

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

COTTON REGULATIONS—THE TAX.

The tax on cotton raised in the United States is two and a half cents per pound. Cotton properly assessed and not returned prior to September 1st, is subject to 3 cents. Cotton removed under bond prior to September, is taxed 3 cents, and the tax is a lien on all cotton till the tax is paid.

Class A is Cotton upon which tax has been paid. Class B is Cotton removed from district of production with tax unpaid. Class C is Cotton removed from point to point in the district where produced before payment of tax.

Cotton must be described by these designations in bills of lading, waybills, manifests and permits. Each Assessor is required to keep account with each cotton producer in his district. Assessors at receiving points shall keep account with each receiver.

An Assessor or Assistant, Collector or Assistant Collector, is required at places where cotton is weighed and marked, to use metallic tags for marking. In case tags be furnished Assessors by the department, on each tag will be stamped a letter, a number in figures and "U. S. Internal Revenue." These tags will be put up in packages of fifty, numbered in consecutive order, and Assessors must be very particular to use them in regular order as from one to fifty, fifty to a hundred, &c., as the case may be, on each lot of cotton weighed and marked.

The owner can have cotton weighed or marked at any point in the district by paying the traveling expenses of officers. Disagreements may be referred to the commissioner of Internal Revenue, but officers must not delay in proceeding to weigh cotton on account of disputes regarding expense of same.

Owners may dispense with the official weighers by providing all manual labor, but in all cases, the Assessor or Assistant Assessor must see cotton weighed and marked. This process does not require the immediate payment of tax—Cotton can be held within the district without payment of the tax, unless sold for consumption within the district. Withdrawal for transportation, under bills of lading or upon payment of tax, can be made any time.

The Secretary of the Treasury appoints weighers. Applications and recommendations should come through Assessors of the respective districts and be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Weighers must take the oath of office prescribed by Congress, July 2, 1862.

Each bale shall be marked gross weight with ink or paint, in large letters. Metallic tags, hereafter described, shall be fixed to each bale by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor. Weighers must make daily returns to Assessors. The fee for weighing is twenty-five cents per bale, the owner furnishing metallic tag. The owner is to pay the fee. Assessors must see that tags are used and inserted at the time of weighing and marking, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned. The letter and number on each tag must be accurately entered in the record kept by Assessors and in the account kept by him with each owner, holder or producer of cotton, and permits, whether issued by the Assessor, or Collector, for the removal of cotton, must clearly specify the letter and number for each bale, so that there may be no trouble in identification. When the numbers are consecutive, it will suffice to enter both on record and permit the first and last number to answer. Thus for a lot of fifty bales the entry may be letter A, Nos. 101 to 150.

Collectors, whenever tax is paid on cotton previously weighed, marked and tagged, will mark or cause to be marked upon each bale, with brush and ink, or paint, in large letters, the words "Tax paid."

Under section 4, act of July, 1866, cotton may be removed from the district in which produced to another district, without prepayment of tax, under bond or other security to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It having been found by experience that the furnishing of increased facilities for the removal of cotton, without prepayment of the tax, is consistent with increased security to the Treasury, it is determined to substitute shipments to revenue officers, under bills of lading, for bonds heretofore required. Accordingly, the owner or other holder of cotton which he desires to remove from the district of production to any other district, without prepayment of tax, will hereafter be required to obtain a bill of lading in duplicate, signed by a well known, regularly established, responsible transportation company, consigning the cotton to the Collector of the district of destination, for delivery to the factor or agent of the owner after payment of the tax. The transportation company signing such bills of lading will be required to furnish the Assessor of the district in which it is received, port or point of destination, immediately after arrival, a copy of their manifest or way-bill, so far as it relates to any cotton transported by them, and stating therein whether the cotton is class A, B, or C, as heretofore required.

