

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE SUBJECT OF CONFISCATION.

The Raleigh Standard is the recognized organ of what is considered the extreme Radical Republican party of North Carolina, and therefore we publish the following article from the Standard for the purpose of letting our readers see what Gov. Holden's views are on the subject of confiscation, and also see his explanation of the action of the late Republican Convention at Raleigh. Our object is to give our readers correct information and let them understand the questions discussed by the two parties in this State.

It will be seen that the Standard makes an extract from the Newbern Republican and then remarks on the subject mentioned, not at all favoring confiscation:

"When the late Republican Convention at Raleigh is charged with having approved of confiscation because certain resolutions introduced by the committee were voted down, there is no more pointed answer to make as to the absolute falsity of such an accusation, than by reference to the unconditional endorsement on the part of said body of the popular and measures of Congress."—Newbern Republican.

Our friend of the Republican is certainly correct in this view. There is no confiscation in the reconstruction measures. Indeed, the only way to avoid confiscation by the enforcement of the law of 1862 on that subject, is to carry out those measures in good faith, and thus restore the State to the Union. There is no confiscation in any State platform of the Republican party of the Northern, Eastern, or Western States. There is no confiscation in any document issued to the people by the Republican members of Congress, or by the standing Committee in Washington which acts for the Congress. Leading Republicans of both races have spoken in various parts of this State, under the auspices of the national Republican party, and not one of them has advocated confiscation. It is true, Mr. Senator Wilson very properly declared that if any landholder or employer should discharge a tenant or employee for voting his sentiments at the polls, then and in that case the estate of such a person should be confiscated, but he did not go beyond this. Wherefore, then, this cry about confiscation? Because the Convention did not expressly denounce it? There were many things it did not specifically or expressly take ground for or against. If it had set out in full all its views in detail on every question, the platform would have filled all the columns of the Standard. But the progress of this discussion, which has been forced upon us, renders it our duty to speak with more plainness than heretofore. There was a Committee on Platform and Resolutions consisting of John Pool, Byron Laffin, E. R. Brink, C. R. Thomas, J. W. Hood, James Sinclair, D. R. Goodloe, J. H. Harris, Henderson Adams, Wyatt Outlaw, C. J. Cowles, J. T. Schenek, C. L. Harris, John A. Dula, R. P. Dick and A. H. Galloway. This was an able Committee. Its report is understood to have been made unanimously. Was the report defended? Were any reasons urged by the members of the Committee (with one or two exceptions) or by the Chairman of the Committee, why the entire report should be adopted? No. It is not surprising, therefore, that that part of the report which was supposed to need defence, and was not defended, was voted down. We hold that those gentlemen who are now protesting against the action of the Convention, declaring they will not submit to its organization, and will not "serve" the party on the basis laid down in March and September, owed it to the Convention and to their own convictions and purposes to speak out in the Convention, first for the report as an entirety; and then, being minded to pursue the course they have, it was due to candor and good faith between Republicans that then and there they should have said so.

But the Republican party is not worthy of confidence, it is said, because, refusing to go beyond the reconstruction measures, it declared for confiscation? By negative it took positive action. We leave it to every candid person to say what it is worth.

We now state, in reply, that the only person of high official consideration who is on record in this State for confiscation, is President Johnson, the idol and leader of the so-called Conservatives of this State. In his proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, appointing the writer of this Provisional Governor of this State, he ordered—

"That the District Judge for the Judicial District in which North Carolina is included, proceed to hold Courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale all property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts."

By the act of 1862, which is still in force, two-thirds of all the property in this State was and is liable to confiscation and sale. Was this order of the President enforced? No. Did the Provisional Governor enforce it? No. Did he not, on the contrary, do all he could to restore to the former owners the forfeited property of corporations? He did. Did he not labor, most earnestly and anxiously, to restore the State under the President's plan, and mean-while did he not avert confiscation, thus ordered by the President? He did. Did he not, when the President's plan failed, urge the acceptance of the Howard amendment, though it excluded him from office? He did. The Howard amendment having been rejected, does he not now, for the sake of the Union, from his regard for the great body of the people, and to avert confiscation, most earnestly urge his fellow-citizens to accept the present reconstruction measures, though under them persons formerly his slaves can vote, and he can not? He does. And yet he is denounced by the so-called Conservatives as a confiscationist, as a tyrant, as a "mean white man," as an enemy to his State, as a demagogue who would sacrifice every thing to his own interests? Is not all this passing strange?

