Letter from Hon. Wm. A. Graham, To a Conservative Mass Meeting in Raleigh.

HILLSBORO', N. C., Oct. 10th, 1867. Gentlemen :- I shall be unable, by reason of engagements of business, to be present at the meeting of the Conservative people of Wake, at Raleigh, on the 12th inst., and to address them on the topics involved in the approaching election, in accordance with the invitation received from you a few days since. I regret this, both because of the pleasure I should have derived from a free communication with so intelligent an

assemblage of the citizens of the State on the duties of the present time, and because the topics in question are too numerous and suggestive to be treated satisfactorily in a letter, without un-

becoming tediousness.

I was pleased in observing that such a meeting had been called. In the opinion of some. with whom I have conversed, it was supposed there had been too great a delay among Conservative citizens in communicating together, in the face of very active exertions to form a party adverse to them and to the best interests of the State, in which it was sought to combine all the colored voters by appeals to prejudice, passion and unlawful gain. I have not been much disturbed by apprehensions of this kind. The white population of North Carolina, by the census of 1860, outnumbers the black in the proportion of two to one, or thereabouts, and, after deducting all who are disfranchised under the military Acts of Congress, the majority of voters of the former will stand to the latter somewhat in that proportion. This white population, which has been heretofore the depository of the political power of the State, is as faithful to the Constitution of the United States as it ever was or as that of any other State of the Union is now, but they have an intelligent comprehension of their rights and duties as electors and as citizens, and, even without much consultation or concert, will, in my opinion, cast a majority of votes only in favor of such measures and candidates as will best promote their safety and happiness. To the military authority, which has been established over

them, they yield a ready obedience. Even

where it may supercede their ancient and cher-

ished laws and usages, they bow before it and

make no issue. But when, by the law, an issue

is presented to them, to be solved through an election, it is naturally to be understood, as the

term imports, that they are to have their choice,

to vote either upon measures or candidates as

The Bill of Rights of the State, from 1776 until now, proclaims that "elections ought to be free." It is a noteworthy fact that, in France, where, so far as elections are allowed, universal manhood suffrage prevails, under the first Bonaparte in 1804, and under the third in 1852, a Republican form of government was converted into a monarchical or despotic one, through the ceremony of an election, and by a vote of the people approaching to unanimity. These results were, of course, attributed only to the influence of duress and fear. But in England and America such influences are not allowed to operate, and like bribery or fraud would render an election void. According to our theory, if the elec-tor at the polls shall express, not his own sentiments, but those of some other person or authority, the election itself is but an idle form. An election with us, therefore, is an occasion for serious thought, inquiry, unreserved consultation and free discussion; and our suffrages are accustomed to be given, according to the convictions of our minds, effected through such means.

to vote "For a Convention or Against a Convention," and, at the same time, for delegates to represent their counties in Convention, provided the affirmative vote shall be sufficient, according to the provisions of the law. Such Convention, if called, is to deliberate on the formation of a Constitution, in which there shall be a provision, "that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications for leading States now represented in Congress, in prescribing its terms to us.

voters, except through the agency of Convenin the debate on those acts by Mr Fessenden, of Maine, certainly one of the ablest and most experienced members of the Senate, that no per- of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this manent regulation of this nature could be constitutionally established in a State without the sanction of its people; and I think the correctness of the remark was acquiesced in by the subsequent action of Congress. Congress, then, has tor," &c. provided that in the present election the black race, with no other than the qualifications already stated, shall vote. That was their act. If &c., shall be entitled to vote," &c. "But no man of the same time do not pass to the assignee.) it shall be provided that they shall so vote in all color, unless he shall have been for three years a A Whig from principle, never having had an shall so provide, and it is strongly intimated, lowed us until it is done; but it is still left to the tually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled people of the State as represented in Convention to vote at such election," &c. to be deliberated upon and decided, and no more momentous question was ever presented for the determination of a free people

