

A Prophet hath Honor save in his own Country.

The following remarks of the Raleigh Biblical Recorder will apply to other denominations as well as the Baptists, and also to other professions:

"More than forty years ago North Carolina was a good State for Baptist preachers to move from. Old Father Kerr, perhaps the most eloquent man of his day, spent the major part of his life in Va., and returned in his old age to die in his native State. The Senior Drs. Brantly and Manly, born within five miles of each other in Chatham county, went to South Carolina, to become farmers. Dr. Howell of Wayne, and Dr. Poindexter of Bertie, wandered off, the one to Tennessee, the other to Virginia, to achieve a national reputation. In later years, Prof. Mims, one of the ablest theologians, and one of the best men North Carolina ever produced, left Fayetteville, and for many years taught Theology in South Carolina. Iverson L. Brooks of Caswell, went to South Carolina, Graves of the same county to Texas, Talianero of Stokes, to Alabama, and John L. Pritchard of Camden, to Virginia, where they became eminent and useful ministers of the Gospel.

Sad to say, the Exodus has not stopped in our day, but seems rather to increase."

Proclamation by the Governor of N. Carolina.

Whereas, By Act of Assembly, "the Governor is directed to set apart a day in every year, and by Proclamation give notice thereof, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness over us as a State and as a Nation."

Now, therefore, I, Jonathan Worth, Governor as aforesaid, do issue this, my Proclamation, appointing and setting apart Thursday, the 28th day of November, instant, as such day, and do most earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of the State. In testimony whereof, His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, our Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, has hereto set his hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the ninety-second year of American Independence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor: WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

Encourage Immigration.

That it would be to the interest of the State and her people to fill up the want of labor by white immigration, there can be no manner of doubt; and as large plantations can no longer be kept up, owing to the unreliable character of the negro laborers, who alone are attainable among us at present, we are not surprised to see in every paper we open, large tracts of land offered for sale. But we do not see, what we would like to see generally in the advertisements, that persons who are only able to buy twenty, forty or eighty acres, can be accommodated with the precise quantity they wish. Doubtless one of our neighbors, wanting a small tract, by inquiring and hunting around, might find some one willing to sell him the quantity he desired. But when an appeal is made to foreign emigrants arriving in this country, and to residents of other States, to come and settle among us, it ought to be widely known and extensively published that just such quality and quantity of land as they may be able to purchase, is offered for lease or sale.

This brings us to observe that it might be convenient and profitable, to those who do not desire to sell whole tracts of land, to lay them off into small farms and lease them for a term of years to industrious men, who do not own any land, either at a fixed yearly rent, or for an adequate share of the crop. We have no doubt that measures of this sort, properly understood and extensively advertised among the crowded States of the North, would bring immigrants to this State. Our lands, as we have intimated above, will be valueless unless we can settle them in some way, with intelligent and skillful laborers. We want intelligent white labor, as soon as it can be obtained.

Without further elaboration of our points, at present, we hope some who have large tracts to dispose of will consider the expediency of dividing them up in the manner proposed, and then invite attention in other States to the terms upon which small farms may be obtained; for we do believe that if one-half the lands in every county in the State were thus disposed of and brought under cultivation, the other half would be fully as valuable as the whole is now; and all being settled and cultivated by white men, our property would be at once assured and raised to its highest attainable point.

To all who own more land than they can profitably use, the advice is given by the press, in many sections, that if the price asked cannot be obtained, less should be accepted, or a part had better be given away rather than all should be lost by delay, taxation and worthless labor, so that the country may be filled up with industrious white men.

WHEAT AGAINST COTTON.—The Arkansas Gazette of the 19th ultimo says: "This year's experience will be sufficient to convince the firmest friends of cotton culture that it must be abandoned at once, or our planting community will be bankrupted. We understand that planters in this vicinity are now paying one dollar per hundred for picking cotton. This is equivalent to three and a half cents a pound for lint cotton, and to this add the tax, and one half the value of a pound of cotton in this market is consumed. Now is the time for sowing wheat, and we trust a large crop will be put in this year. Wheat is worth \$2.50 per bushel in the Western markets. At this price its production would be profitable on any soil in the State."