Each Assessor will keep an account of all cotton entered upon the copies of manifests and way-bills so furnished to him. Should any transportation company refuse or neglect to furnish the Assessor with a copy of the manifest or way-bill, as above required, the Assessor will immediately notify all Assessors on the line of such transportation company, of such neglect or refusal, and thereafter no permit or other order for the transportation of cotton by such company will be granted by any Assessor or Assistant Assessor, without permission to do so being obtained from the commissioner of Internal Revenue. Before the cotton is shipped the owner or the holder will apply to the Assessor or nearest Assistant Assessor of the district in which the cotton was produced, for a permit to remove. This application must describe the cotton by the marks placed upon the bales and give the weight of each, and must also state by what route and mode of conveyance it is proposed to transport, and the name of the transportation company, with the name of the Collector to whom it is to be consigned, and of the factor or agent to whom it is to be delivered on payment of the tax. The net weight will be ascertained by deducting 4 per cent. for the tare from the gross weight. One copy of this certificate must be transmitted to the Collector of the district and the other copy must be delivered to the Assessor. If, however, the Assessor or Assistant Assessor is satisfied from the location of the cotton, or the distance of the cotton gin or the place of shipment from his own residence, or that of the de-

signed weigher or marker, that the weighing and marking cannot be done without great inconvenience or extra expense, the officer may take the weight as certified by the owner of the cotton gin, or by the freight agent at the place of shipment, and will deliver to the applicant the permit a number of metallic tags equal to the number of bales named in the permit, which must be carried with the cotton and delivered by the transportation company at the place of destination, as hereinafter directed.

If the transportation company named in the application is known to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor to be responsible, he will grant a permit. It will be the duty of the consignee of the cotton to obtain duplicate bills of lading and hand or send them forthwith to the Assessor who issued the permit, and said Assessor will keep one copy and immediately mail the other copy to the Collector of the district to which the cotton is consigned. Should the consignee fail within a reasonable time to furnish the Assessor with duplicate bills of lading as required, said Assessor will immediately ascertain the cause of failure, and if he shall find that the cotton has left the district, he shall immediately assess tax thereon, and unless satisfactory and proper explanation of the failure be given, he will thereafter issue no other permits to the person so in default. Upon the arrival of the cotton at the place of destination, the transportation company must deliver it, together with the permit of the Assessor, to the Collector of Internal Revenue to whom the cotton is consigned, and at the same time the company must deliver to the Assessor of the receiving district the accompanying metallic tags if any are sent unattached to the bales, together with a copy of their manifest or way-bill, so far as the same relate to cotton, an account of which must be kept by said Assessor, as hereinafter directed.

Section 4 of the act of July, 1866, requires that cotton removed without prepayment of tax shall be delivered to the Collector of Internal Revenue forthwith upon its arrival at its point of destination, and shall remain subject to his control until the taxes thereon and any necessary charges of custody thereof shall have been paid, which payment must be made within 90 days from the date of the permit granted by the Assessor for the removal of the cotton. Under this provision of the law the Collector, immediately upon the delivery of the cotton to him by the transportation company, will dispose of the cotton and accompanying permit of the Assessor in the following manner, viz: If the cotton was not officially weighed and tagged in the shipping district, the Collector will have it weighed by the officer appointed for that purpose, whose duty it will be to affix the accompanying tags, to be delivered to him by the Assessor, and to mark on each bale the gross weight, as hereinafter directed. In such case the weigher will make duplicate certificates of the weights and deliver one copy of the certificate to his Collector and the other copy to the Assessor of the same district, and will be required to pay to said Assessor the sum of five cents for each metallic tag delivered to him for the purpose of marking the bales so weighed, which sum the Assessor will dispose of as elsewhere directed. Whether the cotton was weighed and tagged in the shipping or in the receiving district, the Collector will require the tax to be paid before he allows the cotton to go out of his possession and custody. If the tax is paid immediately, the Collector will, on the same day, deliver or forward to his Assessor the accompanying permit of the Assessor by whom the removal was permitted, after endorsing thereon the certificate of the payment of the tax. In case the tax is not paid immediately and the cotton is held and stored by the Collector as hereinafter directed, he will deliver to his Assessor the accompanying permit as above directed, but changing the certificate so as to read as follows, viz: I hereby certify that the tax on the within described cotton, amounting to \$ dollars, not having been paid, I have stored the cotton and now hold a warehouse receipt of for the same. The Assessor on receiving said permit, with the endorsement of the Collector, will make the proper entries on his account of the cotton received, and will then transmit the permit to the Collector of the district in which it was issued. When the Collector is obliged to retain the custody of the cotton consigned to him on account of the failure to pay the taxes, immediately on its arrival he shall cause the same to be stored in some suitable warehouse, the owner of which shall have given adequate security for the safe custody of such cotton, and shall take a warehouse receipt from such proprietor. The charge for storage must not exceed the usual rates. The Collector will in no case permit the owner of cotton, his agent or factor, to have actual possession of the same until the tax shall have been fully paid. If the tax is paid before the expiration of 90 days from the date of the Assessor's permit, the amount will be reported. If the tax is not paid before the expiration of 90 days from the date of the Assessor's permit, the Assessor will at once certify the tax to the Collector for collection, and if necessary the Collector will enforce the collection by distraint and sale of the cotton. In such case the Assessor will enter the tax on his next monthly list, and both he and the Collector will enter the proper credit in the bonded account under the heading of "collected by distraint and sale of cotton." Whenever the tax is paid on cotton shipped under bills of lading, the Collector receiving it will deliver to the proper person his certificate of payment and the permit for removal. The following words must be printed or written in red ink across the face of the permit, viz: This permit authorizes the transportation of such bales of cotton only as bear metallic tags, lettered and numbered as herein described.

