



W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

October 15, 1867.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday last elections were held in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

In Pennsylvania, a Judge of the Supreme Court was chosen, together with the Legislature and County officers. In Ohio, a Governor and Legislature were elected.—Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes was the Republican candidate and Allen B. Thurman the Democratic candidate.

In Ohio the Republican candidate for Governor has been elected by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority, while the Democrats have carried the Legislature and thus secured the election of a Democrat to the U. S. Senate in place of Wade, Republican.

Last year the Republicans had a majority in Ohio of over 42,000. The proposition to allow negro suffrage was defeated by about 50,000 majority.

In Pennsylvania, the Democrats have carried the State by a small majority. Last year the Republican majority was over 17,000.

These results show a considerable change in the States named.

Several causes may be assigned for this reaction of Northern sentiment. The attempt to inaugurate negro suffrage and negro equality in the Northern States; the overbearing attitude of the party which has been in power for several years past; the passage of laws by Congress degrading the Southern white man and elevating the colored man over him—depriving the former of the right to vote and conferring it on the latter; the passage of the Civil Rights bill inducing negroes to force themselves into places where they were not formerly allowed by custom or usage from time immemorial; the orders and edicts of military commanders, interfering with local laws and settling themselves up as law-givers, judges, jury, &c.; the displacement of white office-holders in the South and the appointment of negroes in their places; the indication that in some of the Southern States the white people have been placed at the mercy of the negro in matters of reconstruction, taxation, &c.; and the disposition to get possession of the offices under the Government. All these things combined have had an influence in changing the popular vote of Northern people.

In view of these indications, the question suggests itself, no doubt, to our people, what ought to be done in the way of reconstruction? We are still of the decided opinion that the Reconstruction laws should be complied with—a Convention held and a Constitution prepared and sent to Congress, and admission demanded.

If the Southern people refuse to do this, they will weaken their true friends everywhere, afford an excuse for being denounced as still rebels, and thus cause many Northern people to either go to or continue to co-operate with the extreme men of that section. By all means let us get in the Union (or at least comply with the terms offered) and then we can talk about our rights and have some power in shaping legislation.

Let Southern people remember that their difficulties and embarrassments are not yet overcome; that we are still in the hands of Congress and will be for some time to come, and that it is our duty and interest to prove to the world by correct conduct and obedience to law that we desire an immediate settlement of the questions at issue on terms of fairness and justice to all. And let us proclaim, in an emphatic manner, that we do not want slavery re-established, but that we are willing for the negro to remain free and enjoy such privileges as he may prove himself worthy of.

It is understood that Indiana and Iowa have gone for the Republicans.

COTTON.—A considerable quantity of Cotton was sold in this market last week at prices ranging from 12 to 144 cents. These figures are low in comparison with those of last year this time, but merchants in the South must govern themselves by the prices in New York and Liverpool. Our Charlotte buyers have, for the past 18 months, bought cotton at a very small profit to themselves—several have lost money by it. They would gladly give more if prices where they sell would justify it. But prices have been as high here as elsewhere, if not higher, taking the cost of transportation and expense into consideration.

The low rates of cotton, and the unjust tax imposed by the Government, will have a tendency to reduce the wages of laborers. We sincerely regret this, for we are anxious that all should be well paid for their labor.

We direct attention to the large number of new advertisements in this issue. If you want to keep up with the times be sure and read the advertisements.