And now, gentlemen, so-called Conservatives and professed Republicans who are warring on the late Republican State Convention—do you know what you are doing? There are thousands of white men in this State who would like to see confiscation and a division of lands. There are 60,000 colored voters, the most of whom are poor and landless, who would like to have some lands. But the miracle is that all this vast body of voters prefer the Union to every thing else, and because Congress, in which they have full confidence, has directed certain things to be done to restore this State to the Union, they are anxious to do these things, whether they ever own an acre of land or not. And now, gentlemen, so-called Conservatives, and professed

Republicans who are warring on the late Republican Convention, we repeat the question, what are you doing? Are you sane? Have you no common sense!—no sagacity! Will you still trifle with the sleeping thunder! Those citizens who composed the late Convention in Tucker's Hall, and those whom they represent, are the only persons in this State who can reconstruct and restore this State to the Union under the present acts of Congress. If reconstruction should fail under these acts, confiscation is certain. The order of President Johnson, in May, 1865, will be vitalized and put in force by the Congress. You may not mean it, but by your course you are appealing to every voter above named to go forward and defeat the reconstruction measures, so as to ensure confiscation. Gentlemen, are you mad? So far as we are concerned, time and again we have tried to save and build up our poor and afflicted, and improve the State and the thanks we have got have come in the shape of the bitterest denunciations and the harshest abuse. If you have any reply to make to this article, let us have it. We will consider it candidly, and rejoice in any but a bitter or revengeful spirit. We cherish malice towards none. Little personal differences amount to nothing. We look to the good of all; and as we expect to answer at the Great Day of Judgment, we solemnly declare that in all this business we have acted from a sincere desire to save and benefit our country.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., will soon be put in full condition for assaying. Dr. Jones, the Assayer, now here, represents the receipts from mines in that section on the increase.

There is a strong pressure bearing to secure a modification of the recently promulgated cotton regulations. Numerous letters representing the routine for obtaining permits to be impracticable in many instances, and generally inconvenient, have been received. The Treasury Department has the matter under consideration.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for August and September represents the wheat crop to be not as large as anticipated in July. The corn promises to be a fair crop, if the frosts do not injure it.

James M. Murphy, a Nashville negro, has been appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate a member of the capitol police force.

The friends of Speaker Colfax deny that he favors impeachment, despite the sentiments expressed in his late Worcester, Ohio, speech.

Advices from Iowa indicate serious German defections from the Radicals. Well posted Republicans, though, are confident of the State, though they apprehend heavy losses.

Positive information has been received here that persons in Alabama, pardoned by the late amnesty proclamation, have prepared essays for litigation in the civil courts, to determine their right to register, which right has been refused them by the registrars appointed by General Pope.

Extraordinary interest is felt in this city among all classes as to the result of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in view of the fact that it is considered here that the contest in those States will virtually determine the tone and temper of the dominant party in Congress in the coming session, and decide whether or not we shall have comparative peace and quiet, and conservative legislation, or be continually convulsed and kept in apprehension for the stability of our republican form of government. If the Democrats shall succeed it is believed the Republicans in Congress will interpret it as a rebuke to their policy as developed in their recent enactments. On the other hand, should those States be carried by the radicals they will be encouraged to continue their work outside the Constitution.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The election in Louisiana, it is already known, under the reconstruction acts of Congress, took place on Friday and Saturday, 27th and 28th September. That in Alabama commenced on Tuesday and will be completed to day. Virginia votes on the 22d inst., and Georgia on the 29th, 30th and 31st of the present month.

In Louisiana, the decided probability is that Convention has failed, for the want of a sufficient vote to validate it, under the law, and that the reconstruction bills, therefore, so far as that State is concerned, have been laid upon the shelf. According to the registration returns for that State, there were registered 44,737 whites and 82,907 blacks—making a total of 127,644. If a majority, or say 64,000, of that registered vote had been polled, Convention would have been secured. The blacks, alone, to say nothing of the Northern and native white Radicals, had it in their power to cast this number, with nearly 19,000 to spare. Why did they not do it?—Raleigh Sentinel.

Later news from Louisiana shows that the State has voted for a Convention.