In case it should be desired to export a part of said cotton and ship a part to another port in the United States, the Collector may give separate certificates and permits to cover each lot. In such case the permit covering the lot to be exported must be delivered to and taken up by the Collector of customs at the port of exportation, who, after cancelling the same, will transmit it to the Assessor of the district in which it was issued. The permit covering the quantity to be shipped to a port in the United States must be delivered to the Collector of the district in which such port is situated before the landing, discharging or delivery of such cotton at the place of destination can be permitted, and said Collector will, after cancelling it, transmit said permit to the Assessor of the district in which it was issued.

Substantially the same course will be taken with cotton removed from the district of production, after the payment of the tax under a single permit of the Collector of said district, to a place or port in another district, where it may be desired to divide and ship it in separate lots, either to foreign or domestic ports. In a case of this kind the original permit must be presented to and taken up by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the port of trans-shipment

is situated, and he may issue new permits covering the separate lots, which must be taken up by the Collector of Customs or the Collector of Internal Revenue, as the case may be, as above directed, cancelled and returned to the Assessor of the district in which said permits were issued. The original permit, as above named must likewise be cancelled and returned by the Collector who takes it up to the Assessor of the district in which it was issued.

The following words must be written or printed in red ink across the face of the permit, viz: This permit authorizes the transportation of such bales of cotton only as bear metallic tags, lettered and numbered as herein described. Any person who violates these provisions, or who conveys, or attempts to convey, from any State in which cotton is produced, to any port or place without the United States, any cotton upon which the tax has not been paid, is liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each bale of cotton so conveyed or transported, or attempted to be conveyed or transported, or to imprisonment for not more than one year or both; and all vessels and vehicles employed in such conveyance or transportation are liable to seizure and forfeiture by proceedings in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction; and all cotton so shipped or transported, without payment of the tax or the execution of transportation bonds may be forfeited to the United States. Assessors and Collectors are strictly enjoined to rigidly enforce the provisions of this section.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. Mr Mallory, secretary of the late Confederate navy, has been pardoned. From an authoritative source it is learned that the President will shortly pardon Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Confederacy, upon the recommendation of persons of influence and distinguished position.

Gen. Sickles has formally applied for a Court of Inquiry regarding his removal from the command of the Second Military District, and Gen. Grant has recommended that one be granted him. Congress convenes in little more than seven weeks, but long before that time the President will have the charge and reasons for suspending Secretary Stanton from the War Department ready for submission to the Senate as required by the Civil Tenure of Office law. The case made out by the President is an exceedingly strong one, and the Senate will find itself enlightened in matters it little dreams of when it receives the documents in the premises.

Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the wealthier classes of the people of North and South Carolina have petitioned Gen. Canby, now in command there, to continue in force Gen. Sickles' Order No. 10. They represent that if it is rescinded the effect will be to beggar them, because if their land is put up at public sale under the present depressed condition of affairs there, it will not bring one-half its real value. The petition has been widely circulated throughout the two States, and is said to be numerously signed by prominent men, as well among the negroes as the white land owners. General Canby is not disposed, it is said, to undo any of the acts of his predecessor.

It is said that Thad. Stevens has the dropsy of the chest. A bet was made in Washington, of \$4,000, that the Democrats would gain a victory in Pennsylvania.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—It is said that the famous Dr. Cumming has found out an error in the calculations of the Great Miller, who ran so many of the American people crazy some twenty-five years ago about the near approach of the judgement day. We remember that many of his disciples went out into the graveyards on the appointed night, and wrapped up in long white robes, awaited the blast of Gabriel's trumpet. It did not sound, however, and so they came home and went about their business.

