

Senator Wade on the Political Situation.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has recently had a long talk with Senator Wade, of Ohio, upon a variety of topics.

As a Senator, Mr Wade declines to say that he would vote to impeach President Johnson, but thinks his impeachment last year would have prevented the recent Republican defeat.

He could never draw out General Grant upon politics; but found him prone to talk of horses whenever politics are mentioned.

Three or four days after the assassination, Johnson sent for me, and I went to see him. He met me very cordially, shaking me with both hands.

As we went away Ben. Butler said he was delighted with Johnson; that he seemed to be a regular trump.

We will not repeat Mr Wade's handsome allusions to Mrs. Lincoln. For the sake of her illustrious husband, and the honor of the nation, it is best that her faults, if she has them, should be passed over in silence.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS TO ADDRESS THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.—Several leading gentlemen of both political parties, among whom we are informed, are Messrs. Brown Brothers and Peter Cooper, have recently addressed a letter to Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, requesting his presence in New York during the first week in December.

Wendell Phillips is out in another letter urging the Radicals to proceed to the impeachment of President Johnson, and to make void all those acts of his which Congress may declare to have been illegal.

Encourage Southern Enterprise. CANDY! CANDY!! CANDY!!! NISBET & MAXWELL, Manufacturers of Plain and Fancy Candies.

Military Orders.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 14, 1867.

General Orders, No. 116. The Sheriffs of the respective Counties and Districts of North and South Carolina will cause to be prepared copies of the tax lists for their respective Counties or Districts, noting thereon all delinquent tax payers, and forward the same through Post Commanders to these Headquarters.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Canby: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 14, 1867.

General Orders, No. 117. In order to conform to the provisions of General Orders No. 95, Commanding Officers of Posts are authorized, when in their judgment demanded by the public service, to require, by order, the services of citizens to perform the duties usually performed by roadmasters and overseers of highways.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Canby: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp.

To Punish Obstruction of Railroads. HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17, 1867.

General Orders, No. 120. If any person, with intent to obstruct, stop, hinder, or delay, or to stop, hinder, or delay the passengers or others passing over the same, shall willfully and maliciously put or place any matter or thing upon, over, or near any railroad track; or shall willfully and maliciously destroy, injure or remove the road-bed, or any part thereof, or any rail, tie, or other part of the fixture appurtenant to or constituting or supporting any portion of the track of such railroad; and shall willfully and maliciously do any other thing with like intent; or shall willfully and maliciously injure the road-bed, or the fixtures aforesaid, or any part thereof, with any other intent whatsoever; such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before a military commission or other court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not more than three years, nor less than six months; and shall be committed to jail till he find surety for his good behavior, for a space of time not less than three nor more than seven years.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Canby: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp.

President Johnson's Speech.

President Johnson was serenaded in Washington week before last, when he made the following speech:

Fellow-citizens.—It is not my intention to make an address upon this occasion, but simply to tender you my thanks for this demonstration—a demonstration approving what your fellow-citizens have declared in the recent elections in various States of the Union.

I am gratified, but not surprised, at the result of the recent elections. I have always had undoubting confidence in the people. They may often be misled by a "lying spirit in the mouths of the prophets," but never perverted; and in the end they are always right. In the gloomiest hours through which I have passed—and many of them, God knows, have been dark enough—and when our constitution was in the utmost peril, when our free institutions were assailed by a formidable force, and our great republic seemed to be tottering to its fall; and when I felt how vain were my efforts alone to preserve these institutions in their integrity, and to save the republic from ruin, I was still hopeful; I had still an abiding confidence in the people, and felt assured that they, in their night, would come to the rescue. They have come! and thank God they have come, and that our republic may yet be saved. [Tremendous cheering.]

It was but the other day that I officially declared that the remedy for the present unhappy condition of the country must come from the people themselves. They know what that remedy is, and how it is to be applied. At this time they cannot, according to the forms of the constitution, repeal obnoxious laws; they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is, nevertheless, in their hands, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power, lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated constitution preserved. The people have spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Thank God they have spoken; for it is upon their intelligence and their integrity that I have always relied, and still rely. The constitution of the country, which was imperilled, has recently been before them for consideration, and it has had new life and vigor imparted to it from its original source—the people. It comes back to us with renewed strength and power. Let it now be translated high up in the heavens, written in letters of living light, as the symbol of liberty and union, justice, magnanimity, and fraternity! Good night.