The inquiry cannot be excluded from our consideration, if we would, whether, under the Constitution of the United States or any republican organization, a Constitution of Government for the regulation of the internal affairs of a State can be forced upon a people against the wishes of a ress? A Constitution of Government, says Macauley, which will fit one State or people may

any Asiatic race shall exercise the elective fran- man for generations, if not from before the founchise in California; nor does she claim the right dation of the State, (as in Ohio,) than in this to interfere in the domestic regulations of any State, where they constitute one third of the sister State of the Union. On the other hand, population, and the generality are necessarily. she makes her appeal to the people of all the other States to concede to her, within the limits of their common Constitution, the powers of control, and those only, which those States assert for

But throwing out of consideration the question of right of the people of a State, to frame welfare to confer the right to vote in all popular into legislative, executive or judicial departments. and their introduction of the people to participate in and decide upon the rights and interests of society, as voters and jurors, are looked for in vain in other countries of the world, and are founded upon the idea of a certain standard of of electors, without which they cannot be maintained. Who among us believes, that the great mass of the blacks recently in a state of slavery come up to this standard of virtue and intellipolitical power among a greater number of citizens, will in fact concentrate it in fewer hands; ions, but those of the men who control them. now proposed to us, will be to make a revolution each individual voter according to his views of as persons of good moral character, and well disthe public interest or his sense of duty may prewant of education and early instruction.

But, it may be said, there is little disagreement among ourselves on this question, but Congress has required it of us, and, in the event of non-compliance, the most direful consequences rity which will ensue from the change in question. may be expected. This is an argument, which I am not disposed to pass by, or treat lightly. I think some misapprehension prevails in regard | to the Union restored, and general harmony reto it. Congress certainly has denounced no established, I cannot consent to overthrow the penalty on such delinquency, in any of three organism of civilized society in a vain and Quix-Acts of reconstruction. After providing for the otic attempt to effect that result. I prefer to ask establishment of Military Governments in the Congress to re-consider the propriety of the

on to declare that: in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or election, except such as may be disfranchised;" and In the election now before us, the electors are "When such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated, for electors of delegates;" and when, and when, and when certain other things shall occur, (as further recited in the 5th Section,) "said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on taking the oath prescribed by law."

This is the only provision touching the subject matter under consideration, and its only intimaelectors in the present election; that is "all the tion is, that until there is a fulfillment of the remale citizens of the State twenty-one years old quirements, the Military Government shall conand upwards, of whatever race, color or previous tinue. There have been threatening declaracondition, who have been resident in the State tions made by individual members of Congress, for one year previous to the day of any election, and certain presses have teemed with fulminaexcept such as may be disfranchised for partici- tions against all who should hesitate in taking pation in the rebellion, or for felony at common immediately the steps proposed, but Congress, law." I make this quotation with care, for the as a body, have established no penalty and made purpose of collating it in my subsequent remarks. Ino threats. The first reflection which occurs on with the qualifications of voters in some of the hearing these announcements is, that it would be a harsh measure and savor of injustice to rewhose members have shown extraordinary zeal quire people to vote in an election, and then punish them for voting for the candidate, Never, heretofore, in America, has the elec- (whether man or measure,) of their choice. And tive franchise been extended to new classes of further, that it would be still more unjust to voters, except through the agency of Conventions chosen by those who had enjoyed it before. punish the people of North Carolina for failure to make a Constitution and establish a basis of Congress, by the acts under consideration, has suffrage which Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York extended it to all males of the black race twenty- and other great and leading States of the North one years of age and upwards, with no other have refused, and still do refuse, to establish for qualifications than those above recited; but only themselves, though with far less cogent reasons so far, however, as regards the present election. than prevail with us. The Constitution of Penn-And, according to my recollection, it was stated sylvania, as re-ordained in 1838, regulates suffrage in these words:

"In elections by the citizens, every white freeman State one year and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days dent importance, it deserves. before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elec-

That of New York provides that

"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, future time, the act will be ours. It is not sought | citizen of the State, and for one year next preceding to be disguised, that Congress desires that we every election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and above all debts and incum-