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.—The Commissioner of internal revenue has decided that the use of a Still by Chemists to produce alcoholic spirits, makes them liable as distillers. A negotiable promissory note, made, signed and issued abroad, and payable abroad, may be negotiated by endorsement here, without stamps. A guarantee, endorsed upon an instrument, whether at the time of making, or subsequently, should be stamped as an agreement. An unsigned memorandum on instruments of partial payments, endorsed as is customary, requires no stamp.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 3.—A white man was arrested yesterday morning near this city under authority of a negro vigilance committee. Those who made the arrest are now in the custody of the military.

"Little Alice," the child equestrienne, who will be remembered as one of the attaches of Robinson's circus while in this city, was thrown from her horse in Tennessee, a few days ago, and killed.

Washington Items.

The military authorities to-day, in accordance with the directions of the President, were engaged in the preliminaries for disbanding the negro military companies in the District of Columbia. One company paraded yesterday all day, fully armed. There seems to be no doubt that the Commanders of the Military Districts will be instructed by Gen. Grant to suppress armed organizations in the Districts, both black and white.

General Sherman has issued a General Order to his troops, announcing that treaties of peace have been made with certain Indian tribes, and directing the cessation of hostilities against them.

President Johnson is considering the petition for pardon of James A. Seddon, of Richmond, Va., signed by Hon. Horace Greeley, General Burnside and others.

The trial of Hon. Jefferson Davis commences on the 25th inst.

Two companies of United States troops in Virginia were ordered to Washington for winter quarters.

It is understood that the Supreme Court of this District will render a decision sustaining Judge Fisher in his dismissal of lawyer Bradley from the bar on the last day of the Surratt trial, the circumstances of which will be remembered.

Forney's Philadelphia Press and the Chronicle of this city formally accept Grant as the radical candidate for the Presidency. The announcement covers four editorial columns.

In the fortieth Congress there are in the Senate 42 republicans and 12 democrats. In the House, 144 republicans and 12 democrats.

Foreign News.

THE ITALIAN WAR.—In the fight near Trivoli 3,000 insurgents were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. Garibaldi and his son, Menotti, were captured at Terni and sent to Florence as prisoners of war. Four thousand Garibaldians, while on the march to reinforce the insurgents, stopped, disarmed and turned back. The greatest agitation prevails in Italy. Garibaldi has arrived at Spezza a prisoner in the hands of the Italians.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Garibaldi concentrated around Monte Rotondo. He was urged to withdraw, but he replied that he did not value his life, and a soldier should not count his enemies. Subsequently he moved one thousand men and two guns and moved towards Trivoli, which the Papal troops had stormed. Unconscious of the disaster at Trivoli, the Garibaldians, while marching to patriotic songs, were surprised at Montana by seven Papal battalions with seven guns, who attacked them on both sides and both flanks. The fighting was fierce. Garibaldi was dragged away. The retreating Garibaldians made a two hours fight at Monte Rotondo, and fled after having nine hundred killed and one thousand captured. Monotti (Garibaldi) was hurt in the leg. At the frontier the Garibaldians gave up everything but private property. The insurrection is at an end. The French troops took no part, except a few volunteers. It is rumored that Garibaldi is insane.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter yesterday, and to-day every meat and bread shop in the city has been sacked. At the time of the receipt of the last dispatches incendiary fires were breaking out in different parts of the town. Much excitement prevails. The local authorities have petitioned the government for troops to quell the disorder in Genoa.

The Princess Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, is slowly improving in general health, but her mind wanders as badly as ever.

Probable Peace with all the Hostile Indians.

The following important dispatches were received by the Secretary of the Interior Saturday morning. It will be seen that the Commission has been eminently successful so far, and that little doubt exists of making satisfactory treaties with all the discontented tribes:

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1867.

