the purpose. The minister of Justice, however, defended the measures introduced for the alleviation of the hard lot of the condemned criminals. Not only the reading of newspapers, he said had proved beneficial, but, and in a much higher degree, the introduction of tobacco smoking." He said: "I avow the truth of the fact that the convicts are now allowed snuff and pipes. Nay, I am proud of having myself introduced it in several places, for the permission to use snuff and smoke tobacco is a magic aid of discipline. It simply acts like a miracle. The mere threat of forbidding tobacco acts instantaneously upon the most hardened culprit. No amount of solitary confinement or flogging comes in the remotest degree near it." For the past year or so tobacco has been issued to the soldiers in our army, they drawing their rations of plug as regularly as rations of bread, meat or coffee. We should think it might also be used as a disciplinary in this case. There is probably no habit that gives such control over a man as the use of tobacco, particularly when chewed. We remember several years ago seeing an account of a train of cars snowed in for several days on a Western prairie, the passengers being a great portion of them without food. Yet when supplies were reached, the first loud cry was not for food or drink, but for chewing tobacco. It is a novel idea to make this passionately loved article a disciplinary; but it seems an eminently sensible one.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING.—We were surprised, a few days since, to find a young friend of ours, a lad of rather delicate mould, busily engaged in the rough work of a common laborer, handling the boards with which a carpenter was repairing a certain building. He says that he has been at the business for several weeks, and having failed to find other employment, determined to adopt this, as better than nothing. He hopes by proper diligence to learn the trade, and to become, eventually, a skillful journeyman carpenter. This is an example worth following. Hard labor is not only not degrading, but it is dignifying, and the true aristocracy of the country should look to the artisans as its founders. The false ideas which prevailed some years since in reference to trades, has been at last given up, and it is now with a commendable feeling of pride and self-reliance that a man can say, "I am a mechanic." Just so, at one time, prevailed the prejudice in England against merchants, physicians, and barristers; but the discoveries and inventions which emanated from the brain-working and hard working student and mechanic, soon raised higher than a king the humblest of the humble workmen. The principle culminated in America, and to day the craftsman can hold his head higher in America than can Albert, Prince of Wales, in England. Is it not so?—Wilmington Post.

WHO IS SHE?—The Baltimore papers having at last disclosed the name of the youthful and accomplished North Carolina debutante, who has recently appeared upon the boards of Holiday Street Theatre, we may state, what we have known for some time, "who she is." The young lady is Miss Laura Alexander, of Lincoln, daughter of the late Julius Alexander, Esq., of Charlotte. She is described as possessing rare talents and accomplishments, and the Gazette speaks in high terms of her debut, in the fine comedy of Caste. So with the other papers, except the American, which was much pleased, and so expressed itself, until it learned that Miss A. was a Southern young lady, when it opened the batteries of a harsh criticism upon her acting. With the true Jacobin spirit, it has now carried its politics into art, even to assailing the aspirations of young, sensitive and struggling genius. In spite of all this, the generous public of Baltimore have taken Miss Alexander most encouragingly by the hand.—Raleigh Sentinel.

A MANLY ACT.—In the severe storm on last Thursday the abutments were swept from one of the culverts on the Gettysburg railroad near Hanover, but without carrying off the log on which the rail rested, so that a person looking from above could not see that anything was wrong. A colored man who lived in the neighborhood, David Thompson, ascertaining the facts, walked on Friday morning more than a mile and a half in the driving rain to give notice of the accident to the approaching train. But for this timely notice the probabilities are an accident would have occurred, involving loss of life and property. Some of the passengers raised him a small purse, and we understand the railroad company have given him a free ticket over their road.—Gettysburg Sentinel.

HOW TO GET RICH.—Stick to your business. There is a man in New York city who has a chicken stall at one of the markets. He is now reported to be worth two millions of dollars. He lives in a large brown stone palace on Brooklyn Heights, the furniture of which cost \$120,000. He attends to the sale of his own chickens, never taking breakfast at home, but coming over to the market every morning between the hours of four and five o'clock. He can be seen every day, standing behind a marble counter, with a white apron on. In the afternoon he drives out with his wife and family, or a few friends, in an elegant carriage.