The counties West of the Blue Ridge have registered 6,684 whites and 764 blacks. The white majority in 71 counties of the State, reported as official, is 22,837.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.—Robt. Shaw & Son, (near the Mansion House) are regular mechanics and manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, Collars, &c., and keep a large stock of such articles on hand. We are anxious to see our own mechanics thrive, and therefore direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs Shaw, who will give satisfaction to those who deal with them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. New Firm—W. Boyd & M. D. L. Moody. Sewing Machine—A. Sinclair, Agent. New Goods—McLeod & Steele. New Boot and Shoe Store—S. B. Meacham. Cooper Shop—Gus Schneider. Saddles and Harness—R. Shaw & Son. Fertilizers, &c.—Hutchinson, Burroughs & Co. Wood for Sale.—Dr. J. M. Davidson. Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.—Wittkowsky & Rintels. Groceries, &c.—Presson & Gray. New Foundry and Machine Shop—Tatem, Rooke & Culpepper. Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine. Groceries, &c.—Carson & Grier.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Director of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington publishes a statement of the amount of Cotton raised the present year in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida. His calculation is founded on reports from Government Collectors in those States. It will be seen that the crop of 1867 in the four States is over two million bales less than that of 1860. Here are the estimates:

Table with columns for Year (1867, 1860), State (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida), and Total yield in bales of 50 lbs.

LAW AND PUNISHMENT.—The Wilmington Star gives a synopsis of Judge Meares' charge to the Grand Jury in that city, which sounds so much like old-time good common sense that we make an extract from it:

"He wished them to strike terror into the hearts of evil-doers, suppressing crime vigorously and with energy; not to create reformation in the criminal, but by force of example to terrify all transgressors of the law. Some people, he said, did not like public executions, but the history of those States that have abolished the system would bear him out in the assertion that it was best that punishments should be made public. Capital punishment he believed was taught us by Holy Writ—murder should be punished with death—blood for blood—that those who opposed the doctrine, it seemed to him, put up their own wisdom as superior to the Almighty's Himself."

Military authority has changed the force of our North Carolina laws and the modes of punishment to such an extent that it is hard to tell how to punish criminals. But if the day ever comes when the civil authorities alone have the power to administer law and justice, we hope the old modes will be re-instated. Instead of confining rogues in Jail and feeding them at public expense, let the punishment be prompt and speedy, and then turn them loose to work for their families, if they have any.

We are utterly opposed to changing our Statutes to suit the whims and opinions of District Commanders. While we are under military authority we must obey it, but when that authority is withdrawn let our local laws be made to suit the wishes of the people of this State. In fact, our local laws should not be tampered with by the Convention or Legislature until we are declared to be in the Union. Merely comply with the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts, and leave other matters to be settled afterwards.

NEGO SUFFRAGE.—The people of Ohio, at the late election, refused by a large majority to confer upon the negro the right to vote. The Northern people are not willing to confer the same rights on the colored man which their Representatives in Congress require the South to do.

WILMINGTON.—The statement of exports from the Port of Wilmington for three months ending 30th Sept., 1867, shows a decided increase over the same period last year. We are gratified at these evidences of increasing business at our principal North Carolina port. We again direct attention to the fact that several Wilmington merchants import heavy groceries direct from abroad—such as molasses, salt, &c., and we are informed that they sell at as reasonable rates as any other market in the country.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—We learn from the Winston Sentinel that, the Military commander of the Post at Greensboro has issued the following order:

"HIS ORDER, MILITARY POST OF GREENSBORO, N. C. Oct 3, 1867. You are hereby ordered to desist running opposition coaches or wagons to the regular United States mail contractor, between High Point and Salem, N. C., until further orders."

LINCOLN COUNTY.—A public meeting held in Lincoln on the 5th inst., nominated Wm. A. Graham, Jr., as the conservative candidate for the State Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The people of North Carolina will soon be required to hold an Election for Delegates to a Convention, for the purpose of reconstructing the State, and whereas, said Convention will be clothed with extraordinary powers, which may vitally affect the rights of all citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of our people to elect a Delegate to said Convention who shall be pledged to oppose Confiscation, directly or indirectly, and any Disfranchisement for Political opinion's sake.

Resolved, That we accept the "Re-construction" measures as the speediest means of restoring to us our Civil Rights.

Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citizens, both white and colored, to unite with us on these principles, and elect a man in whose integrity and sense of justice the rights of both races will be secured.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that there should be a thorough canvass before the people, and that it is the duty of all good men to aid in the discussion of these principles.