Please congratulate the President and the country upon the entire success of the Indian Peace Commission thus far. Concluded a treaty of peace with the Cheyennes of the South on the 28th, this being the only tribe that has been at war in that quarter. More than 2,000 Cheyennes were present, including 500 warriors and all the principal chiefs. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes treated together. We also made a distinct treaty with the Kiowas and Comanches confederated, of which tribes there were present four to five thousand souls. Everything passed off satisfactorily. The Commission expect to reach Larancie by the 9th instant, where Commissioner Beauvois telegraphs us we will meet the Crow, Sioux, Northern Arapahoes, and all the Northwestern Indians. N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner Indian Affairs.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1867.

The Indian Peace Commission has this day arrived, seventy-five hours from Medicine Lodge Creek. Treaties of peace have been effected with the five tribes south of the Arkansas, and I congratulate you upon the results thus far accomplished. The Commission will leave the 30th instant for the North Platte and Fort Laramie. A. S. H. WHITE, Secretary Indian Peace Commission.

DESPERATE RENCONTRE.—Ten *Freedmen Killed*.—The Louisiana Baptist, published at Mount Lebanon, has the following in its issue of the 17th ultimo:

"A gentleman just from Texas, we understand, relates the following shocking circumstances, as having occurred on Black Bayou, near Jefferson. We learn that he was near the farm, where the facts took place, a few days after the occurrence. A farmer had a number of hands employed under written contract, for one-third of the crop. He was from home when they commenced gathering, and on returning found they were taking half instead of a third of the crop. He remonstrated and told them of the contract, but they became enraged, and finally made an attack upon him, and he, in defending, shot down four of them with a revolver. Going to town he reported the facts to a Federal officer, who sent an armed force to investigate and set things right. The negroes defied and finally attacked this force, when six more of the crowd were shot down."

NOVEL SUICIDE.—Near Fair Grove, Mo., a man left his house, went into an adjoining field, and destroyed his own life in the most novel manner, by using an axe-handle as a lever and raising a rail fence from the fourth rail and placing himself upon the third rail, pulling the axe-handle out and letting the fence fall upon his neck, breaking it instantly by its weight.

A Western paper publishes the following wonderful description: "Lost or strayed from the scribe a sheep all over white—one leg was black and half his body—all persons shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a sho goat."

North Carolina News.

SENTENCED.—The trial of Hammond, for the murder of Reed, which was moved to this county from Stokes, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. Hammond was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of twenty dollars.—*Greensboro Patriot*.

PARDONED.—Governor Worth issued on yesterday a warrant of pardon for Emma Johnston, late a slave of Jas. C. Johnston, dec'd, convicted of the crime of murder, and sentenced to be hanged at Halifax, the 29th inst. The extraordinary circumstances of this case, the extreme ignorance of the person, and the doubt upon the mind of the Judge and Solicitor, impelled them to urge upon Gov. Worth executive clemency, and he yields to their convictions and grants a pardon.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

ESCAPED JAIL.—John Yarbrough, charged with horse stealing; George Worthington, for picking the Sheriff's pocket and taking his pocket book and contents; William Blalock, for horse stealing and Charles Smith, for larceny, escaped from the county jail of Orange county, on the night of the 31st ult., and made their escape. Yarbrough is a tall, spare made man, long black hair and black moustache, and about six feet, one or two inches high, fair complexion, about 25 years old, and hails from Georgia. Worthington is about 23 years old, about five feet, ten inches high, dark hair, dark moustache, dark complexion, and hails from Baltimore. Blalock is about 23 years old, light hair, light complexion, little build, about five feet, eight inches high. Smith is a small man, light hair, sallow complexion and about five feet, eight or ten inches high.

A Commission of U. S. officials is in session at Salem for the purpose of investigating alleged Revenue frauds in the 6th and 6th Districts.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge George W. Brooks presiding. The following cases were brought up before this court and decided. The U. S. vs. S. Williams (colored) charge, using cancelled postage stamps—judgment suspended upon prisoner paying costs. The U. S. vs. David Blunt; charge, false personation. This prisoner had represented to Major A. Coats of the Freedmen's Bureau that he was Isaiah Downing, and received \$220 bounty money due Downing. It was subsequently ascertained that Downing was dead and Blunt had personated him. Sentence, one year's imprisonment at hard labor, and payment of a fine of \$100 and costs of court. The case of the U. S. vs. Peter Hughes who was charged with passing a counterfeit \$20 bill was dismissed, it being shown that Mr. Hughes had no knowledge of the character of the bill.—*Newbern Republican*.

