

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The following are the other State elections to be held this year:

Ohio—October 8—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of State, Auditor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney General, Judges, Members of Board of Public Works, Members of Legislature, and suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Pennsylvania—October 8—Judge of the Supreme Court and Members of the Legislature.

Iowa—October 8—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Institutions, Judges, and Members of Legislature.

New York—November 5—Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judges and Members of Legislature.

Wisconsin—November 5—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, Inspector of Prisons, Members of Legislature, and amendment to Constitution.

Maryland—November 5—Constitution.

Massachusetts—Nov. 5—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Councilors, and Members of General Court.

Minnesota—November 5—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Members of Legislature.

New Jersey—Nov. 5—Members of Legislature.

Kansas—November 6—Members of the Legislature, and amendments to Constitution.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Number of Persons Excluded from the Benefits of the Proclamation.

The Northern papers are speculating about the number of persons excepted by the recent amnesty proclamation of the President. Upon inquiry we find that there is no satisfactory data upon which to found a definite calculation; but a reasonable conjecture may be ventured. In the first place, the President and Vice President (Messrs. Davis and Stephens), and the "Heads of Departments" of the Confederate Government, are unequivocally excluded. Of the latter we learn that there were, from first to last, thirteen in all, of whom five have been specially pardoned at the instance of distinguished Radicals, viz: Messrs. Regan, Manning, Mallory, Trenholm and Davis, the latter appointed Attorney General near the close of the war. About twenty Governors of States, also expressly excluded, remain unpardoned. Five generals—namely, Lee, Cooper, Johnson, Beauregard and Bragg—ten lieutenant generals, and about thirty major generals, are excluded from amnesty by the express terms of the proclamation, and remain unpardoned individually. If the language employed in the proclamation, however, shall be held to include brigadiers with the brevet rank of major general, the number of the military exclusions will be largely increased—probably to the extent of several hundred. There were but three admirals in the Confederate navy—one of whom (Forrest) is now dead—and no rank between that of admiral and captain existed. The persons designated as "agents" of the Confederate Government "in foreign States and countries" will reach, perhaps, two hundred, if it shall be held to embrace other than those accredited to the Government abroad, as it doubtless will, there being no other construction which would admit of excluding particularly obnoxious persons without specially naming them. We take it for granted, however, that in the mass of those cases special pardons will now be granted upon application, as a matter of course. The above comprehend all those excluded of the first class, and they will not probably number practically over one hundred, if so many.

Of the number of those excluded as belonging to the second and third classes, nothing like an accurate estimate can, of course, be made. It is presumable, however, that nearly all who are embraced in the second, that is, those who are chargeable with treating prisoners improperly, have been either tried and convicted or acquitted or are held to bail, and are, consequently, included in the third. It is safe, therefore, if this supposition be correct, to infer that but few will be excluded under the second and third classes.

Upon the whole, after the disposition of the applications for pardon now on file, which we hope will be done in the spirit which dictated the proclamation, it is not believed that the entire number of the excluded will finally reach beyond a few hundred.—National Intelligencer.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH'S EFFECTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The proprietors of the hotel in this city where John Wilkes Booth last stopped and where his baggage was seized by the government, yesterday received a letter from C. B. Bishop, the comedian, who writes on behalf of Edwin Booth, in which he requests that his brother's trunk be forwarded to him, as the family are anxious to obtain possession of all of Wilkes Booth's effects. The letter states that Edwin Booth is prepared to pay whatever may be the amount of his brother's indebtedness to the hotel on presentation of the bill. The proprietors of the hotel took this letter to the war department, and requested permission to forward the trunk, but this request, it is said, was positively refused.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes a letter from a gentleman, for whose character it vouches, which narrates that an Alabama refugee told the writer that he believed J. Wilkes Booth was alive, for the reason that when in Washington he entertained a beggar one night, who, after writing a note wet outside and held the following conversation with some one who met him: "Some one asked him if it was ready. He replied, 'Yes; what news?' and was answered, 'None; only Mr. Johnson wishes you to make haste. He says he cannot breathe easy until you are on board of the vessel.' "And, no doubt, he wishes the vessel may founder," was his guest's reply rather honestly and scarcely audibly; but he continued, "I must be off in the morning, so farewell, Jack."