That of Ohio, as follows:

resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the County, &c., in which he resides,

from their recent condition of slavery, in the

It is derogatory to the Congress of the United States, to presume, that for a negative vote on this question, which would be but a respectful remonstrance, they would think of visiting the electors of a State with punishment: and if, in their State constitution according to their own the excitement of the fever, they should, their conceptions of the public good, is the measure constituents in the great States already menproposed expedient? Will it promote the general tioned, as well as others, who have manifested no disposition to make the coveted change in elections on the negro race, with no other quali- their body of voters, would be quick to perceive fications than those in contemplation? Is it not that what is ours to-day may become theirs toperfectly manifest that it will not? The repre- morrow; that precedents accumulate and consentative republics of this country, with their stitute law, and that, as their representatives written constitutions, their divisions of power shall have done to others, so may it be done to them. However this may be, the change proposed is in a fundamental article of the State Constitution, deeply affecting the security, safety and peace of society, and the promotion of the civilization and happiness of its members; it is domestic and concerns ourselves only, and we must virtue and intelligence in the constituent body act upon it in the choice allowed us according to our convictions of duty. The elective franchise is not necessary to the protection of any of the rights or immunities of the freedmen be fore the law. By the present Constitution, and gence, and are fit to be made self reliant electors? the Bill of Rights which has stood untouched In their condition as to knowledge and since 1776, the free colored man is now, and almorality, the extension of the right of suffrage ways has been, entitled to all the guarantees as to them indiscriminately, instead of distributing to life, liberty, security and property, which are vouchsafed to the white men-as much so as women, minors and adults of the white race, who as designing individuals will but enlarge their have not paid public taxes. The question beown power by using them to vote, not their opin- fore us therefore is not one of protection to him, but whether he is qualified for the exercise of Already we learn that they have been extensive- political power here, which is denied to him ly organized into secret societies or leagues, with | in so many States of the North. I have no prea view to be voted en masse, and under the in- judices against the colored race. As a member fluence of prejudices carefully instilled into them, of the Legislature in years gone by, I voted for in opposition to the whites, who were formerly their liberation on all proper applications accormasters or may now be owners of property. To ding to the then state of law; in the practice of elect such a class to be permanent voters, as is my profession I aided several in establishing their claims to freedom against white men holdtending to anarchy, and to hazard, in my belief, ing them as slaves, and prosecuted and defended the long continuance of any stable government. their pleas as for white men; and since their liber-Foreigners are barred out from the right to vote ation I recommended to the Legislature in a pubfor five years after settlement here, by our natu- lished communication, in reply to inquiries from ralization laws, in order that they may become acquainted with our institutions, and capable of them the right to testify in the courts of justice, taking part in their administration, and must -which was done. I wish them, now, all the an upright and virtuous course of life in their posed to the good order and happiness of the new condition. But it is better for them and country. The freedmen as a class are less in- for us, that the elective franchise shall remain as formed than foreigners and less capable from heretofore, with the white race, ensuring a stable, tranquil and salutary state of society, in which every individual, of whatever complexion, shall be protected in all his rights, rather than incur the hazards of the anarchy, disorder and insecu-

Deeply solicitous as I am to see the old and constitutional relations of the States of the South ten Southern States, the first of these acts goes | course which has been adopted, and would pray them to remember that the destruction of a State "When the people of any one of said rebel States | which will be the effect of the measures proposed shall have formed a Constitution of Government in can never be the means of its restoration; and conformity with the Constitution of the United States, that to compel her adoption of a change in her Constitution by striking out a provision which stands conspiouously, as we have seen, in those previous condition, who have been residents in said of other great States of the Union, and which State for one year, previously to the day of such | they indignantly refuse to remove, is to affix a badge of inferiority utterly inconsistent with their ever hereafter being considered an associa-