A GRETA GREEN.—Weldon—quiet little Weldon, with his few houses but hospitable people—is first becoming the Greta Green it used to be in *enti belian* days. Not a week passes but some escaped pair is made three happy by being here united in those holy bonds that should be held as sacred as it is holy. We like to see this "uniting" going on, though the price of cotton and sugar has frightened us out of any such idea until cotton takes a riz.—*Weldon News*.

Freedman's Bureau Report.

General Howard, commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has completed his annual report and laid it before the Secretary of War. The most important recommendation is that the Bureau be discontinued as a separate institution in July next, when the law expires. Respecting the unsettled claims for back pay and bounty, the commissioner recommends, however, a continuance of the division in connection with the war department as long as it shall be deemed necessary for the completion of the work committed to its charge. In this connection, General Howard remarks that it may seem hazardous to withdraw this bureau agency so soon, though he bases the recommendation on the belief that each of the several States where the Bureau exists or have existed will be completely reconstructed by next July, and the freedmen, having all the rights of citizenship, can protect themselves with such aid as the United States military forces may be able to render.

The commissioner says that twenty-eight civil volunteer officers discharged and forty-eight abandoned lands in possession of the Bureau is 215,024 acres, and the number of pieces of town property is 950. A large part of the abandoned land is of a swampy character, and scarcely any of it yields revenue. The greater proportion of it is merely in the nominal possession of the Bureau, and would ere this have been turned over to former owners under the law had they made application therefor.

MOB LAW IN INDIANA.—On Thursday night last two men were taken from the jail by a mob at Franklin, Indiana, and hung.

If this had occurred in a Southern State we should have been treated to many columns of furious invectives against Southern barbarism; but it happened in Indiana, and we accordingly find that it makes no stir at all.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN DELAWARE.—In the Superior Court at Dover, in a case of assault and battery upon a negro by a white man, in which negro evidence was attempted to be introduced, it was ruled that the "statute of the State remained unaffected by the Civil Rights Bill"—in other words that it is null and void so far as regards interfering with the judicial systems of the State.

MUTILATED NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—All the mutilated national bank notes sent to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and exchange for new notes, should be in packages of five hundred dollars, and should in all cases be cancelled before sending by cutting out the signatures of the officers, otherwise the notes will be returned at the expense of the bank for cancellation.

SORE THROAT GARGLE.—As this is the season when sore throat is prevalent, we publish the following for the benefit of sufferers: Dissolve a small piece of alum in sage tea; then mix half a little honey. One or two draughts of oak bark in six ounces of boiling water—use the liquid after it becomes cold.

I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when he was about to eat cherries, that they might look the bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my cares away, I pack them in as little compass as I can and carry them as conveniently as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others.—*Southerly*.

A Western paper publishes the following wonderful description: "Lost or strayed from the scribe a sheep all over white—one leg was black and half his body—all persons shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a sho goat."

Extraordinary Criminal Cases.

Two of the most extraordinary criminal cases ever known in South Carolina were tried in the recent court of common pleas and general sessions for Pickens district, before his Honor, Judge T. N. Dawkins.

Nine colored persons and a white man named Alexander Bryce, all members of a Union League, at Walhalla, were indicted for the murder of Miles M. N. Hunnicutt, a white youth, fourteen years of age, on the evening of the 12th ultimo, while the latter was present at a debating society, near Hunnicutt's Crossing, in Pickens district.

Hon. J. P. Reid thus detailed the circumstances of the murder.

The case is peculiar in its origin. I expect to show to you that the young men in the vicinity of Oak Grove academy, in this district, had been in the habit of meeting, on Saturday evening, in debating society, for the purpose of discussing questions calculated to improve themselves and interest the surrounding community; that on the evening of the 12th of October, these youths, their parents and friends, had thus assembled, and that while engaged in their usual exercises, without a suspicion of trouble or difficulty, they were rudely disturbed by curses and denunciations, which brought every inmate of the house to his feet in amazement and alarm. That on rushing to the door, they discovered a party of negroes, eight or ten in number, apparently greatly infuriated, who were the advance guard of a hundred, or perhaps two hundred more, who were then evening holding a meeting about two hundred yards from the Oak Grove academy, for the purpose of organizing what is called a Union League.