Henry H. Haight, just elected Governor of California, is a native of Rochester, New York, and is about forty-five years of age. He is a son of Fletcher M. Haight, formerly a distinguished lawyer in Rochester and in St. Louis, and subsequently eminent at the bar of San Francisco. He was, during the last years of his life, District Judge of California, appointed by Mr. Lincoln. The younger Mr. Haight graduated at Yale College in 1844 or '45, studied law in Rochester, and has practiced most successfully at the bar both in St. Louis and San Francisco. He is said to be a man of very decided talents, most pleasing address and irreproachable character.

A correspondent, writing us from Davidson, and communicating the partial results of registration in that County, says that "the course pursued by the Board in the second Precinct has met the marked approbation of all classes, so complaints having been filed whatever." Jno. T. Cramer is Chairman of the Board. We are pleased to give credit in every instance where it is properly due, especially as so many of the Registrars have grossly and wantonly abused their powers.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Hinton Rowan Helper was in Statesville last week. The American says that he persisted, in carrying out his principles, by refusing to allow a negro to drive him to Davidson College.

Latest News. MARKETS. New York, Sept. 14, M.—Cotton dull, 25 to 26 1/2. Gold \$1.44. Liverpool, Sept. 13.—P. M.—The sales of Cotton for the week is 60,000 bales. Stock on hand \$18,000 bales, whereof 289,000 bales are American. The recent decline is partly owing to the stock, which is larger than for some years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Peace Commissioners held a meeting yesterday at Omaha and expect to start for the North Platte on the 14th to meet Spotted Tail, who promises to bring his principal men. The California Democrats have 20 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and two members of Congress.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—Washington, Sept. 10, 1867.—Those intimate with the President assert that, although not stated in so many words, his proclamation of amnesty looked to the restoration of the right of ballot to all those who were included in its provisions. As to the legality of the proclamation the ablest lawyers here have declared it to be unquestioned, nor can Congress set it aside, except by the overthrow of the constitution itself.—N. Y. Herald, 11th.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Gov. Stevenson has been inaugurated Governor of Kentucky. He endorses and will carry out the principles enunciated by the late Gov. Helm. The entire Cabinet, Gen. Grant included, favor simultaneous elections in the Southern States, on the first Monday in November. It is confidently expected that the District Commanders will concur.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—Charleston, Sept. 12.—Gov. Orr has pardoned a freedman, named Smart Chisholm, convicted of murdering his step-daughter, on condition that he leaves the State for five years. In the case of Jno Jenkins, freedman, convicted of the murder of young Brantford, during a riot in June, 1866, and who was three times respited by Gen. Sickles, a notification has been served on the Sheriff, by Gen. Canby, that he has fully examined the case, and that there will be no further interference by the military.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—New Orleans, Sept. 9.—The deaths from Yellow Fever, for the week ending yesterday, was 249. The deaths for the 24 hours ending yesterday morning, were 49, and ending this morning, 51. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The number of deaths from Yellow Fever, for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, was 67. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The deaths for the day, ending at 6 this morning, were 61.

DEATH OF A CENTURIAN.—Sandy Perkins, a colored man, died in Boston on Wednesday, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years. He was born in North Carolina, was formerly a slave, purchased his freedom, and has lived in Boston many years.

We have gratifying accounts from nearly every portion of the State as to the different crops. Rice is coming in well and generally heavier than before supposed. The cotton crop has improved wonderfully during the last three weeks. In several localities the picking has already commenced. The corn crop is of course indifferent.—Wilmington Post.

FIGHT BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND NEGROES.—Richmond, September 10.—A telegram from Farmville, to-night, reports a fight, between some U. S. soldiers and two negroes. The soldiers had beaten a colored man for refusing to sell them liquor. The negroes assembled this morning, and a street fight ensued. The citizens closed their stores, and a Company of soldiers was sent in from camp to restore order. One soldier was stabbed, and about a dozen soldiers and negroes were badly beaten.