Miller then put off the final day for two years longer, and then nine, announcing that each year prophesied would be positively the last appearance of man on this earth. Of course he had believers enough to credit anything he chose to foretell, and on their credulity he made a handsome support by his paper and the contributions of the faithful.

Miller died long ago, and his prophecies had died out when this famous Doctor Cumming, the sensation preacher of London, took up Miller's calculations, and by a more exact calculation, detected an error of only about a million of years or thereabouts.

Some people, however, are rather disposed to believe that old Miller was not so far wrong after all, for that the signs of the times all over the world are most portentous, and that the period spoken of in the Revelations is near at hand, when the Devil is to be loosed over the world and reign a thousand years.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—A collision has occurred at Limerick, between the people and soldiers. Seven of the former were bayoneted and one is dead. The soldiers conduct is condemned. The Roman Government is concentrating troops. Italy is sending troops to the frontier. Troops have left France for Rome. A Florence dispatch says that Garibaldi has been captured by the Italian forces, when crossing the frontier, and is confined in Alessandria, with his Italian companions as prisoners. There is intense excitement. Bismarck has declared, in North German Parliament, that if the German nation wished to unite, there is no power strong enough to prevent the union.

HEADQUARTERS, 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, } Charleston, S. C., Sept. 13, 1867. } General Orders, No. 89. Paragraph II, of General Orders No. 32, dated May 30, 1867, is modified as follows: All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, and who are qualified, and have been, or may be duly registered as voters, are hereby declared qualified to serve as jurors.

It shall be a sufficient ground of challenge to the competency of any person drawn as a juror that he has not been duly registered as a voter. Such right of challenge may be exercised in behalf of the people, or of the accused, in all criminal proceedings, and by either party in all civil actions and proceedings. Any requirement of a property qualification for jurors, in addition to the qualifications here prescribed, is hereby abrogated. The Governors of North and South Carolina, respectively, are hereby authorized and empowered to order, if it should be necessary, special terms of courts, to be held for the purpose of revising and preparing jury lists, and to provide for summoning and drawing jurors in accordance with the requirements of this order.

By com'd of Br't Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby: Louis V. CARIAR, Aid-de-Camp.

STATE NEWS.

SHERIFFS.—Thus far only twenty Sheriffs have settled with the Public Treasurer, viz: The Sheriff of Cabarrus, Wayne, Burke, Mitchell, Pitt, Mecklenburg, Chowan, Perquimans, Mitchell, Forsyth, Davidson, Alamance, Caswell, Richmond, New Hanover, Craven, Anson, Cumberland, Guilford and Nash.—Raleigh Sentinel, 26th.

The Sheriffs of Bladen, Caldwell, Lincoln, Alexander, Clay, Yadkin, Sampson, Edgecombe, Pasquotank, Columbus, Martin, Jones, Montgomery, Northampton, Person, Caswell, Surry, Rowan, Wilson, Alleghany and Davie, settled with the Comptroller and Treasurer, on yesterday.—Raleigh Sentinel, 28th ult.

A gentleman, who traveled extensively through Moore, Chatham and other Counties, represents the destruction by the Cotton worm to be really fearful.

At the late session of the Superior Court for Richmond County, Julia Leak, a colored girl, was found guilty of having poisoned an infant child of Mr. W. H. Pettaway, at Laurinburg, on the 3rd of August last, and sentenced to be hanged.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.—A friend, whose opportunities for acquiring correct information on the subject are excellent, informs us that the cotton crop of Eastern North Carolina promises well. It is estimated that Edgecombe county will turn out 20,000 bales, Halifax county from 12 to 15,000, Nash, Franklin and Warren united, about 25,000 and Wake from 8 to 10,000.—Petersburg Index.

REV. THOS. E. SKINNER.—It is generally understood in this community that this gentleman has resigned the pastorage of the Baptist church here and that he will soon depart, with his family, for Nashville, Tenn.—Raleigh Progress.