I am not aware that it was known to any member of the debating society that these two meetings were taking place at the same time. That as soon as these young men made their appearance at the door, two or three were seized by the negroes, who were uttering wild exclamations of rage, and thereupon a struggle commenced—on the one hand to arrest the white men, and on the other to defend themselves from the unprovoked and unanticipated attack. That while this brief contest was in progress, a pistol shot was discharged by some of these negroes, which took fatal effect upon the person of Miles M. N. Hunnicutt, a boy of fourteen years of age, who had been engaged, perhaps in the discussions of the evening. He fell; the boy was surrounded and almost trampled upon; swords were drawn, weapons displayed and threats made by enraged negroes, who declared they knew no law, but their own might, and that war had begun. That amid this confusion, a negro guard, consisting of ten or twelve persons, was formed, with a sergeant in command, and dispatched in search of a person whom they called Bob Smith, their allegation being that this individual had fired a pistol near their place of meeting, and was, according to the orders given, to be "arrested, dead or alive." That the white persons who remained (except the little boys, who had made their escape), were arrested, imprisoned in the academy and their names taken down, but that after being locked up for some time, the brother in law of the wounded boy was permitted to go out and remove the body to the house, which was done although the life of the poor young Hunnicutt departed in a few minutes thereafter.

Meanwhile the negroes were ordered by their officers not to leave, and the next morning at daylight went to the residence of Mrs. Smith, searched her premises, insulted and assaulted her person, and afterwards passed from house to house, committing enormous depredations. Such are the circumstances of the case.

The prisoners were ably defended by Gen. McGowan, of Abbeville, General Esley, of Greenville, and Messrs. Norton and Adams, of Pickens. The jury consisted of white men, three of whom are said to be members of the Union League, and were selected by the prisoners, with the consent of the Solicitor, before the trial began. Several United States soldiers were present, as a guard.

It is a significant and noteworthy fact, that many of the former owners of the negroes arraigned in the two cases were also present, to offer bail, if such should be demanded, and to participate in the defence of the deluded freedmen. We are informed that quite a number contributed to the employment of counsel.

The jury retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned the following verdict: "Guilty, with reference to December Gadsden, Nat. Frazier, John Keith, Jack Walker, Green Cleveland, Jr., and Jackson Henderson. Not guilty, with reference to Alexander Bryce, Capt. Deane, Bob Breckinridge and Isaac Adams."

The prisoners were sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of December next.

Negro Voting.

The incidents of the late election farce in this city will afford for a long time to come subjects of conversation and discussion. They are at once amusing, ludicrous and alarming. One negro in the crowd around the court house held up an independent ticket (printed on blue paper) and cried out in a loud voice:

"No land! no mules! no votes! slavery again!"

Then holding up a red ticket, he shouted out: "Forty acres of land! a mule! freedom! votes! the equal of the white man!" And apparently satisfied, he put the red ticket in the ballot box.

Numbers of negroes brought halters with them for the mules they confidently expected to get. A crowd of negroes from the southern part of the county were met at the river by an agent of the radicals here, who put in their hands the red tickets, and told them they must not let anybody take them away from them, as each ticket was good for a piece of land. The poor devils concluded if that was the fact, they had better hold on to their tickets, and speedily returned home to learn where their lots were located and enter upon possession.

One fellow, when his ticket was given him, asked what he was to do with it. He was told to put it in the box. "Is dat all?" he queried. "Yes. 'Nuthin' more, master." "No." "Is dat votin'?" "Yes." "I thought votin' was git'n' sumthin'." And, disgusted, threw the paper on the ground, trampled it under foot, and went home at least a wiser man.—*Selma (Ala.) Sentinel*.