There are two modes of making such an appeal without any disrespect to Congress: 1st, By electing a Convention which shall frame such a Constitution as is deemed fit for the people of North Carolina, and asking approbation thereof 2nd, By voting against convention. And inasmuch as the only specified requirement of the Act of Congress is as to a provision in the Constitution for negro suffrage, which we consider it ruinous to adopt, I should prefer the latter. Conventions, with power over the fundamental law of the State, are not called of choice, except in cases where change is desired, but if the alteration proposed is not approved, there is no occasion for the call. To me, who concurred in and most heartily approved their decision, it was a sublime spectacle in February 1861, to see the people of North Carolina reject the proposition made by the Legislature to call a Convention to consider the subject of secession. The presses and politicians of various shades of opinion, were in the confusion and uncertainty of the times nearly unanimous in favor of the call. But the people, seeing the critical condition of affairs, rejected it by a decisive majority, at the same time taking care to elect delegates who would represent their sentiments, provided the affirmative had prevailed. Thus two months were gained, before, causes, not then anticipated, and which were regarded when they occurred as a necessity, precipitated us into a war already com-

These are some of the views I should have presented to your meeting, had I been able to attend. I think the subject has been less considered, by the people, than, from its transcen-

I disclaim any purpose of disrespect or contuit macy towards any department or authority of the Government of the United States, and still

other party connexion, now past the meridian of life, will gladly forego all his interest in party provided he can be assured that he yet has a that representation in Congress will not be al- brances charged thereon, and shall have been ac- Country. Our own Gaston, long years ago, in the Halls of Congress, speaking of faction, which is but party in excess, exclaimed, "Faction out of power is a demon in chains. Faction clothed "Every white male citizen of the United States, of with the attributes of rule is a Moloch of destructhe age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a tion." In our present situation what is party bankruptcy. to us or we to party? To adopt platforms, prosuch time as may be provided by law, shall have the fess creeds or barter away our rights and interqualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at ests as a state, in order to conciliate any party, is not only positively wrong but is a mistaken Since the passage of the Acts of Congress on policy. Nothing less than the saving efficacy of this subject, an amendment has been proposed in that perfect law of liberty embraced in the Conmajority of its qualified voters, by distraint or du- the Constitution of Ohio by the Legislature and stitution of the United States, with all its privisubmitted to the vote of the people, so as to ad- leges and mutual guarantees, will relieve or mit colored men to the right of suffrage on the materially benefit us. After this shall be resnot fit another; any more than a coat by the same footing with white men; and after a most tored we may afford to participate in the conmeasure of the Apollo Belaidere may be expected animated canvass in its favor by the leading publests of parties. A half faced fellowship, a to fit all the human race. And the very idea of lie men of the dominant party in that State, the patched up Union based on fear, and accomparepublican Government pre-supposes that the news comes to us, as I write, that it has been nied with mental reservations, should not be people themselves can best judge as to the fun-rejected by an overwhelming majority. Now desired. I trust that Congress will reconsider damental law under which they shall live, as well will there be any punishment attempted upon the and be convinced of this truth, and I trust that as of the enactments passed from time to time people of that State for refusing to extend the the people will be charitable toward each by their Legislatures. This proposition is most right of suffrage to negroes? If not, is any to other, and patient and submissive to the laws, but clearly stated by Washington in his Farewell address, when he declares that "the basis of our
political system is the right of the people to make

The dress of the reasonably apprehended upon the people of that they will not lose their self possession nor forget that freedom in elections is their birthtermination, for reasons far more powerful and right; and, if there be among us those who, confore the day appointed for his execution, and and to alter their Constitution of Government." controlling? If any penalty is to be imposed, scious of little favor with the old voters, are should it not rather be upon those States where seeking to exhibit extraordinary zeal for the as follows: I was yesterday hanged, and died

ganization, opposite and hostile, on the imaginary ground of adverse interest, let the former remember that they constitute the majority, and on this question hold their destinies in their own hands. Intending, as I am sure they do. nothing but what is right and just towards their fellow-citizens of all races, they have it in their power to protect themselves against wrong.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obe-lient servant, W. A. GRAHAM. dient servant,