PRESIDENT ELECTED.—Rev. C. F. Bansemer, of Augusta, Ga., has been elected President of the "North Carolina College," (located at Mount Pleasant, N. C.) has accepted the position, and will enter upon the duties of his office in October. Mr. Bansemer is said to be a gentleman of high intellectual endowments.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.—The sentence of Captain Charles Frederick Brown, Thirty-seventh United States colored troops, who was tried before a court martial in Raleigh in November last, has just been confirmed by General Grant. He was tried on the charges of selling the property of the United States and appropriating to his own use the proceeds of the sales. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or hereafter to become due; to be forever disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under the government, to pay a fine of \$2,000 and be imprisoned in Fort Macon, North Carolina, until the fine is paid; and that the name and place of abode of the criminal and the sentence be published in the newspapers of the States of Massachusetts and North Carolina.

SENT TO CHARLESTON FOR TRIAL.—We learn that Mr. C. Schulken, a resident of this city, previously reported as charged with purchasing commissary stores from Sergeant Brown, late Commissary Sergeant of this Post, who was recently shot after having escaped from the guard house where he was confined, was sent on to Charleston last night in accordance with instructions from Gen. Canby. It will be recollected that Sergt. Brown had purloined these stores sold to Mr. Schulken, from the government. Mr. Schulken is sent to Charleston to be tried before a military Commission there for thus purchasing.—Wilmington Journal.

We learn, from the Elizabeth City Transcript, that a negro orator, by the name of Hathaway, is making speeches in that section, who appears to be an "exception." That paper says: "Hathaway takes strong grounds against universal suffrage, and urges the proper qualifications to be based upon intelligence. He spurns corruption of the Jury-box, but plainly predicts such results, if carried out in accordance with the recent revision of our courts. The speaker, we have been informed, was a liberated slave from the county of Chowan, and now resides in the State of New Jersey, where he emigrated upon being set free. He spoke from his experience of the Southern people, and assured his friends that their only true friends would be found in the Southern States, and that those friends would be their former masters."

Mr. E. A. Vogler, of Salem, purchased forty thousand pounds of dried fruit in one day last week. This is an evidence of the importance and magnitude of the fruit trade in that section.

The excellent and estimable wife of Monteville Patton, Esq., of Asheville, died in that town on Tuesday night last, after an illness of some weeks. The Newsways of her: "Mrs. Patton was greatly beloved by all classes and conditions of this community. The sick and afflicted ever found in her an untiring friend and comforter, and her death has cast a gloom over our whole community. All feel a deep sympathy for the bereaved husband and children."

CIRCULAR

To the Pastors of Churches in connection with the Mecklenburg Bible Society. Dear Brethren:—At the last Annual Convention of our Bible Society, the members of the Executive Committee were instructed to proceed at once in the work of Bible distribution. We have had this matter under consideration, and at our next meeting, will determine upon the employment of one or more Colporteurs as circumstances may require. But we will be obliged to commence the work with an empty Treasury, and must therefore request that collections be made in all the churches in connection with our Society at as early a day as practicable, and if possible within the month of October. We are sure that no further appeal than this is necessary, and relying upon your interest in this important work. We are, brethren, yours in the Lord, N. ALDRICH, Ch'n, T. B. PRICE, Sec'y, of Ex. Com. Charlotte, Sept. 25.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, returned from Charleston on Saturday in company with his Excellency Governor Orr. In the evening an impromptu but pleasant interview took place at the residence of Col. L. D. Childs, between these gentlemen and Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. James G. Gibbs, and Maj. John S. Preston, Jr. It may be supposed that the "situation" was tolerably well reviewed.—Columbia Chronicle.

"Such is the pressure of the times in our town," said a Birmingham manufacturer once to his London agent, "that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen shillings." "That is nothing compared to London," replied his friend; "we have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for a sixpence."

REMARKABLE ELOPEMENT.

We published from the Richmond Examiner a paragraph entitled "An Elopement on the Danville Railroad," in which it was stated that a Mr. Walker and Mrs. Solomon, of North Carolina, were the principals, and that they stopped at Burkeville, and owing to the receipt of some dispatch, retraced their steps, returning by the Danville road, stopping a short while in Greensboro' and then proceeding by an ambulance into the country to some place unknown.