TAXES ON PURCHASES AND SALES.—The Wilmington Journal publishes the following letter from the Public Treasurer to the Sheriff of Cumberland, by request, explaining an important clause of the Revenue Act:

RALEIGH, September 25, 1867. DEAR SIR:—You ask what is the tax on sales by Commission Merchants, of flour, cotton, etc., consigned to them by citizens of this or adjoining States. I answer, that the tax is 1-20 of 1 per cent. You will find this in the 3d paragraph of section 5, schedule A, clause 3. The tax on sales by Commission Merchants, when not the growth or manufacture of this or adjoining States, is 1 1/2 of 1 per cent.

The same rule applies to purchases as to sales. KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

IMPEACHMENT.—During a recent interview with an old Tennessee friend, the purport of which has been retailed publicly, Mr. Johnson stated that he would take his final stand against Congress by resisting its right, if it assumed it, to suspend him during the progress of the impeachment trial, if he was impeached. So many it spoils the threats, but it is probable that the first opportunity afforded the President to take a stand against Congress on this subject, will be to veto a bill providing for a suspension from office of all public officers who may have been impeached, until they have been tried, which will undoubtedly be introduced and passed early in the session.—New York Times.

The Charleston Mercury says that there has not been a case of yellow fever in that city this year. On the contrary the city has been remarkably healthy.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Democrats have nominated John Quincy Adams, for Governor. Universal enthusiasm prevailed in the Convention.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The following important order has been issued by General Canby, which sets at rest a most perplexing question, namely, the manner in which our roads and bridges are to be kept in repair. Those on whom this labor devolves must now perform it or take the consequences:

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, } Charleston, Sept. 26, 1867. } General Orders, No. 95.

Numerous official representations having been made to these Headquarters, that the roads, bridges, and causeways in both States are in a ruinous and unsafe condition, and that the assistance of the military authorities is required by the civil officers charged with the reparation thereof to enable them to secure obedience to their lawful requirements in the premises—it is ordered: that the Commanding Officers of Posts have authority to enforce the performance of labor for the aforesaid purpose, whenever in their judgment a necessity exists therefor, reporting their action promptly to these Headquarters.

The following rules will be observed in all cases under the preceding paragraph:

First. Commanding Officers shall inform themselves by the reports of the public officers charged with the reparation of roads and bridges, and by other means subject to their control, of the nature and extent of work required, in order to render the important thoroughfares, causeways and bridges, in their Posts, conveniently passable and safe to life and property, and will announce in orders such works as should in their judgment receive aid from the military authorities.

Second. Such Commanding Officers will obtain, from the proper local officers, estimates of the amount of labor required for such works, respectively, and an assessment of the labor required for that purpose, but not in excess of that required by the local laws—setting forth the name of each person assessed, the work for which assessed, and the number of days' work required of such person; also a specification of the time when such persons shall commence work; and upon being satisfied that such estimate and assessment is just and equitable, shall make an order requiring the persons therein named to perform the respective amounts of work at the time and place therein assessed, such estimates and assessment lists to be open for public inspection and to be corrected from time to time, when the same shall appear to be unequal or unjust.

Third. That any person neglecting or refusing to perform the work required of him, shall be arrested and tried before the Post Court, and if convicted shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two dollars for each day's work required of him and not performed through his fault; and for default of paying such fine, such person to be sentenced to hard labor on some public road or thoroughfare, not to exceed two days for every day's work required of him by the local laws and not performed.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIAR, Aid-de-Camp.

ANOTHER ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, } CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 20. } Circular.

Pending the establishment of rules for the government of Military Tribunals in this District, Provost Courts will not exercise jurisdiction in any case when the question involves the title of land; nor in any civil cause where the debt sued for or the damage claimed exceeds three hundred dollars. In all cases where the amount claimed either as debt or damage exceeds twenty-five dollars, the defendant shall be entitled to ten days' notice, and if it exceeds one hundred dollars, he shall be entitled to fifteen days' notice; but this right may be waived by the defendant, and the trial of the cause set for an earlier day upon his written consent thereto, which consent must appear on the record of the court.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIAR, Aid-de-Camp.

RANDOLPH SUPERIOR COURT.