### Washington Items

A number of prominent Southern Railroad men are here, seeking an extension of time for payments due the Government for rolling stock. Dr. L. S. Ives, formerly Bishop of North

Carolina, is dead-aged 71 years. General Grant in conversation on the late elections, said he was pleased with the result, because it would allay anxiety about the conflict of arms and revolution, and compel moderation on the part of the extremists, who have been threatening measures that disturbed the public mind, and kept well-disposed citizens in alarm for the stability of government and security of

Col. Gilbert, who was implicated in destroying an Arkansas printing office, has been fined \$2,-000, and reduced to a Captain, taking rank at

Gen. Grant, in a conversation regarding the Southern Railroads, expressed himself to the effect that they have been managed with energy, and that the inability to pay their indebtedness to the government arises from causes beyond the control of the managers. He favors the extension of the time in all cases.

The Domocrats gain three State Senators in Iowa, and 10,000 votes. The Republican majority is 20,000.

Chief Justice Chase has delivered a decision releasing a colored apprentice held under the State laws of Maryland

Vallandigham is prominently mentioned as Ben Wade's successor in the United States Sen-

## The Bankrupt Law.

Important to Insolvents. An intelligent correspondent of the Raleigh

Register gives the following information: conferred thereby, we publish the following sum- November. mary of the principal sections of the law.

Section 2d provides that any person owing debts exceeding \$300 may apply for the benefit

The application must be made by petition to the District Judge of the District in which the debtor has lived, or carried on business for the preceding six months, or for the longest period during said six months.

The petitioner must annex to his petition a schedule containing a true statement of all his debts, and must also annex an inventory of all his

The Register, to whom the case is referred, will make the adjudication of Bankruptcy and issue a warrant directed to the marshal of the District, authorizing him to publish a notice in the newspapers designated in the warrant, and to serve written or printed-notice on all creditors named in the schedule; 1st. that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of the debtor; 2d. forbidding the payment of any debts or the delivery of any property by him; 3d. stating the time and place creditors will meet to prove their debts and choose an assignee.

(In cases of voluntary bankruptcy, the Messenger is not to take possession of the property of the bankrupt in the first instance as in cases of compulsory bankruptcy.)

Section 13 provides that the creditors at the first meeting held after the service of such notice may choose one or more assignees of the estate of such debtor. If no choice is made by the creditors, the Judge or Register, if there be no opposing interest, shall appoint one or more assignees. Section 14 provides that the Register shall convey to the assignees all real and personal estate of the bankrupt.

The following exemptions are made in favor of the bankrupt: The necessary house-hold and kitchen furniture, and other articles and necesaries, not exceeding in value the sum of \$500; and also the wearing apparel of each bankrupt and that of his wife and children, and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempt

from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States. The following property when not included in the foregoing exceptions, is also exempt in North Carolina: Wearing apparel; working tools; arms for muster; 1 bed and furniture; 1 spinning wheel; cards and 1 loom; Bible and Testament; hymn book; 1 prayer book and all necessary school books. The following articles belonging to any any one housekeeper; 1 cow and calf; 1 loom; 1 Bible and Testament; 1 hymn book; 1 prayer book; 10 bushels of corn or wheat; fifty pounds of bacon, beef or pork, or one barrel of fish; all farming tools necessary for one laborer; 1 bedstead, bed and bedding for every two members of the family, and other property to the value of \$50.

The property above excepted, does not pass to the assignee, nor is the title thereto impaired or affected by any of the provisions of the act. (The assignee has no right to the labor or per-

sonal earnings of the bankrupt between the time of his application and his discharge. The profits of the personal industry of the bankrupt during Section 28 provides that the following claims

shall have preference and be paid in full; 1st. the

costs and expenses of the proceedings; 2d. debts due the State; 4th. wages due to any clerk or house servant to an amount not exceeding \$50. Section 34 provides that the discharge granted under the act shall release the bankrupt from all debts, claims, liabilities and demands which might have been proved against his estate in

The remaining sections of the act provide for involuntary bankruptey.