After the beggar had departed his host picked up some scraps of paper on the floor, fastened them together, discovered that they made a note in cypher, of which after a long while he discovered the key, and published it as follows: "Dr. Friends, I shall ever remember your kindness. The J. D. government cannot aid me now, and if I fail to escape, God knows my fate, and your arm will be powerless. If you succeed in your part I shall return; otherwise, never. Yes, I leave to-morrow. Yours, in life and death. J. W. B. June 1, 1865."

STATE NEWS.

LOOK OUT DISTILLERS.—M. L. Homes, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, opened a court here about a week ago, to investigate alleged violations of the Laws regulating the Distilling business.—We learn that he has had much business before him already, with the prospect of a great deal more.—Salisbury Banner, 16th inst.

ARRESTED.—A man by the name of William Steffy, was arrested early on last Saturday morning, 14th inst., upon suspicion of having stolen the horse which he was riding and had offered for sale. He was committed to Jail, evidence sufficient to his release not being brought before the Magistrate. The said Steffy reports to hail from Smyth county, Va.—Statesville American.

DEPUTY MARSHAL.—Mr. M. A. Smith, of this city, has been appointed deputy Marshal for this section, by Chief Marshal J. R. Goodloe, and is, therefore, authorized to execute all processes placed in his hands. It is a good appointment.—Salisbury Banner.

SENT TO FORT MACON.—We understand that Capt. Tolar, and Powers and Watkins, whose trial before the Military Commission has just been concluded, were sent, on yesterday, to Fort Macon, under guard. This change will doubtless be for the better, so far as the personal comfort of the prisoners is concerned.—Raleigh Sentinel.

ARMY WORM.—Some fears have been entertained that much damage would result to the cotton crop in this vicinity, from depredations of the army worm. We were told that this enemy had appeared in large numbers in the fields of Mr. Joseph Rhem and others near this city. We saw Mr. Rhem recently, and were gratified to learn that this was a mistake. Mr. Rhem says the caterpillar in large numbers attacked about fifteen acres of his cotton, doing but little damage, however; but that they have entirely disappeared, destroyed, he thinks, by myriads of rice birds. He estimates his loss at less than a bale of cotton.—Newbern Journal Commerce.

THE RAILROAD HOTEL.—We learn, just as we go to press, that Mr. Blair, of the Yarbrough House, has been awarded the contract for keeping the Hotel at the joint Depot of the Raleigh & Gaston and North Carolina Railroads. He will open it, in a day or two, in Blair style. That is saying enough. Of course, this arrangement will not interfere in any way with Mr. Blair's post at the Yarbrough.—Raleigh Sentinel.

A CURIOSITY.—We were shown, yesterday, 16th inst., by P. W. Fanning, Esq., a cluster of apples (four in number) grown in an orchard in Brunswick county, and naturally so arranged as to be esteemed a decided curiosity. The main stem upon which this cluster grew shoots from the centre of a forked twig, and from this stem four smaller ones proceed, to each of which is attached an apple, the whole representing and indicating the four different points of the compass. These several apples forming this cluster grow at regular intervals, and are so neatly arranged as to excite admiration at this peculiar freak of nature. On the whole, this cluster is a decided natural curiosity, and we doubt if a similar one was ever known or observed before.—Wilmington Journal.

The Post Commander at Fayetteville has issued the following circular to Registrars in his district, in regard to military officers and others: Headquarters, Post of Fayetteville, Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1867.

The Board of Registrars having misconstrued the act of Congress relating to Registration, are hereby notified that Officers of Militia, of Corporate Towns, Notaries Public, and Inspectors of Flour, Turpentine and Tobacco, are entitled to register unless otherwise disqualified.

By command of Post Colonel M. Cogswell. F. A. WHITNEY, 1st Lieut. 8th Inf'y U. S. A., Post Adj't.

The Hon. R. Y. McAden recently addressed a large assembly of the citizens of Alamance county, N. C., on the condition of the country and the duties of citizens. He strongly urged all qualified to register, and in the approaching election to vote for a Convention. During the delivery of his speech, when he was urging the necessity and propriety of universal manhood suffrage, he put the question to the colored men present—some 200—whether or not they desired that all white men should be allowed to vote, and every colored man voted in the affirmative by raising his hand. The question was then put to the whites whether or not they were willing to give the colored man every right given him by the act of Congress, and every man voted in the affirmative. The scene will long be remembered. The people are nearly all registered and the best of feeling prevails. Alamance will send good delegates to the Convention.—Raleigh Register.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH YARD.—There is one venerable spot in this city with which is associated, perhaps more than any other, some of the oldest recollections and most lingering affections of our people. In the old church yard, immediately in the rear of St. James' Church, lie many of those who were the founders of some of the oldest families. The last vestige of their remains has, perhaps, mouldered into their primal earth, but the tombstones recording the names and ages and virtues of the deceased, yet defy the touch of decay. Much of the olden history of our city and section lies buried there, and many of those who bore active parts in the stirring drama of the Revolution, sleep there the slumber into which they fell nearly one hundred years ago. Some of the tombs even date anterior to the period of the War of Independence, and if we recollect aright, one of them bears as old a date as 1750; one hundred and seventy years ago.