We have since learned that the elopement took place from Buffalo Springs, and that the Mrs. Solomon is the wife of Mr. W. P. Solomon, of Brinkleyville, N. C., a prominent man in his county, and a lawyer of some distinction, being the prosecuting attorney for his county. His wife, formerly a Miss Brinkley, belonged to one of the wealthiest families in the State, one of the first families in fact, and heretofore of unblemished reputation. Walker had been clerk, and afterwards partner of Mr. Solomon. Mr. S. had been married about ten years, and is a gentleman noted for his kindness and his devotion to his wife, who was young and delicate. She was an invalid at Buffalo Springs, and the manner of the elopement is described by a servant girl as follows:

At a late hour on Saturday night, the 14th, Walker arrived at Buffalo, in a carriage. It was raining very hard. He immediately went to Mrs. Solomon's cabin, woke her up, and said that he had come for her to take her home; that Mr. Solomon was very ill—to tell her to write—that he had a carriage ready for her and that she must not delay. Mrs. Solomon expressed considerable surprise, and would not at first consent to go. The proprietor of the Springs, being apprized of Walker's errand, refused to allow Mrs. Solomon to leave, she having been left in his charge by her husband. But Walker managed to work upon the fears and anxieties of the lady to such an extent that she finally consented. While they were preparing the baggage, Walker sent out for a couple of juleps, and the servant girl here states that she saw him put something in one of them and handed it to Mrs. Solomon, and she drank it. Soon after, the party, including the servant, got in the carriage and drove off, stopping for the night at a country house, kept by a Mr. Moon. Mrs. Solomon was in a delirious condition all night, the girl remaining with her. Next day, they continued their journey, stopping at Burkeville. Here Walker pretended that he was going to Petersburg, and leaving Mrs. Solomon at the hotel, took the servant to the depot, made some show of having his baggage checked, waited till the down train came along, forced the servant on board, telling her to stop at the Bollingbrook Hotel and that they would follow next day, Mrs. Solomon being now too ill to travel.

The girl arrived here and remained up to yesterday. Mr. Solomon arrived in this city on Sunday morning, having been apprized of his wife's departure with Walker. His first impulse was to give pursuit, but after consultation with his friends here, he has concluded to drop the matter and return home. He is naturally in a distressed condition of mind, and at first was disposed to use every exertion to overtake the fugitives, but he is satisfied from facts that have come to his knowledge that all further action will be futile on his part.

Some days prior to the elopement, Walker stopped in this city, having with him several thousand dollars, which he deposited during his stay in the safe at the Bollingbrook Hotel. He mentioned it as his intention of taking a trip to Europe, whither, perhaps, he and his deceived innamorata are now taking their flight.—Petersburg Express.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Through the earnest solicitations of many friends and my former patrons, I will resume, on the 1st day of October, 1867, the exercises of Mount Verona Academy, so pleasantly and conveniently situated on the W. C. & R. Railroad in Gaston county, N. C. With many thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I hope to be remembered kindly by my friends generally, and beg that they will lend a helping hand in building up the School to its former success and original prosperity. Charges will be made from time of entrance, with no deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted sickness, as follows: Classics, \$15; Higher English, \$10; Primary English, \$6, in specie or its equivalent in currency, for 5 months. REFERENCES.—Wm T. Shipp, Esq., Dr. Jos. Graham and John Springs Davidson, Esq., of Gaston county; Drs. C. L. Hunter and W. B. McLean, of Lincoln; Jos. Duncan, Esq., and Gen. R. D. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C., and the patrons generally. A. J. HARRISON, Instructor. Sept. 23, 1867.

QUININE.

A Fresh supply of Quinine, for sale at SOARR'S DRUG STORE. September 23, 1867.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

I have opened a BOARDING HOUSE in Springs' corner building, over Mr. Sinclair's Store. Board and lodging by the month or day furnished at reasonable rates. Single meals can be had at any time. Give me a trial. Sept. 9, 1867. S. A. STUART.

Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.

A full stock of all grades, for sale at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

Sole Leather.

1,000 pounds good Sole Leather for sale at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

Glass Jars.

Gallons and Half Gallons, for sale at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

Of the best brands, for sale at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

Pipes.

A large assortment of common and fancy Pipes, for sale at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

Soap.

A large lot of Toilet and Bar Soap, for sale at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

Toys and Yankee Notions.

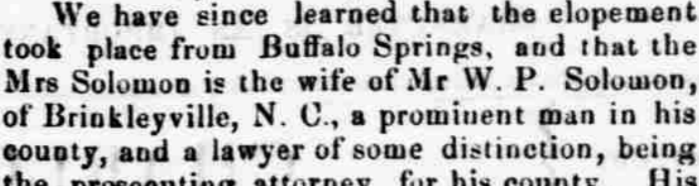
A large assortment, for sale at NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

Carolina Female College.