The new Postmaster at Wilmington (E. R. Brink, formerly a Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of Kilpatrick,) has appointed Geo. L. Mabson (negro) a clerk in the Post-Office in that city. Mabson is the same negro who made such violent speeches in the late Convention. The Journal says that, to make room for him, a worthy young gentleman, a resident of the city, was displaced, without any apparent cause or the assignment of any reason whatever.

Registration in Rowan is complete, the second round of the Boards having been finished. The result is: Whites 1,947, Blacks 1,074; white majority 873. The Old North State predicts that no other county, with the same population, will register a larger number of voters. General Grant has recently, we see it stated, furnished guns, swords, cannon, caissons, &c., for the use of the cadets of Virginia military institute, over which General Lee presides, and he has also restored to the institute the old cadet battery, which had been taken from it. Governor Letcher has publicly thanked Gen. Grant for these favors, and the Virginians in general, it is said, are greatly pleased with such an act of courtesy.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 12th inst., by J. W. Hunter, Esq., Mr. Thos. J. Boatwright to Miss M. J. Williams. At Davidson College, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Caldwell Alexander, Prof. E. F. Rockwell, to Miss Bettie Holmes Browne, daughter of the late Archibald S. Browne of Fayetteville, and grand daughter of the late Owen Holmes of Sanson county, N. C.

At Fallston, Ireddell county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. F. Rockwell, Mr. A. S. Browne to Mrs. Mary P. Byers, daughter of the late Wm Lee Davidson, Esq. On the 10th inst., at Springfield, York District, S. C., the residence of A. B. Springs, Esq., by the Rev. Alex Sinclair, assisted by the Rev. James Little, Maj. Joseph S. M. Davidson of Quincy, Florida, to Miss Laura Blackwood, third daughter of the late Leroy Springs, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C. In York District, on the 5th inst., by Rev. S. L. Watson, Mr. D. J. Moore to Miss E. C. Jackson. Also, on the 10th inst., by Rev. R. Lathan, Mr. W. R. Whitesides to Miss S. E. Wright.

DIED. In the vicinity of Greensboro', on the 10th inst., Mrs. C. Cole, wife of Dr. John L. Cole. 1,000 Gallons Muscovado Molasses, In Barrels and Hogheads. For sale by the package at a low figure. HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO. September 16, 1867.

Cooper Shop Removed. I have removed my Cooper Shop to the one formerly occupied by Mr. Creswell as a wagon shop, near Mr. Jamison's Blacksmith shop, on the street leading by the Court House, where I would be pleased to see all those who desire work done in my line. New work or repairing done at short notice. Give me a call and your work shall be done satisfactorily. GUS SCHNIDER. Sept. 16, 1867.

MEXICAN NEWS.—Santa Anna's son is contemplating a visit to Mexico. Otterburg presented his credentials to Juarez, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, on the 20th ult. M. Magnus, the Prussian Minister at Mexico, keeps in seclusion at San Luis. He is supposed to be insane and disregards the orders from Prussia to leave the country. Otterburg telegraphed to Washington, after receiving his appointment, his determination to leave in September. Two hundred cigar makers, who were engaged in a strike, have been thrown into prison.

Groceries and Confectioneries NISBET & MAXWELL

Are now receiving and have in store a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Confectioneries & Notions To which we invite the attention of our friends and the public generally. Thanking them for their very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we hope by strict personal attention to business to merit a continued share of the same. Call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell goods in our line as cheap as any other house in the city. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our Stock. Sept. 16, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL.

Mecklenburg Female College, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Board, with lights, fuel, tuition and contingent fee, per Session of 6 Scholastic months, \$108, half in advance. If paid entire at the opening of the Session, only \$95 required. Music on Piano, 50 lessons in 20 weeks, \$25. Tuition for day Scholars, Primary and Preparatory Departments, \$10 to \$20. College Department \$34. Next session will open October 1st, 1867. For particulars address Rev. A. G. STACY, A. M., President. September 16, 1867.