Among those of celebrity or distinguished ability who found there a last resting place, Cornelius Harnett, one of the most illustrious spirits of the Cape Fear, and one of the master minds of the first great war in North Carolina, will probably stand as first and greatest. He died in 1781, and his tombstone still bears upon its face his name and age, the date of his death, and a simple inscription. It is situated in the North east portion of the enclosure and near the wall.

The tomb of Thomas Godfrey, son of the inventor of the quadrant, of the same name, can also be found within this graveyard. Young Godfrey was himself a man of no ordinary merit and ability, and was somewhat celebrated in the world of letters. He is known as the author of The Partisan, which was the first drama ever written and acted in America. He died quite young, and has ever since rested within the shadow of St. James' Church. Many other names, well known and whose descendants still live and occupy high positions in this community, may be found upon the tombstones there.—Wilmington Post.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Orders having been issued some days ago for the breaking up of the depot of the quartermaster's department of Washington, the various officers in charge are busily engaged in closing up their business, and perfecting arrangements for turning over the stores in their charge to various bureaus in other places. An immense amount of material will necessarily require removal and a great many teams will be sold at public auction. This order will throw several thousand persons out of employment here, and necessitate their seeking work elsewhere. The reason assigned for this change is the freights for the transfer of stores from this city to the various quartermaster's depots over the country.

A more untruthful paragraph has never been sent from Washington than the one copied in some of the New York papers recently, from a Boston journal, which represents the President as having decided to open the registration lists in the South, on the ground that the Amnesty Proclamation conveys the right of suffrage to all who have been pardoned by it. The World dispatches, as they were based on official information, have been correct in this regard. The President, while maintaining with his Cabinet that the proclamation restores to the individual pardoned by it all of his civil and political rights, holds at the same time that it is not the province of the Executive to secure the right of suffrage to such as are pardoned, in the face of the positive Congressional prohibition contained in section seven of the July Proclamation act. Their remedy is in the courts, when they are refused registration. This is the President's position, and it has been virtually anticipated in all of the leading Southern journals which have discussed the question, to say nothing of the Southern men here, who have looked into the matter.—Washington Cor. N. Y. World.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Leavenworth, Sept. 7. The Indians have resumed hostilities on the Smoky Hill route, attacking several stage stations. They attacked a government train at Bunker Hill, killing two teamsters, wounding three, and capturing one woman and three children, after which they stampered with all the stock. The teamsters subsequently recaptured the woman and children. There were white men disguised as Indians among the attacking party. Two Indians were killed.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Sept. 16. The Indians have celebrated the advent of the commissioners and the full moon by breaking into fiercer hostilities along the route. Five attacks were made upon stage stations between here and Fort Wallace on Friday. At Downer's station eighteen government mules and five horses were captured. A citizen stockholder was killed and his body filled with arrows. Several men were wounded, and the soldiers were driven into their tents. No Indians injured. Gunnell Spring station and Castle Rock station were both attacked. A government train at the latter lost stock. To-day forty wagons were attacked at Crow Creek, between here and Ellsworth. Twenty-one government mules, some valuable horses and \$5,000 in greenbacks were captured, two drivers were killed and one wounded. The stage was also fired into this morning.

The prairie has been fired for fifty miles by the Indians, and other atrocities too numerous for mention have occurred. The troops have been ordered to act only on the defensive, and the Indians are appearing in large bodies and threatening total destruction to stations and travel.