Resolved, That the Chairman do appoint twenty Delegates to represent the people of Lincoln county in the Convention proposed to be held at Raleigh, for the purpose of harmonizing, and if possible to co-operate with those who may organize for the purpose of promoting the rights and interests of the white man as well as the colored man.

The following are the names of the Delegates appointed under the 5th Resolution: Gen. D. Seagle, Henry Hauss, C. J. Frazier, L. S. Camp, H. W. Abernethy, Dr. M. L. Brown, Joseph Stamey, O. B. Jenks, Jacob Goodson, Elisha Saunders, John Phifer, R. R. Sumney, E. Batey, Thomas Wess, Alfred Black, Dr. E. Crowell, J. B. Smith, Wm King, Capt. Kidd, Richard Proctor.

STEEL CREEK, N. C., Oct. 5, 1867.

MR. YATES—I send you the following account of cotton picking October 4th, 1867: I had 5 hands which picked 265, 262, 258, 218, 200—making 1203 pounds, average 2404. I had three other hands which picked same day 165, 186 and 155; this, added to the first five, makes 1709 pounds—8 hands averaged 2134 pounds. If you consider this worth noticing, you can give it a corner in your paper, it may be encouraging to others. I consider this remarkable cotton picking for this old country, and every pound of the above was picked from sun up to sun down.

FROST.—The first frost in this section this season, occurred on Tuesday morning, 8th inst. In the central and Eastern counties there was frost nearly two weeks earlier than here. It has come unusually soon everywhere.

We have seen a great many large crowds in Charlotte, and we never saw as many people in town at one time as we saw on Saturday last. They came to see Robinson's Circus and Show pass through the streets, and, no doubt, many to attend the performances. A pretty good judge estimated the number of persons in the streets at from three to four thousand.

GOLD.—We saw a lump of gold last week weighing six pounds, which was found in a branch near the Austin Mine in Union county. Judge Kelly was not far from right when he talked about the vast wealth of this region of the earth. The sun never shown on a better section of country than this, and all that is necessary is for our Northern rulers to let us alone.

The Republicans of Craven county have nominated David Heaton and Capt. W. H. S. Sweet, whites, and Clinton D. Pearson, colored, as candidates for the State Convention. Heaton and Sweet are Northern men.

The Republicans of Richmond county have nominated Dr. R. J. Powell as a candidate for the State Convention. Dr. Powell is a resident of Washington city, but a native of Richmond county.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The State Executive committee of the Republican party met at Raleigh on Saturday the 5th inst., and adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That in accordance with the plan of organization adopted by the late Convention, the following Committees be appointed to act for their respective Counties. That in the absence of further information as to suitable persons to be appointed for other Counties, the Committee will not proceed at present beyond these appointments; but that the Republicans of the various counties are hereby respectfully requested to designate, in conventions or public meetings, suitable persons for said Committees, and to transmit the names to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee at Raleigh, to be announced as such.

2. Resolved, That "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." That this great truth was fully recognized and subscribed to by the late Republican State Convention; and that it was not the purpose of that body to dictate to the Republicans of the State by the plan of organization which was recommended, or to use said plan to the detriment or injury of any portion of the Republican party of the State.

3. Resolved, That organization is indispensable to the success of Republican principles, and that the organization of the Republican party of this State must be maintained.

4. Resolved, That merit, including honesty, fidelity and capability, should be the test for office among Republicans; that any other test would be unwise and anti-Republican in its character; and that we will not encourage any expressions or conduct calculated or intended to excite one portion of our people against another, on account of nativity or color. Every citizen of the State who is loyal, and whose devotion to the nation is paramount, is entitled, so far as the reconstruction acts will permit, to the support of Republicans for places of honor and trust; and we would profoundly deprecate any steps that would array race against race, our adopted fellow-citizens against natives, or the latter against our adopted fellow citizens.

5. Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our Republican fellow citizens throughout the State to preserve their organization, and to be diligent, zealous and active in the great work of reconstruction and restoring the State to the Union on a loyal basis.

6. Resolved, That the whole question of reconstruction, including confiscation and relief from political disabilities, is in the hands of a wise and patriotic Congress; that we have full confidence in that body, and believe that, in all respects, it will do what is best for our people and for the preservation of American liberty.

7. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, it is not the wish of Congress or of the Republican party that private property should be confiscated for political offenses; but that, to avert such a result in the future, as well as to secure to our people the innumerable benefits and blessings of the Union, it is highly important that they avail themselves promptly and in good faith of the reconstruction act of Congress. And further, that in the opinion of this Committee, it is not the purpose of Congress to continue beyond a safe proper period the disabilities unavoidably imposed on loyal Union men, but it is believed such disabilities should and will be removed in due time, from all who may be clearly unmistakably shown to possess the confidence of the Republican party of the State.

On motion, the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

W. W. HOLDEN, Chairman. JOHN T. DEWEESSE, Secretary.

The following committee was appointed for Mecklenburg county: E. Fullings, John C. Davidson, Dr. H. M. Pritchard, Dr. W. M. Kerr, Jos R. Gillespie, W. G. Swearingen, Lawson DeArmond, Silas N. Stillwell, Wash M. Mills, Wash Grier, Julius Phillips, S. J. Berryhill, Geo Torrance.

And the following for Union county: Jonathan Trull, William Newsom, Thos R. Byron, Hugh Downing, Isaac L. A. Stewart.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—At the Charter election here, to-day, the R-Republican candidate for Mayor received only 35 majority—a Republican loss of over 1,200.

Hon Thomas A. Jencks, the author of the Bankrupt Bill, is one of the first applicants under it for relief from his indebtedness.

Commissioner Rollins has written a letter stating that, by law, affidavits of all kinds are relieved from the stamp duty.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS. It has been reported to me that in some cases in this State Postmasters allow newspapers addressed to subscribers to be taken out and read by persons not subscribers. This, no matter how well intended, is in violation of the rules; and Postmasters are admonished not to permit this to be done. The papers should be delivered to the subscribers, or to persons authorized to take them out of the office for them.

A. JOBE, Special Agent. Raleigh, Oct. 8, 1867.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.—A strong attempt to be made by Congress to harmonize matters with the President on the Southern question.—An important proposition has just been started by influential Republicans which seems to meet with considerable favor, and may have a controlling influence upon the action of Congress at the approaching session and upon the next Presidential election. It is, that a Congressional Committee shall be appointed, by the consent of all Senators and Representatives who concur in the proposition, to wait upon President Johnson and request him to state definitely what plan he has to submit for the speedy reconstruction and admission of the Southern States, as he has hitherto opposed every policy that has been initiated by Congress. They presume that he has a definite practical plan of reconstruction in his own mind which he believes would be effective and which would meet his approval. They would then ascertain to a certainty whether there is any possibility of the legislative and executive branches of the government harmonizing on a policy that would restore the ex-rebel States to representation before the next Presidential election, or whether the country must remain in its present condition until those two branches shall be brought into accord by the decision of the ballot box in 1868. Attempts have before been made to patch up a compromise between the President and Congress, but they have been only individual volunteer efforts. The proposed movement contemplates the concurrence of a sufficient number of republicans to secure a majority of each house, should any agreement be possible, and the application to the President will be formal and authoritative. It originates with those who fear that impeachment may bring a destructive financial crisis upon the country, and is said to meet the approval of Senator Morgan, of New York, and other representatives of constituencies particularly concerned in the financial prosperity of the country. It would moreover form the nucleus of a new constitutional party all over the Union.

[We clip the foregoing from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, of the 8th, for what it is worth. We do not believe it.]