ANSONVILLE, N. C. This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils. Complete arrangements have been made for a thorough course of instruction, both literary and ornamental. TERMS.—Board, washing, fuel and tuition in English branches, \$92.50, payable one half in advance, the remainder at the end of the session of twenty weeks. If paid all in advance \$95. Pupils furnish lights, sheets, towels, pillow cases, and counterpane. By giving timely notice, pupils will be met at Monroe, Concord, Salisbury, Cheraw or the head of the Wil. Char. & Ruth. Railroad, and conveyed to the College free of charge. J. E. BLANKENSHIP. Sept. 23, 1867.

SICKNESS.—We regret to report that the health of our District has not improved since our last issue. There is still a great deal of sickness, principally chills and fever, which stick to our people with a devotion worthy of a better cause. It is consoling, however, to announce that the diseases now prevalent, though troublesome, are not often fatal.—Yorkville Enquirer.

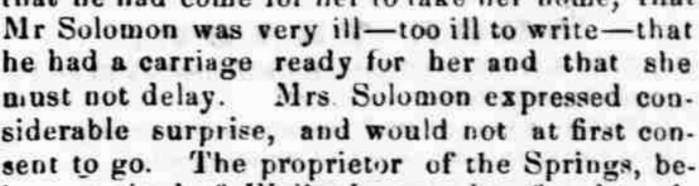
VIRGINIA.—Gen. Schofield has decided that the only restriction imposed upon eligibility to membership of the State Convention, is having taken the oath to the U. S. and afterwards aided in the rebellion.



JOHN ROBINSON'S GREAT COMBINATION Circus and Menagerie.

(FORMERLY ROBINSON & ELDRED'S.) At Charlotte, Saturday, October 12th.

The last Great Sensation and Monster Combination of Zoological, Ornithological and Equestrian WONDERS OF CREATION.

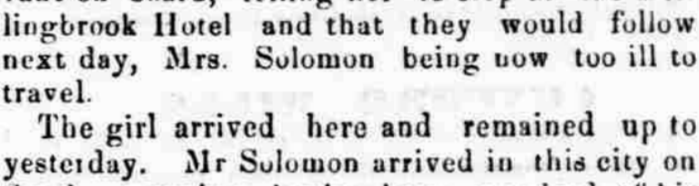


Forming a Grand Stock Enterprise, consolidating TEN SHOWS.

Of first-class selection, in one grand alliance, producing the most stupendous display of Wealth, Talent and Experience ever seen in this country.

The Mammoth Zoological Department is composed of the curious and rare Animals of Asia, Africa and South America, including Ornithological selections of the most beautiful specimens of Foreign Birds, forming the most extensive collection of WILD ANIMALS.

In the country, supported by the largest Company of Equestrians in America, numbering 150 men and 250 Horses, including FIFTY PERFORMERS, FIVE LADY EQUESTRIENNES, THREE POPULAR CLOWNS, and Enabling the management to produce startling acts of Horsemanship. During Gymnastic Exercises, Spectacles of Oriental Grandeur, with the most dazzling splendor.



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Of Twenty First-class Musicians. TWO PERFORMANCES.—At 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. The Procession will enter the city at 10 o'clock. ADMISSION 75 cents. B. M. STEVENS, Agent. September 30, 1867.

HOTEL FOR BEAT.

On Wednesday, the 6th day of November next, I will rent on the premises, in Charlotte, N. C., to the highest bidder, for three years from the 1st of December, the well known Charlotte Hotel, so long kept by Maj. J. B. Kerr. Charlotte is a prosperous and rapidly growing city, with but one Hotel in the business part of it. For many years two Hotels were well sustained, until one man became lessee of both. The public convenience and business interests of the city imperatively require that this House shall be re-opened. The rents to be paid quarterly, and secured by bond and security. F. S. DEWOLFE, Adm'r of J. B. Kerr, dec'd. Sept. 23, 1867.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. The next session will commence on Tuesday the 1st of October, and continue until 30th June, 1868. OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS. Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics. Jno. B. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages. Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Superintendent Social Duties. Prof. A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Prof. R. E. Piquet, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages. Mrs. Mary Bette, English Branches and French. Mrs. Sally C. Wootte, English Branches. Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar. Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano. Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address Rev. R. BURWELL & SON, Charlotte, N. C. September 23, 1867.