The planters of Sumpter county, Ala., have held a meeting and adopted a set of rules to regulate the employment of freed men. After debate, they agreed to give \$10 a month to first class field hands, \$8 to second class, and \$6 to third class. Also to require ten hours work in the day between April 1 and October 1, and nine hours work during the rest of the year.

North Carolina News.

Messrs. TOLAR, POWERS and WATKINS.—General Canby has promulgated the findings in the case of these gentlemen, tried before the Military Commission in this city, for the alleged killing of the negro ruffian who attempted to outrage a respectable young lady of Fayetteville. They were found guilty of the charge and sentenced to be hanged. Gen. Canby mitigated the sentence to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor in Fort Macon, North Carolina.

We trust that the various petitions in circulation, and which have been signed by many thousands of our people, of both sexes, will be promptly forwarded to the President. We cannot doubt, when they are laid before him, with all the facts, that he will at once pardon these unfortunate gentlemen.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The North Carolina Conference will meet on the 27th inst., in Wilmington. Bishop Doggett is to preside over the body.

The Rev. R. T. Heflin, D. D., formerly of the North Carolina Conference, died of yellow fever in Huntsville, Texas, on the 17th October. His oldest son, Theodore, died on the 23d, and his wife died on the 19th of the same month.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—The sale of stocks advertised to take place at auction by Messrs. Cronly & Morris, was well attended, and the bidding for that of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company was quite spirited. Of this stock ninety-two shares were sold at prices ranging from \$43 to \$45 per share—par value \$100. Fifty-one shares of the capital stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad were also sold. The price brought was \$10 per share—par value \$100.—Wilmington Journal.

INTERESTING REVIVAL.—A most interesting revival of religion has been in progress at the Presbyterian Church in this place for the past week. About thirty converts is the number reported, and many more are inquiring the way to salvation. The pastor, Rev. Walter W. Pharr, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Nall, of Alabama, are laboring with Christian zeal in awakening sinners to repentance.—Statesville American.

NORTH CAROLINA INVENTIONS.—An engraving machine, invented by Mr Guarrant, of Leakesville, N. C., was an object of wonder at the fair in Danville, Va., nothing of the kind having ever before been constructed. It will engrave a name or design in a few moments, and much more accurately than by the old method. It will engrave on steel, wood, or marble, the largest sized letters, or in characters so small that a microscope will have to be used to see them. A photograph can be duplicated on any of the above mentioned substances by this machine. It is wonderful in its operations; and is valuable to its owners. It is said that \$100,000 has already been offered for the patent right.

Farmers Think About It.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel says: Hops grow wild in Western North Carolina. What would they do if cultivated? A very enterprising man in Forsythe has the culture of this bloom under consideration. He has learned that it can be made to pay five hundred (500) dollars to the acre.

The truth is North Carolina is suffering from the lack of a great variety of productions. There ever has been a tireless panting among our farmers and planters for cotton and tobacco. Expensive fertilizers are bought instead of made, to raise them, regardless of all consequences.

This would be just the thing for us, if we had Calico Printing going on among us, and also Tobacco Factories at home. But this is not our good fortune. We spend more in North Carolina for cotton fabrics after they are made up than we get for the cotton we raise.

Any land that will produce corn will produce hops. It is said to yield one thousand pounds to the acre. At 15 cents this would yield \$150 per acre, even at this average. Hops are now much above the old figure. I think that The New England States have made \$3,000,000 worth of hops in 50 years.

Land that will yield Indian corn will yield broom corn. This is worth 12 to 15 cents a pound. It is good policy for a man to plant his whole place in cotton, tobacco, or any one thing, and purchase corn, hay, meal, flour, wool, flax, brooms, leather, and everything he needs for the farm? Nature has given us soil and climate for sevenths of all we need. I have eaten excellent meals and slept on the best of beds, at places where almost every article of food and raiment was made on the premises.