GEORGIA.—Each of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia has published a letter strongly urging an acceptance by the people of the provisions of the reconstruction acts of Congress, with a view to an early admission into the Union. Chief Justice Warner declares that "it would be a waste of time to discuss political principles or constitutional rights for any practical purpose," and recommends that the Southern States should go back into the Union as speedily as possible; and as the only way practicable is that proposed by Congress, to go back in that way. As to the objection of disfranchisement, he contends that "the shortest and quickest way to have removed that difficulty would have been quietly to have acquiesced in the reconstruction measures of Congress; for then the disabilities would have been removed at an early day." He believes that the refusal to call a State Convention will be followed by more severe legislation.

We regret to learn that Mr. D. B. McArn, of Cheraw, was knocked down and run over by an omnibus, in one of the streets of New York, on Wednesday night last, about eleven o'clock, and killed. Mr. McArn had gone to New York to lay in his full supply of goods.—Wadesboro Argus.

His brother, John McArn, of Fayetteville, was killed in New York by an accident several years ago.

A HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.—During September Court, a young man came to this place and sold a horse to Dr. H. Y. Howze, stating that he was named Summey, and that he was from Lincoln, in this State. Subsequently it was ascertained that the horse had been stolen, and very shortly after the right owner came for it. We learn from a private letter received in this place, that the thief had been captured at Dallas, Gaston county, and that his right name is Bell. The Summeys are a very worthy and honest family of Lincoln, and hence the thief's assuming their name to cover his rascality.—Wadesboro Argus.

S. C. COURTS.—We understand that at a meeting of some of the Circuit Judges, in Columbia, it was determined that Jury lists should be made out according to General Canby's recent order, from tax-payers who had registered. It was further determined that all who had paid the poll-tax of one dollar, were such tax-payers as to entitle them to be jurors, provided they had registered.—Yorkville Enquirer.

SHARP PRACTICE.—We have heard of a sharp trick of a couple of Northern men in this county. It appears that Northern man No. 1 went to a respectable farmer and bargained for his farm, finally promising to pay \$5,000 for it. Shortly after Northern man No. 2 came along and offered \$12,000 for the same property. The farmer unsuspecting the ruse, went to Northern man No. 1 to get released from the \$8,000 sale, which he finally accomplished by paying \$2,000 as retract money. Upon looking for the \$12,000 it had fled. There is no doubt that both were playing into each other's hands, and divided the \$2,000 between them. Tolerably sharp practice, that.—Winchester (Va.) News.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—In allusion to the California wines, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from San Francisco, has the following:

"The single valley of Sonora produces annually over a million gallons of wine, and the total product of the State this year, in spite of a short crop of grapes in some localities, will be from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 gallons. To this you may add 100,000 gallons of brandy, representing nearly a million more gallons of wine, and you may then form some idea of the grape growing interest of California; and yet it is in its infancy. In a few years we shall produce 100,000,000 gallons of wine annually or even more."

THE PASSING OF LIFE.—If we die to-day the sun will shine as brightly and the birds will sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not be suspended a moment, and the great mass will bestow a thought upon our memories. "Is he dead?" will be the solemn inquiry of a few as they pass to their business. But no one will miss us except our immediate connections, and in a short time they will forget us and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them. Thus shall we all, now in active life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few years not a living being can say, "I remember him." We lived in another age, and did business with those who slumber in the grave. This is life! How rapidly it passes!

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The cotton market is more steady, and closed at 18 cents. Gold closed firm at 44 1/2 premium.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, says that it will take the official returns to decide who is elected Governor.

The republican majority in Iowa is estimated at 20,000.

It is highly probable that the Cabinet, except Stansbury and Welles, will be changed. Whether before or after the New York election is uncertain. The Democrats, however, are urging an early re-organization.

The Hartford Times says: "This is the first time in thirteen years that the Democrats have carried a majority of the towns in Connecticut. We have gained over twenty towns this fall."