ARIZONA.—There are about 3,000 United States troops in Arizona, yet the people in that territory represent the depredations of Indians as more serious now than heretofore, and threaten to exterminate the red-skins. The Alta Californian says: From time to time the most discouraging accounts reach us from the Territory, murder, rapine and pillage being the continual occupation of the savages—while retaliation and extermination very naturally follow in the hands of the whites. The settlement of the country is retarded, life and property are unsafe, and honest industry is defeated and cut down by the raids of the Indians, who are yet unconquered and unconquerable, years have rolled by and millions of dollars have been spent in the prosecution of a war against Apaches, which appears to be as yet fruitless. Accounts which reach us from Arizona represent the people as being discouraged and desperate with the prospect before them, and resolved to take into their own hands the drastic remedy which they conceive to be the only alternative left them—to wage a war of bitter extermination against every copper-skinned human being inside the territorial lines, wherever found. The Apaches are as fierce and wild as beasts; they roam from point to point, like the Bedouins of the desert, fleet of foot and unnumbered in their movements, stealthy, wily and treacherous as death. From their mountain fastnesses, difficult of access, they look down upon the treeless plains and valleys beneath as one might gaze into the pit of a theatre, and they see the movements of any parties below who might be in pursuit of them, and it is a matter of impossibility for the ordinary tactics of warfare, or even ordinary Indian warfare, to prevail against them.

CONSUMPTION.—At a medical Congress in Paris, very recently, there was a most interesting discussion on the subject of consumption. We find the following paragraph with regard to it in the Paris letter of the New York Times: "The first question in the Medical Congress was a question which reaches and interests more directly perhaps than any other, every family and prophylactic. The discussion turned mainly on these two points: Is tubercular consumption contagious, and may it not be prevented by inoculation? I should tell you that the profession, tired of being buffeted by a disease so slow in its progress and yet so certainly fatal, have been experimenting of late years all over Europe, and that enough new facts have been arrived at to warrant a certain number of the experimenters to declare that tubercular phthisis is contagious, and that a healthy and an infected person ought not to sleep in the same bed. Experiments have been made upon rabbits and other animals by inoculating under the skin the matter from tubercles, and these inoculated animals die consumptive in three months time. The discussions of the Congress established no new doctrine in a positive way, but brought out many valuable facts which will put the profession a step in advance in the right direction.

GEN. McCLELLAN.—The personal friends of Gen. McClellan in Washington assert that although he may have been requested by telegraph to return he has no idea of doing so. That on the contrary, he has just determined to remain abroad another year, and has taken a house and made arrangements for the tuition of his children accordingly.

A WORD TO NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS.

No class of the community occupies our thoughts more than our farmers and planters. Their condition and success determine the prospects and successes of all other vocations. The farming interest is the great interest of the State. If our people ever pay their debts, recover their heavy losses and become rich, it must be dug out of the soil. Our gold, iron, copper and coal mines, our turpentine resources and our manufacturing enterprises, can do something towards it, but they must ever be secondary and subsidiary to the great farming interest.

Two years experience will or ought to satisfy our farmers, that the employment of large numbers of hired laboring men, whose wives and children are to do nothing, and yet are to be fed and clothed out of the labors of the men, on large farms, is not the way to pay debts or make money. The size of the farms renders it almost impossible for them to be well kept up; the fences, ditches and necessary provision for cattle, sheep and hogs, will not be well attended to wholly by hired laborers, who are only interested in the crop or the monthly wages. Proper cultivation and regular manuring arrangements cannot or will not be carried on.

Besides, under the controlling impulse to make money for our present necessities, resort must be had to stimulating fertilizers to produce crops that will pay hired laborers and families and afford the owner proper remuneration, thus our lands must be seriously in danger of ultimate sterility and consequent decline in value.

We can see no remedy, no real protection to the present owners of the land, but a speedy change in the system of employing many hands on one large plantation. We believe it is far better to divide up the lands and place them in the hands of other operators, even if one is not disposed to sell.

It must be apparent to every land owner, who is in debt, that it will never do to expose large tracts of land to sale or allow them to go under the Sheriff's or Marshal's hammer. The scarcity of money will make all such sales ruinous. Besides, it will introduce among us rapacious land speculators, whose greed will not be satisfied by any small sacrifice of the land owner.

Small farms, well cultivated and cared for, must become the order of the day. Large plantations must be divided and sold, or leased out to practical honest men, who will do right, and whose industry and skill will either enable them to pay for the lands, or return them to the owner improved by their management. Faithful men, who have been former slaves of land owners, may be found in some instances, who would do all in such cases, and who ought to be encouraged in their industry and honesty.

We beg that some of our illigient planters will give us their views on this subject. We should like to know the opinion of our planters, as to the probable results of the next five years, on the present plan of large farms.