We attended Randolph Superior Court last week, Judge Mitchell presiding. Quite a number of cases on both the State and Civil dockets were disposed of. The most important result of the week's work was the crowding of the jail with convicts, there to remain from six to eighteen months, at the expense of the county. This mode of punishing criminals for crimes committed cannot be long endured by our impoverished and tax-burdened people. A portion of the military forces stationed at this place, made a flying visit to Ashboro, and there remained for some two or three days. One man was put under arrest and so held for some time after sundown. But when he was released and what he was arrested for we could find no two who gave exactly the same account. There is another matter in which the military took action, which we think it would have been well enough had they let it pass unnoticed. We allude to their seizing of the poor peaceable citizens of the county, who had, from necessity, perhaps, been compelled to put upon their new home-spun coats, old confederate buttons, and holding them in durand velle in the streets of the town until they were all clipped off their garments. This created some little excitement among those who were so unfortunate as to have a confederate button on their outer garments. Most of them retired hastily in every direction, and either clipped off the buttons themselves in a private room or took off their coats or vests and laid them on top or inside their wagons. It so happened that most of those who had confederate buttons on their coats, vests and pants were noted for their loyalty to the government of the United States. Indeed we were told that one who was clipped clean of all his confederate ornaments, had but a short time before been declaring for a long time and in a boisterous manner the thorough soundness of his radical principles and devotion to the radical party. But after his coat was cleaned of its shining confederate ornaments, he sang low.—Greensboro Patriot.

THE QUESTION SETTLED AT LAST.—In reply to a telegram asking for instructions regarding the U. S. District Court process against a party in this city now in the United States Deputy Marshal's hands for collection, Col. Frank, Post-Commandant, received a dispatch from Gen. Canby yesterday, directing him not to obstruct.—Wilmington Journal.

SIGNIFICANT PROPHECY.—We heard a gentleman state a few days since that in conversation with J. M. Botts he remarked that he believed the democracy would be in the ascendancy within a few years at least, and control the affairs of the country. Coming from such a source, the prophecy may be considered significant.—Rockingham Register.

STATE NEWS.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet in Newbern, N. C. on Wednesday, October 30th, 1867, at 8 o'clock P. M.

ESCAPE OF PRISONER AND SHOOTING OF A SOLDIER.—We learn that McDonald, who shot the two negroes at Waynesville, a few weeks ago, escaped from the guard at Morganton, and is now at large. Subsequently a fight occurred among the soldiers who were sent to recapture him, when the Corporal was shot by one of the men under his command, and died in two hours.—Asheville News.

FROST.—We had the first frost of the season on Monday night. We presume that it was too light to do any injury, however. This is the earliest frost since, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Usually it does not come before the 20th of October or the 1st of November.—Raleigh Sentinel, Oct. 2d.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Western N. C. R. R., on Friday last, it was decided to let out to contractors the work on the east side of the French Broad branch as soon as the right of way was obtained from the land holders on that line, and M. J. Wilson and Mr. N. Kelsey were instructed to visit the people on that line and secure the right of way. It was also decided to put the mountain section on the Morganton line, under contract at once. The Board also ordered the President to open the books for subscription on the Ducktown extension, with a view to putting that line also under contract. The President of the Road, Col. S. McD. Tate was unavoidably absent, not having returned from the North, where he has been for some weeks negotiating the disposal of the Bonds for the building of the Road.

The work is now fairly under way, and we hope nothing will interfere with its steady progress.—Asheville News.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The fall term of Wake Superior Court commenced in this city on Monday last, His Honor Judge Fowle presiding. On Monday the novel sight was presented of six colored men in the jury box. Among the first cases was that of a colored man indicted for an assault on a white man—verdict guilty. The second case was that of a white man for an assault on a colored man, tried by a jury composed exclusively of whites. Verdict guilty.—Raleigh Register.

SHERIFFS.—Since our last notice, the following Sheriffs have settled with the Comptroller and Treasurer, viz.: Those of Union, Chatham, Randolph, Stanly, Stokes, Moore, Carteret, Warren, Franklin, Lenoir, Robeson, Ashe, Granville, Buncombe, Jackson, Madison and Yancey.—Raleigh Sentinel, Oct. 2d.

LUSUS NATURAE.—There is in the possession of Mr. Greenlee, living in McDowell county, a Rattle Snake with two horns, which adds greatly to the repulsive appearance of his snake-ship. Each of these horns is about 1 1/2 inches long, projecting from the head, just above the eyes, with three prongs or barbs on each. The horns curve towards each other at their points, much like the antlers of a deer, but, we suppose, do not present such a majestic appearance.—Asheville News.

From the Winston Sentinel we learn that the fruit trade has about closed in that section. In Winston and Salem, together, it amounted to nearly \$75,000. The shipment of one house in Salem amounted to \$33,000. It is estimated that the entire shipments of Forsyth county will amount to \$100,000. This immense revenue to the county is produced almost exclusively by women and children.