FOREIGN TRENDS.—The Garibaldians are entrenched on different parts of Viterbo. Their plan involves the driving of the garrison from Rome, when the Roman insurgents will rise. Paris dispatches state that affairs in Italy are grave. It is believed that the whole nation will follow Garibaldi's effort, and that Victor Emanuel will soon cross the frontier and proclaim Rome a part of his kingdom.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 10th inst., by J. T. Downs, Esq., Mr. Joseph Parks, of York District, to Miss Mary Siedman, daughter of Mr. Wm. Siedman.

In Goldsboro, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. E. A. Yates, Mr. Richard A. Watts to Mrs. Fannie Flamer.

In Salisbury, on the 3d inst., Mr. Thomas Thomson to Miss Fanny, daughter of Mr. John Shuman.

In Lexington, on the 3d inst., Capt. Duncan C. Pearson of Morganton, to Miss Claudia H., daughter of Dr. Wm. R. Holt.

In Rowan county, on the 23d inst., Mr. W. S. Beck to Miss Margaret E. Brown.

In Lancaster District, on the 3d inst., Mr. B. W. Lindsay to Miss M. E. Crockett, daughter of Robert H. Crockett, Esq.

DIED. In this city, on the 8th inst., Harriet Ellis, daughter of Mr. Chas. W. and L. A. Bradshaw, aged 3 years and 1 month.

In this county, on the 8th inst., Mr. John Hudson, aged 73 years.

Near Salisbury, on the 7th inst., of pneumonia, Mr. Susan J. Miller, wife of Mr. James W. Miller, and daughter of Jeremiah Barringer, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

In Warren county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Dr. W. J. Hawkins.

Near Kinston, on the 4th inst., Eveline Johnston, daughter of Charles T. and N. E. Alexander, aged 2 years.

CARSON & GRIER, (In the new Brick Store below the Old Charlotte Bank,) Are receiving a heavy stock of Groceries, &c., which they offer to the public at wholesale and retail. JAS. H. CARSON, THOMAS GRIER. Oct. 14, 1867.

NEW FIRM. W. Boyd & M. D. L. Moody. Have associated themselves together, and will continue the Groceries, Provision & Commission BUSINESS at the old stand of W. BOYD, in the Springs' Building. They will in a short time have a full stock of New Goods as cheap as the cheapest, and as good if not better, than any firm in Charlotte. They solicit the patronage of new customers as well as the continuance of old friends. BOYD & MOODY. October 14, 1867. 2w

American Button-Hole and Overseaming SEWING MACHINE. This Machine is certainly the greatest wonder of the age, having won the gold medal prize over all competitors in the World's Exposition at Paris. It is warranted to execute with perfection, all kinds and varieties of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering and Sewing, Quilting, &c.; that is or can be done by any other Machine now before the public, and in addition to all this makes a more perfect button and eyelet hole than can be made by hand on any fabric. Its overseaming stitch and embroidery on the edge stands unrivaled in the world.

Parties purchasing can be taught how to use it at the Agency, where the Machine can now be seen. Oct. 14, 1867. A. SINCLAIR, Agent.

New Foundry and MACHINE SHOP. TATEM, ROOKE & CULPEPPER, PRACTICAL MECHANICS. Have opened a Foundry, Machine and Blacksmith Shop, at the old stand of J. M. Howie, where they will execute, in the very best style and finish, all work in their line. They are prepared to make all sorts of CASTINGS for Steam Engines, Mills, Factories, Water-wheels, Cane Mills, Farming Implements, and, in fact, every thing pertaining to their business.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING of all kinds of Machinery.

All work shall be done in the very best style, with the best Material, and at living prices. All kinds of work for GOLD MINES executed with skill and dispatch.

Remember, we are practical workmen, and will warrant all our work. Give us a call. TATEM, ROOKE & CULPEPPER. October 14, 1867.