FLEXIBLE STONE.—We were shown yesterday a piece of flexible stone, said to be found in the Sauratown Mountains, in Stokes county, N. C. It resembles in appearance a piece of white sandstone, but will bend readily in any direction. There is plenty of it in that locality. It is also found in India, but rarely. Dr. Snowden Piggett, who has examined this specimen, pronounces it Ita Bohumite, and one of the finest pieces he has ever seen.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

General Hancock, it is understood, will proceed this week to assume command of the fifth military district.

Highwaymen of the Far West.

The Austin, Nevada, Reveille, thus describes a recent robbery at the Desert Wells Station, in that territory:

The stage arrived at the station at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time the robbers had been in possession of it for two hours, having bound the hostler and cook at the rear of the buildings. As the stage drove up to the station, three robbers, completely masked, stepped out of the building, and covered the driver and passengers with double-barrelled shot-guns and ordered them to get down. There were eight passengers, who, with the driver, obeyed the robbers' mandate. Having alighted, they were placed in a row, facing the building, and told that, if they looked they would be shot. Their hands were then tied behind their backs by one of the robbers, while the other two held their shot-guns pointed at them, and each passenger was searched for weapons, but nothing more effective than a pocket-knife was found. They then proceeded to the more interesting search for money, of which they obtained, all told, about \$600. Nearly all the passengers had watches, several of which were very valuable; but the robbers did not take any of them, remarking that they did not want such tell-tale trinkets. They did not destroy or take any of the papers of the passengers, or exhibit unnecessary ruffianism, but acted like reasonable knights of the road. Passengers and driver were then ordered to the rear of the stable and placed under guard of one of the robbers, while the other two went to the stage for the treasure box, which they were seen to break open and search. Having finished this, they unhitched the horses from the stage, and unharnessed them and drove them into the corral. One of them asked the driver if his "out" team had been fed, and learning that it had not, the hostler was untied and ordered to feed the animals. The robbers had prepared and ate their dinner at the station, and they told the passengers there was "some left," and if they were hungry they would untie them and let them eat. They frequently asked the passengers if they were dry, and offered to fetch them water. They were communicative, too; they expressed their disgust at the extreme poverty of the passengers, and said "it wouldn't pay them to run around the country to pick up such poor crowds," that if they had made a good haul they would leave the country, but, as they had not, they would be obliged to try it again. At half-past five o'clock the driver was released, and told to untie the passengers who got into the coach, and the order was given to drive off.

Southern News.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Returns received indicate a majority for Convention from 12,000 to 15,000. The regular Radical nominees are elected in every district reported—the whites not voting at all.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.—Montgomery, Nov. 3.—Leading delegates differ widely respecting the management of the Convention. One party favors simply striking out the word "white" from the present Constitution, but the majority urge extreme measures. The new Constitution is all "cut and dried." It incorporates the disfranchisement clause of the Howard amendment, provides an extensive system of State aid to private enterprises, and virtually throws all the taxes on the whites. The radical leaders North are urging moderation on the convention, but the evidences are that the extremists are in a majority in the convention.

NO COMPROMISE.—The Washington letter of the Baltimore Gazette—usually very reliable—under date of the 1st inst., says:

"The efforts which have recently been made to harmonize the executive with the conservative wing of the radical party have proved abortive. Such men as Senators Fessenden, Sherman, and Anthony demand of the President the restoration of Stanton. To this demand the executive cannot, in honor, concede."

NOTICE.

As Administrator of Mary Carruth, deceased, I will sell at Auction on the 27th of November, 1867, at the residence of Mrs. Jane McLee, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of 1 Gold Watch, 1 Bed and Furniture, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Bureau and other articles too tedious to name. Terms Cash.

All those indebted to said Estate must settle up at once, or the claims will be put in suit, and those having claims must present them within the limits of the law or this will be pleaded in bar of recovery. E. O. ELLIOTT, Adm'r. November 4, 1867 3w

Stray Cattle.

A gang of Stray Cattle have been ranging near my place for the last three months. One black milky Cow, with a small bell on, a split in the right ear and a half crop from the underside of the left ear; a large roan colored Heifer, with red ears, not marked; a large white and yellow spotted Cow, and a white and black spotted Cow. The owner can hear further particulars by applying to the subscriber and paying for this Notice. JNO. WOLFE. November 4, 1867.