SENATOR FESSENDEN FOR IMPEACHMENT.

It is announced on the authority of a private letter from Maine, that Senator Fessenden now avows himself in favor of impeachment. He states that he favors it in the belief of its absolute necessity for the preservation of the public interest, and in obedience to the well-nigh unanimous sentiment of his constituents. As Mr Fessenden has heretofore been the most prominent of the opponents of the measure, his change of position greatly increases the prospect of its being carried out.

Mecklenburg Female College, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Board, with lights, fuel, tuition and contingent fee, per Session of 5 Scholastic months, \$103, 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, \$16 to \$20. Collegiate Department \$24. Next session will open October 1st, 1867. For particulars address R. V. A. G. STACY, A. M., September 16, 1867, President

Wilm'ton, 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 6:00 p. m. Leave Cherryville on Wednesday at 8:15 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.

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 \$34 per year; Board \$12 per month. Bills reckoned in specie, but payable in currency. For further particulars address, September 9, 1867. A. W. 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. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff. Sept. 9, 1867.

1,000 Gallons Muscovado Molasses, in Barrels and Hogsheads. For sale by the package at a low figure. HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO. September 16, 1867.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable tablet of her child. That tablet and that history will remain indelible when time shall be no more. That history each mother shall meet again, and read with eternal joy or unutterable grief in the coming ages of eternity. The thought should weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply circumspect and prayerful and faithful in her solemn work of training up her children for heaven and immortality.

The minds of children are very susceptible and easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown may engage an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out. You walk along the seashore when the tide is out, and you form characters, or write words or names in the smooth white sand which is spread out so clear and beautiful at your feet, according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide in a few hours washes out and effaces all that you have written.

Not so the lines and characters of truth or error which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for the everlasting good or ill of your child, which neither the floods nor the storms of earth can wash out, nor Death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow-moving ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be in her treatment of her child! How prayerful, and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths of God on his mind—those truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death, and her lips no longer move in prayer in his behalf, in commending her dear child to her covenant God.—Phrenological Journal.

A NOBLE DEED.—The following is from the August number of the Land we Love, and was brought to memory, says the editor, by the name of one of Mr. Davis' bondmen: "A Northern man married in our native village a Southern lady, and died soon after the marriage. The widow discovered, in looking over her husband's papers, that he was indebted to an abolitionist in the North, in the sum of \$1,000. She told her administrator that there must not be a stain upon the memory of her husband and proposed selling her house and lot to pay the debt. He wrote to the creditor stating the destitute condition of the widow, and her honorable intention. For an answer he received a letter enclosing the note of the deceased husband as a present to the widow. The name of this generous creditor was Gerrit Smith, of New York. In a private letter to ourselves, he says: 'It is time for men to quit hating and learn to love one another.'

FAMILY FLOUR.

Persons desiring a fine article of Family Flour delivered at their houses, can be accommodated if they will leave their names, with the cash, at the store of W. BOYD, September 9, 1867.

Nails and Iron.

Having accepted the Agency for the sale of the High Shoals IRON and NAILS, we are prepared to fill orders at short notice and on terms that cannot fail to prove satisfactory. These works have the latest improved machinery, and are turning out Nails and Iron that will compare favorably with Northern Manufactures. HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

We are Agents for the sale of Powell & Wilson's Catawba Lime. Orders will receive our prompt attention. Farmers look to your interest and send your orders in at an early day. PLASTER and CEMENT always on hand. HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO.

To the Farmers of Mecklenburg and Adjoining Counties.

In calling your attention to our large and varied stock of FERTILIZERS intended for the Wheat to be sown in this Fall, we refer you to our Circulars now in store for distribution. Certificates as to the genuineness of these articles can be seen by calling on HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO. Result of Pacific Guano and Bone Flour as a Fertilizer for Wheat.

This is to certify that I applied the Bone Flour and Pacific Guano purchased of Hutchinson, Burroughs & Co.—one hundred pounds of the former and one hundred and twenty-five pounds of the latter—to three quarters of an acre of land. The land would have produced, without manure, seven bushels of Wheat. About one-fifth of the Wheat was lost by lodging. The yield was sixteen bushels of Wheat. If the Wheat had all been saved the yield would have been probably twenty-five bushels per acre. I expect to apply it this season. [Signed] Dr. J. M. STRONG. Sept. 9, 1867.

A NEW LOT OF FALL CALICOES.