Judge Heath and A. M. Lewis, formerly of this State, are associated with Generals Albert Pike and J. R. Chalmers in a law school at Memphis, Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—When in Petersburg recently, a distinguished resident of that city told us, that he heard Gen. Ambrose P. Hill say, in answer to an inquiry made him, as to what troops he preferred, that he had rather have North Carolina troops than those from any other State. He said that whilst they always fought as bravely as those from any State whatever, they were more submissive to authority—more tractable. Hence they were really better soldiers. Our distinguished friend also stated that he asked Gen. Hill who was the best State General in the Confederate service. His answer was Gen. Pendler. We were pleased to hear this, as it confirms our own impression, and what we had said some months ago in these columns. Gen. Lee doubtless shared with Gen. Hill in this opinion relative to our North Carolinian merit, if we may judge from his admirable eulogy in his report of the campaign in which Gen. Pendler fell. That eulogy ought to be engraven on a tablet of bronze or marble, and placed in our State Capitol, to let future generations know the estimate in which our foremost soldier was held by the great Leader in our late gigantic struggle, as well as to teach them of what stuff their ancestors were made.—Warrenton Vindicator.

MILITARY ORDER.—Charleston, Oct. 2.—Gen. Canby has issued an order prohibiting provost Courts from exercising jurisdiction in any case involving the title of land, or in any civil cause where the claim exceeds three hundred dollars. He has also signified his intention to modify Gen. Sickles' order closing bar-rooms throughout the 2d District.

JOHN T. BUTLER. Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, Spectacle and Gun Maker, N. C. Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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BREADSTUFFS.

Some time ago it was surmised that the prolific grain crops would reduce the price of flour from the high point to which it had reached, and that thus this necessary of life would be placed within the means of acquisition of all. We observe, however, that the food staples have taken an upward movement by reason of the export demand. It is surmised by a reliable New York contemporary, whose article is now before us, that present appearances indicate high prices during the approaching winter. The crops in Europe are short. It is calculated that in Great Britain the deficiency will probably reach ten or twelve and a half per cent per acre. In France, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, and what is called the great grain-raising region of Central Europe, the crops are short, limited or unsatisfactory. Southern Russia is said to form the only exception to the general character indicated elsewhere. In consequence of this, the presumption is reasonable that the European deficiency will be inevitable. The reduction of the home supply will of course, tend to carry prices up. Even the magnitude of our crops will hardly prevent this. It is supposed that the yield will equal that of the most prosperous period, and that the quality will be fully equal to that produced in the two previous seasons.

In addition to the foreign demand to which allusion has been made, and which will tend to elevate prices, two other elements are mentioned which will co-operate with that of the foreign demand to enhance values. This is the fact that the present crop comes in upon a bare grain market, which, with the home and export demands, will go far, it is said, to keep up prices above the mark fixed by those who have hitherto expressed faith in cheap breadstuffs.

Our authority states that winter wheat, which constitutes, however, only about one-fifth or one-sixth of the entire crop, is becoming scarce, but that the great bulk of spring grain is yet to come forward. Receipts of this far are reported as backward, and apprehensions are entertained that "navigation will close upon a small winter reserve."

The present close condition of the money market, by which the banks are restricted in accommodating the grain dealers, is another element to be deplored, and it is asserted that the banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia respond to the demand for assistance, extreme prices of bread-stuffs, as a consequence of inadequate supplies, would seem to be inevitable.

The very wet spring and the summer drought are assigned as the causes likely to produce a partial failure of the corn crop in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and parts of Missouri, Kentucky and Iowa, which may tend likewise to effect the price of wheat, as is stated. The oat crop is reported as a magnificent one, and the barley and rye crops are said to be good. The Shipping and Commercial List's article concludes by saying "the general impression seems to be that it will require another good harvest in this country before we can hope for cheap breadstuffs.—Norfolk Journal.

LEARN A TRADE.—The Mobile Advertiser says that at no time in the history of the South was the absence of a knowledge of the mechanic arts more severely felt than within the last seven years. People are beginning, however, to have their eyes opened to the dignity and importance of labor, and the great value of the mechanic to the body politic.