The act also provides that when application is not made within twelve months from the 1st of June, 1867, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor where the assets do not pay fifty cents on the dollar of the claims against his estate.

We would suggest to those whose necessities may compel them to take the benefit of the act, that nearly five months of the twelve have clapsed, and that by deferring they may be deprived of many of the advantages offered to those who make their application within the prescribed time.

The impression that the expenses incurred by going into bankruptcy are very heavy is erroneous, as in ordinary cases \$50 will cover the costs

the question whether the Japanese, Chinese or the negro is not numerous and has been a free- new, and to bind them together as a party or- like a hero; do as I did, and bear it like a man.

### North Carolina News.

THE JUDICIARY.—The Military Governments are gradually working out their legitimate results. The semblance of civil Governments are gradually but surely disappearing. We learn that during the present week a judgment of the Superior Court of Brunswick has been set aside by the military because the jury was not drawn n conformity with the order of General Canby lthough no objection was urged during the trial. - Wilmington Journal.

PARDON OF THE HON. B. CRAIGE.—The numerous friends of the Hon. Burton Craige will be rejoiced to learn that he has been specially pardoned by the President .- Salisbury Banner.

MILITARY COMMISSION .- The trial before the Military Commission in session in this city. of Robert Kennedy, (white) a citizen of Mecklenburg county, for stealing a small pox hospital and contents from the Freedmen's Bureau at Charlotte, was closed on Saturday. The trial of Henderson Cooper, (colored) for a rape on Mrs. Susan Daniels, a white woman, near Oxford, in December 1864, was also concluded. The prisoners, we learn, are to be sent to Fort Macon to await the promulgation of the findings of the court.—Raleigh Register.

Col. Lee M. McAfee and Capt. Plato Durham have been nominated for the Constitutional Convention from Cleaveland county.

Capt. J. Q. A. Bryan and Calvin J. Cowles, Esq., have been nominated in Wilkes for the Constitutional Convention.

SOMNAMBULISM .- Distressing Accident .-On the night of the 23rd ult., Dr. W. Arch Wright, of Nash County, while on a visit to the family of his relative, W. H. Battle, Esq., near Louisburg, N. C., arose from his bed, and, in state of unconsciousness, leaped or rather fell from a whole w in the second story of the build ing, a distance of twenty feet, breaking the left thigh, the left arm, dislocating the elbow, and it is feared, sustaining other serious internal in-

Rev. Wm. M. Young, Pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, on Sunday night last tendered his resignation as such. He will go from here to Pittsburg, Penn., where he has accepted a call made to him, - Wilmington Post.

The Raleigh Register learns that the As very little is known outside of the legal order for the election of delegates to the Constiprofession of the provisions of the Bankrupt act | tutional Convention will be issued in a few days. prove that during that time they have behaved happiness and prosperity which can flow from passed by the last Congress, and the benefits The election will be held about the middle of

### Another Order in Regard to Taxes. HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 9, 1867.

The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of the Commanding Officers of Posts in carrying out the requirements of General Orders, No. 92, current series, from these Headquarters:

In any case embraced within the first subdivision of paragraph I of said order, the rate of taxation fixed by law, and prevailing at the time the transaction was made and completed, or the property, or right, was parted with, which is the subject of taxation, shall constitute the basis for correcting such excessive taxation; and upon being conformed thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding-it being the design of that part of said paragraph I to protect persons, making business operations, from unforeseen imposition Tucking, Braiding, Gathering and Sewing, Quiliof taxes in excess of the rates prevailing when ing, &c., that is or can be done by any other Machine such operations were consummated.

In any case arising under the second subdivision of paragraph I of said order, the rate of taxation imposed on the property or person of a resident of the State shall be the basis for correcting such tax as affecting the property or person of a non-resident; and upon being conformed

thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding. In all cases where the collection of any tax is suspended under the first or second subdivision of paragraph I of said order, the order suspending the same shall be limited to preventing the collection of any excess of such tax over and above the amount properly taxable in accordance with the provisions of said order as explained by this

Commanding Officers of Posts are authorized to make such orders as may be requisite for carrying into operation the clauses of said order in conforming with the foregoing provisions, and all civil officers at the respective Posts are required to comply therewith.