Just received by Express at A. SINCLAIR'S, Sept. 9, 1867.

Stocking Yarn.

Merchants and Farmers can purchase a lot of excellent STOCKING YARN, just received on consignment, at Sept. 9, 1867. A. SINCLAIR'S.

New Furniture! CHEAP!

At DAVIDSON'S FURNITURE STORE, OPPOSITE THE METHODIST CHURCH, Where will be found a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class, as Wardrobes, Book cases, Washstands, Wire and Tin Safes, Desks, Sideboards, Chairs and tables of all kinds, Bureaus, Cradles, Cribs, Bedsteads of various styles and prices, Side and Corner Stands, Towel Racks, &c., &c.

Bedsteads.

Of good quality, will be sold at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 Dollars. Also, Bed Room Suits complete at from 35 to 250 Dollars.

Bureaus.

At 10, 12, 16, 18 and 20 Dollars, and all other articles of furniture at prices to suit the times.

Mattresses.

A lot of good ones, of Shucks, Cotton and Hair, just received. Also, Tucker's Spring Beds—something new and good.

Chairs and Tables

Of all kinds, a full assortment, and Old Cane Seat Chairs, rebotomed with Cane, as good as new, by a competent workman.

Metallic Burial Cases,

Of all sizes and various patterns, kept constantly on hand, from the plainest and cheapest to the finest Satin Lined—highly ornamented with Silver Handles and Plates, at 25 per cent below old rates. Also, Mahogany, Walnut and Pine

Coffins,

ready made, at 10 per cent less than they can be bought in this market. These last articles, BEING KEPT READY MADE, can be sent any distance at a moments notice. LOOK FOR THE SIGN, "FURNITURE STORE," Opposite the Methodist Church, Charlotte, N. C., August 12, 1867. 2m

BARNUM'S MUSEUM COLLECTION AND VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE, IN CONJUNCTION WITH DAN CASTELLO'S MODEL CIRCUS!

WILL EXHIBIT AT Charlotte, Tuesday, October 1st



Exhibited under One Immense Pavilion for one Price of Admission. JAMES M. NIXON, DIRECTOR

GREAT GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION

which characterizes the Patron of our establishment in every place. A BRILLIANT STREET PAGEANT. In this grand & valuable Moving Picture will appear a series of the most

ELABORATELY FINISHED CHARIOTS

Exquisitely decorated Platforms, Carriages, Artistically finished Cages and Drags, containing the whole of the Zoological Collection. THE ANDREWS' WILD BEASTS, the original designs and recent decorations called

THE THRONE OF APOLLO.

And a Cavalcade entitled, THE CRUSAIDER'S TRUMPET! Consisting of 100 mounted Knights, clad in burnished Steel Armour, with their banners, pennons and lances, and accompanied by their



A LARGE LIVING LION!

Borne on the elevated platform of the Egyptian Tableau Loose, Untrammelled and Free IN THE PUBLIC STREETS! This sight forms

The Great Sensation of the Times!

BARNUM'S DEPARTMENT. NATURAL HISTORY.

Contains a great number of specimens of various descriptions and character in the SCIENCE OF NATURAL HISTORY. THE ANDREWS' WILD BEASTS, the original designs and recent decorations called

ASIAN LION AND LIONESSE.

AFRICAN LION AND LIONESSE. The Baby Elephant, Jenny Lind, performed by Prof. Hall. South American Hippopotamus, From the River Niger, discovered by AGASSIZ, and the only one on exhibition.

TWO HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL!

The only one of the kind ever exhibited in this country. The only one of the kind ever exhibited in this country. The only one of the kind ever exhibited in this country.

THE ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

Of Birds from all parts of the world, comprising a mass of the rarest specimens known to naturalists, of gorgeous plumage and wonderful conformation.



PROFESSOR HALL, Who has succeeded to the title and honors of the late VAN AMBURGH.

The King of the Lion Conquerors, WILL ENTER THE RING, which are modified like the Large and Ferocious Lions, and go through a great variety of novel and amusing feats, such as AN INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

Raw Navel and His Naked Hand.

PROF. HALL will introduce and perform the BABY ELEPHANT, "JENNY LIND," Causing the spectators to find, if a good deal surprised, that they have never seen a creature so accomplished. AN INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

Who are those who do not desire to witness the Circus?

Performing on all parts of the world, a school of 4000 of Animals, who have an opportunity of seeing