The Wood Yard. Has been re-opened by DR. J. M. DAVIDSON, who will be glad to supply all of his old customers, and as many new ones as desire the comfort of good fire. Oct. 14, 1867.

FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT. We have now received our supplies of Guano and Phosphates for Wheat, consisting in part of Pure Peruvian Guano, Soluble Pacific Guano, Baux's Phosphate of Lime, Zell's Phosphate of Lime, all in sound packages and warranted free from adulteration. HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO.

150 Barrels of Rockport Lime. 500 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 1,000 Gallons Cardenas Molasses, in barrels and hogsheads, HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO., Commission Merchants.

FIRE INSURANCE. HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO. Agents. Policies written on Storehouses, Dwellings and all kinds of Merchandise in Store or "in Transit." Aggregate Capital represented.

Twelve Million Dollars. E. X. HUTCHINSON, J. C. BURROUGHS, E. A. SPRINGS.

Plaster of Paris, Rosendale Cement, Rockport Lime, Land Plaster and Clover Seed, just received, HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO. October 14, 1867.

GAVE IT UP.—I gave the Wheeler & Wilson Machine up because it would not perform my work as well as the Grover & Baker. My work is ladies' cloaks. The Grover & Baker Machine does the very finest and the very coarsest with the same plate and the same needle, and I could not do that with the other machine. I think the stitch in the Grover & Baker Machine is the most elastic. I like it better than any other Machine I know of.—Testimony of Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin, 36 Lewis street, New York, before the Commissioner of Patents.

Brem, Brown & Co., Charlotte, Agents for the above Machine.

McLEOD & STEELE. Have now in Store a handsome stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., which they offer to buyers at low rates for Cash. They are prepared to furnish anything in their line that may be called for. Third door from Springs' Corner, Tryon street. Oct. 14, 1867. McLEOD & STEELE.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. I am now receiving from the Manufacturers North the most complete assortment ever offered in this market of Boots and Shoes.

I will sell by the Wholesale Merchants at New York prices, and to the Retail Trade I will sell as low as any one.

I keep Miles' best Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, and Gentlemen's Boots of all kinds. French Calf Skins, American Kip, Kip Skins and Sole Leather of all kinds. I feel thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on me.

Be sure and look for the green Sign-board. Between 1st National and Dewey's Bank. October 14, 1867. S. B. MEACHAM.

Fall and Winter Stock—1867. FOR THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS. Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Ladies Dress Goods, and feel confident that they can give satisfaction in price and quality.

Their stock of Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is complete and embraces everything in that line.

Boots and Shoes. In large quantities and at the lowest cash prices. Their stock of Groceries and Hardware is sufficient to supply the demands of their customers and friends.

In fact, everything and anything can be found in their Store, from the smallest needle to a "cross-cut" Saw. The attention of country Merchants is requested, and they are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock of Goods.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers hereafter.

Millinery and Dress-Making. A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest style. WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS, between the two Drug Stores. Oct. 14, 1867.

GREAT ATTRACTION, Under the Sign of the Elephant. PRESSON & GRAY.

Would respectfully invite their friends and acquaintances and the rest of mankind to call and examine their Stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Their Stock consists of GROCERIES, Embracing everything in that line. Also a well selected Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, &c.

Also a small and well assorted Stock of Dry Goods, And Notions. All of which we will sell as Cheap, if not Cheaper, than the Cheapest—our motto being Quick Sales and small Profits. PRESSON & GRAY. Charlotte, Oct. 14, 1867.

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

House keepers who want water conveyed through their houses by pipes, will apply to the undersigned. Oct. 14, 1867. GUS SCHNEIDER.

SADDLES AND HARNESS. Robert Shaw & Son, Third Door from the Mansion House, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Saddles and Harness on hand, and which they offer to the public at low prices.

Anything in the way of SADDLES, HARNESS, Bridles, Martingales, COLLARS, &c., will be furnished or made to order. As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.

REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms. R. SHAW. W. E. SHAW. Oct. 14, 1867. 6m