The Richmond Examiner also offers sound advice on this subject, and says: "The skilled man, with tools at his command, is in most respects master of the situation. But the office attendant are helpless. They must wait many a weary day, until the seasons or the years of depression are over, before they can find that employment for their pens which they have unfortunately made their sole means of livelihood. All this is another of the lamentable results of having learned no trade in boyhood. The subject is, indeed one so wide in its ramifications, and so profoundly important in its consequences that it is time it had engaged more thorough and systematic attention on the part of the people who are so deeply interested."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, September 28, 1867.

By direction of His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, notice is hereby given that J. D. Markland, Luke Dorland, W. L. Miller, S. C. Alexander and Wm M Dorland, of the State aforesaid, having made application to be created a body corporate, under the name of the "HIDDLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE," for the purpose of "preparing Teachers, Catechists and Ministers for the education of the colored race," and having in all respects complied with the Statute in such case made and provided, have this day been created a body corporate, under the name aforesaid, by Letters Patent, signed by His Excellency, the said Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, and attested by the Great Seal of the State, a copy of which has been recorded in the office of the Secretary of State; Conditioned, that the said corporation shall exist only for the term of Thirty years from the date of said Letters Patent.

WM H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

CARRIAGE AT AUCTION. At Auction on the Public Square, Tuesday of the County Court, the 15th of October inst., a superior Six Seat CARRIAGE Terms—Half Cash and half in 6 months. S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Health for the Southern Invalid, Found in the use of KAY'S WORDSWELL'S Vegetable Restorative Pills, imported by A. H. ERWIN & CO.,

These Pills supersede the use of Blue Mass, Colic and all dangerous medicines; are most effective in Chills and Fever, and will renew and invigorate the body. As we have been dis-franchised by the Yankees let us in our distrust all Yankee trash medicines and Yankee nostrums.

This Medicine can be had at Dr. Searr's and Walker & Brother's, Charlotte, and at Dr. G. B. Powlson's, Salisbury, and at A. H. ERWIN, Sept. 30, 1867, Lincolnton.

CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE, (A BANK OF DEPOSIT.) CHARLOTTE, N. C. HENRY G. KELLUGG, Proprietors, HUGH E. PETERS, and A. G. BRENNER, Individually Responsible. C. N. G. BUTT, TELLER.

This Bank is now open for the transaction of business, and for the present, in order to conform to the wants of the business community, the office hours will be from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Boys and sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, Bullion, Southern Bank Notes and Government Securities.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Europe, on the most reasonable terms.

New York Exchange at par. Revenue Stamps sold at par. Mutilated Greenbacks, National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency bought. New York Sight and Time Bills discounted at usual bank rates.

Special attention given to the accounts of business men and others, and interest allowed September 30, 1867.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pan Anglican Synod has issued an address condemning ritualism and Popery, and urging a united church.

Napoleon has issued a calmly worded note to the South German sovereigns, asking pledges against union with North Germany.

Italy—Garibaldi has written a letter from prison, and says the Romans give slaves the right to rise against the oppressors, and it is the duty of the Italians to help them. Hopes of his fellow patriots are undiminished, and they will march on to the liberation of Rome. The eyes of the world are upon them, and nations anxiously await the result of their action.

Later accounts represent that riots are serious in some cities mobs fight obstinate. The troops are using bayonets, occasionally bullets may kill or wound.

Lim! Lim!! A fresh supply always on hand. To clubs for agricultural purposes we can offer extraordinary inducements. Address: WORTH & DANIEL, Sept. 30, 1867. 1m Wilmington, N. C.



JOHN ROBINSON'S GREAT COMBINATION Circus and Menagerie, (FORMERLY ROBINSON & ELDRIDGE'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, THREE POPULAR CLOWNS,

Enabling the management to produce startling acts of Horsemanship, Daring Gymnastic Exercises, Spectacles of Oriental Grandeur, with the most dazzling splendor.

THOS. CANHAM'S Operatic Silver and String Orchestra 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.

New Furniture! CHEAP! At DAVIDSON'S FURNITURE STORE, OPPOSITE THE METHODIST CHURCH,

Where will be found a full assortment of everything usually kept in that line, 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 25 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, rebuttoned 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 Great 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.

Salt! Salt! Salt!!! Direct from Liverpool now landing Ex-Barque "Panama" 4,000 LARGE FULL SACKS LIVERPOOL POOL GROUND SALT, for sale in lots from Wharf as landed at very lowest market prices by O. G. PARSELY & CO., Sept. 30, 1867. 2w Wilmington, N. C.