By Command of Byt. Maj. Gen. Canby: Louis V. Caziarc, Aid-de-Camp.

#### NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. I am now receiving from the Manufacturers North

the most complete assortment ever offered in this I will sell by the case to Merchants at New York

prices, and to the Retail Trade I will sell as low as I keep Miles' best Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, and Gentlemen's Boots of all kinds

French Calf Skins, American Calf, Kip Skins and Sole Leather of all kinds. I feel thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore

Be sure and look for the green Sign-board. Between 1st National and Dewey's Bank

### NEW FIRM. W. Boyd & M. D. L. Moody

Have formed a copartnership, and will continue the Grocery, Provision & Commission | skill and dispatch. 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. October 14, 1867. BOYD & MOODY.

FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT.

We have now received our supplies of Guano and Phosphates for Wheat, consisting in part of Pure Peruvian Guano, Soluable Pacific Guano, Baugh's Phosphate of Lime, Zell's Phosphate of Lime, all in ound packages and "warranted free from adultera-HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

150 Barrels of Rockport Lime. 500 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 1,000 Gallons Cardenas Molasses, in barrels and

250 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes. HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., Commission Merchants.

# FIRE INSURANCE.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., Agents. Policies written on Storehouses, Dwellings and all tinds of Merchandise in Store or "in Transitu." Aggregate Capital represented,

#### Twelve Million Dollars. E. N. HUTCHISON. J. C. BURROUGHS. R. A. SPRINGS.

Plaster of Paris. Rosendale Cement, Rockport Lime, Land Plaster and Clover Seed, just received. HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

October 14, 1867,

### Foreign News.

Dates from Europe of the 16th inst., give the following items of news :

Garibaldi has issued another address, urging the Italian nation to arms. Masina has issued a manifesto urging the patriots of Rome to rise in protection of the Republic. If pressed, the Pope will take refuge in Bavaria. Skirmishing in the Papal territory continues, reports of which are conflicting, both sides claiming advantages; ho very important conflict has occurred at Manatti Garibaldi has driven the Papal troops into Monte Maggiore. Three hundred Garibaldians, who blocked up the road to Monto Libratte, have been driven away.

Florence dispatches state that the Papal troops are falling back on Rome. A dispatch from Paris says that Spain has offered to assist Napoleon in maintaining the temporal power of the

Later advices from Europe say: The party action in Italy gains strength. Almost the entire press of Italy favor the seizure of Rome. The Pope has called a meeting of the Cardinals to consider the situation.

### McLEOD & STEELE

Have now in Store a handsome stock 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. McLEOD & STEELE.

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. They invite particular attention to their elegant

Ladies Dress Goods.

and feel confident that they can give satisfaction in 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 In fact, everything and anything can be found in

their Store, from the smallest needle to a "cross-cut" The attention of country Merchants is reuested, and they are respectfully invited to call and

xamine this stock of Goods. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power 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 styles.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS. between the two Drug Stores. Oct. 14, 1867.

American Button-Hole and Overseaming

SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is certainly the greatest wonder of the age, having taken the gold medal prize over all competitors in the World's Exposition at Paris. 1t is warranted to execute with perfection, all kinds and varieties of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, now before the public, and in addition to all this makes a more perfect button and eyelet hole than ean be made by hand on any fabric. Its overscaming 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. A. SINCLAIR, Agent.

## 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 se-BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, CUT-LERY, 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.

### 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

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 REPAIR

ING 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

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

### SADDLES AND HARNESS. \* Robert Shaw & Son,



October 14, 1867.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Saddles and Harness on hand, 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

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

# Cooper Shop.

I have removed my Cooper Shop to the one former! 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, GUS SCHNIDER. Oct. 14, 1867. y