1,000 Acres of Land for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale until the 15th of October next, One Thousand Acres of Valuable Land lying on the waters of Mountain Creek, 5 miles North of Beattie's Ford. This body of Land is composed of four different tracts, all contiguous, with excellent Grist and Saw Mills in the midst. The Mills are not offered for sale, but might be to accommodate one desiring to buy the whole. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber or J. F. Goodson, Esq., one of whom may always be found at Beattie's Ford. After the above date these lands, if not sold, will be leased. Beattie's Ford, N. C., Sept. 16, 1867. J. M. IVY.

Wilmington, Char. & Ruth. Railroad. WESTERN DIVISION. On and after Monday the 9th of September, trains on this Road will run as follows: GOING WEST, Will leave Charlotte, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m., and arrive at Cherryville at 2:00 p. m. GOING EAST, Will leave Cherryville on Mondays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m., and arrive at Charlotte at 8:00 p. m. Leave Cherryville on Wednesday at 6:15 a. m., and arrive at Charlotte at 12:00 m. Sept. 16, 1867.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CARRIER DOVE, OR Mecklenburg Female College Magazine

We propose to send forth from the Institution, November 15th, 1867, The Carrier Dove, or Mecklenburg Female College Magazine, designed expressly for young ladies. This will be a Periodical of Forty-eight Pages, well printed on fine paper, and handsomely illustrated. The aim will be to make it, in the highest degree, attractive and entertaining. It will be issued quarterly, at one dollar per annum, in advance. For five dollars, six copies will be sent to one address. Forward names and money without delay. An encouraging number of subscribers have already been obtained. All communications should be addressed to Rev. A. G. STACY, Charlotte, N. C. Editors who publish this Prospectus will be entitled to the Magazine gratis for one year. September 16, 1867.

DWELLING FOR SALE. The Dwelling House and Lot known as the Methodist Parsonage, adjoining the Methodist Church, is offered for sale in order to liquidate a Mortgage which was put upon the whole property in 1862; it is conveniently located for a business man, being on the second square from the Public Square. For particulars inquire of CHAS. WILSON, JONAS RUDISILL, For the Trustees. Sept. 9, 1867.

Notice. I respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I have engaged the services of Mr. T. W. SPARROW, who will take pleasure in serving his friends at my store. Sept. 9, 1867. B. KOOPMANN.

WOFFORD COLLEGE, SPARTANBURG C. H. S. C. The First Session of the Fourteenth Collegiate year begins on Tuesday, 1st October next. Tuition \$24 per year; Board \$12 per month. Bills reckoned in specie, but payable in currency. For further particulars address: September 9, 1867. A. M. SHIPP, President.

Tax Notice. In consequence of the strict instructions of the Public Treasurer, I am obliged to collect the Tax due in Mecklenburg county before the 1st of October. If taxes are not paid, I will be compelled to enforce collection. Sept. 9, 1867. B. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

Clover Seed. A first rate quality for sale by HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN. September 9, 1867.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Sept. 16, 1867. CORRECTED BY STEPHENS, MACALESTER & CO. Cotton.—The market continues dull and very little offering—we quote good ordinary to low middling at 17 1/2 to 18 cents, tax paid by purchaser. Sales for the week 36 bales. Flour, in good demand at \$4 75 to \$5 from wagons; Corn.—The market is quite bare, we quote \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bushel from wagons; from stores \$1.20. Wheat.—We quote good Red at \$1.85 to \$1.75; White, \$1.75 to \$1.85. Peas, \$1.20 to \$1.25. Oats, 45 to 50 cents. Bacon continues in demand; we quote hog round from wagons at 16 cents; Baltimore bacon sells at 20 cents from stores. Lard 17 to 18 cents. Butter, 20 to 25 cents; Chickens, 20 to 25 cents; Eggs, 15 to 20 cents. These articles are scarce and in demand. Liverpool Salt, \$3.40 to \$3.50 per sack. Corn Whiskey dull at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per gallon. Molasses, 75 cents to \$1 per gallon by retail. Sole Leather, country tanned, 30 to 35 cents. Upper Leather, country tanned, 50 to 55 cents; Harness Leather, country tanned, 40 to 45 cents. D.7 Hides nominal. Green Hides, 5 to 6 cents.