NOTICE.

Drafts on New York Without Charge. Parties, whether regular customers or not, wishing to send money to New York, Baltimore, and other Northern Cities, will be supplied with Drafts for any amount, at City Bank of Charlotte, without charge.

Also, for sale, Drafts in amounts to suit purchasers, on England, Ireland, France, and all parts of Germany. A. G. BRENNER, Cashier. November 4, 1867.

Ragged Money.

Torn and defaced Shipplasters, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, bought at a very reasonable discount at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE, November 4, 1867. Trade Street.

Notary Public.

Notary Public for the City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, apply at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE, November 4, 1867. Trade Street.

State of North Carolina, Gaston County.

County Court, August Session, 1867. Mary A. Hand vs. the Heirs at Law of J. R. Hand. Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Williams and wife Margaret, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, for the said Henry Williams and wife Margaret to appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Gaston county, at the Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Dallas, on the 4th of November inst., and make defence to the said suit, as in default thereof the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly. Witness, Amzi Ford, Clerk of said Court, at Dallas the 4th Monday of August, 1867. AMZI FORD, C. C. C. 92-6w

Capt. S. E. Belk With B. KOOPMAN, where he will be pleased to see his friends and all those desiring to purchase Goods. November 4, 1867.

Conflict and Contest.

Courage, brother, do not stumble, Though thy path be dark as night; There's a star to guide the humble, Trust in God and do the right.

Let thy road be rough and dreary, And its end far out of sight, Foot it bravely, strong or weary, Trust in God and do the right.

Perish policy and cunning, Perish all that fears the light, Whether losing, whether winning, Trust in God and do the right.

Trust no party, sect or fashion; Trust no leaders in the fight; But in every word and action, Trust in God and do the right.

Trust no lovely forms of passion; Friends may look like angels bright; Trust no custom, school or fashion, Trust in God and do the right.

Simple rule and safest guiding, Inward peace and inward might, Star upon our path abiding, Trust in God and do the right.

Some will hate thee, some will love thee, Some will flatter, some will slight; Cease from man and look above thee, Trust in God and do the right.

Administrator's Sale.

As Administrator of William Ross, deceased, I will sell at his late residence, on Tuesday the 3d day of December next, and from day to day till finished, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of:

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, About 20 head of Pork Hogs, 30 head of Stock Hogs, 3 Road Wagons and Harness, 1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, Farming Implements, Blacksmith Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture (some fine Beds,) &c. &c. Also, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Hay, Peas, Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine. Terms made known on day of sale. J. P. ROSS, Adm'r. Nov. 4th.

FURTHER NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Ross, deceased, are notified to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims, must present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. J. P. ROSS, Adm'r. November 4, 1867. 6w

Administrator's Notice.

LAND FOR SALE. As Administrator of W. A. Bell, deceased, I will sell on Thursday the 21st day of November, the Plantation near Prosperity, in Graham, on Mallard Creek, Pickensburg county, containing about Eighty Acres. There is a good Dwelling and out-houses on the premises. Also, his interest in the Home tract on Clark's Creek. The sale will be at the Mallard Creek place. Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased must make settlement, and those having claims against it must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. J. C. BELL, Administrator. October 28, 1867. 4pd

Grocery and Provision Store.

ALEXANDER BERRYHILL, At the centre Store under the Mansion House, has for sale a good assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Meal, Bacon, and anything usually kept in a Family Grocery Store. Persons who buy at retail will find my prices as low as any in this city. A. BERRYHILL. October 28, 1867. 6m

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

(Next Door to Brew, Brown & Co's Dry Good Store.) CHARLOTTE, N. C. Where will be kept constantly on hand a full supply of choice Family Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar and Coffee, of all grades; fine Molasses and Syrups; fresh shore Mackerel, Rice, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Spices, Peppercorn, Ginger, Bacon, Macaroni, Cakes, Biscuits, Canned Goods, Candles, Powder and Shot, Percussion Caps, Wooden Ware of every description, Nails of all sizes, &c. &c.