A acre of land will yield four hundred pounds of flax. This, at twenty-five cents a pound, gives one hundred dollars an acre, and ten bushels of flax-seed, at one dollar and a quarter a bushel, will pay nearly for the dressing of the flax. It will not cost fifty dollars to raise five hundred dollars worth of clover, counting the seed. A single acre will yield a ton and a half of clover, worth thirty dollars, and two' bushels of seed, worth twenty dollars more. Yet, not five dollars of labor will it cost; hardly the half of it.

White Navy beans, at one dollar a bushel, (selling now at a dollar and a half) would be a handsome crop, for land that is adapted to them, to say nothing of the vines, which make excellent food for stock. Just as long as we raise only certain kind of things, and sell them in the raw state, and buy five hundred articles to every two we sell, we will remain poor people. Mark the prediction.

Negro Voters and Negro Tax-Payers.

Below we present a table showing the number of negroes registered as voters, and the number listed for taxes during the present year in North Carolina. These figures are taken from the several reports of the County Court Clerks of the State, and are entirely authentic and reliable.

By reference to the census of 1860, it will be seen that the whole number of those above the age of forty-five, who in this State do not pay poll-tax, amounts to one in every three, or one-third. The whole number of negroes registered is 71,657. Subtracting one-third as above taxable age, we have 47,771 as the number who should have listed. But from the returns it appears that only 33,000 listed, leaving 14,771 who are not entitled to register, or have dodged the tax assessors and collectors.

In the county of Cherokee alone, the number listed is greater than those registered, while in Edgecombe, after deducting the one-third not taxed, the number listed is as great as those registered—no doubt attributable to the fact that the planters of that county listed the employees on their plantations themselves. In New Hanover 946 negroes have listed for taxes, yet 2,975 have registered as voters. Subtracting 992 as above forty-five years of age, we have one thousand and thirty-seven blacks in this county alone who have been improperly registered or failed to list their names for taxes. We are confident that the proportion illegally registered is small—much the larger number have failed to list their names. What is true of New Hanover is true of the other counties.

Table with 3 columns: Name, No. Registered, No. Listed. Lists names like Alamance, Alexander, Albany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Forsythe, Gates, Granville, Greene, Gaston, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Hertford, Henderson, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Martin, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Stokes, Surfer, Stanly, Spawton, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey.

Total. 71,657 33,000

The Combination Sewing Machine

The Proprietors, as a further inducement to parties purchasing this celebrated Machine, offer the following: The price of the Machine is reduced Ten Dollars. Parties purchasing will be instructed gratis to execute any work upon it. They warrant the Machine for twelve months, and guarantee it to do any work which can be done by any in the world. And in addition, make a perfect Button or Eyelet-hole, embroidering edge or whipping on. The Machine is always in operation at the agency.

Nov. 18, 1867. A. SINCLAIR, Singers' Corner.

BAKERY. Having secured the services of an experienced BAKER, we will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of Bread and Cakes. And are prepared to furnish Families and Parties, at short notice, with PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL CAKES, Cake Trimmings, &c., at moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Personal attention given to all orders. Nov 18, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL.

Terrible Calamities.

One of the West India Islands Submerged and Ten Thousand Persons Drowned.

Tortola, one of the British West India Islands, has been submerged, and ten thousand persons drowned.

A terrible hurricane had visited the Southern portion of the Island, destroying all the crops. Two hundred lives were lost, and four thousand families are destitute.

Subscriptions had been opened in Havana for the relief of the sufferers at St. Thomas. The Liverpool steamer which was sunk during the hurricane carried down \$5,000,000 in specie and merchandise. The loss of the Steamship Company, at St. Thomas, will amount to \$12,000,000.

Some five hundred bodies remaining unburied have been burnt on the Island.

Tortola, which has been submerged, is one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, situated between Virgin Gorda and St. John's. The length of the Island is twelve miles and its breadth four miles. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1600 feet in elevation and in its north part encircling a harbor, on the west side of which is the town of Tortola. The Island is very unhealthy to Europeans. Tortola has its Governor, Council and Legislative Assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

OTHER DISASTERS.

The State Department has received from Lucius A. Very, United States Vice Commercial Agent at Matamoros, a letter dated October 12th, giving an account of the tornado which passed over that city and vicinity on the night of 7th and 8th instant. He states:

The amount of losses in Matamoros cannot yet be computed. Five millions of dollars would be a low estimate at least. Six hundred houses have been destroyed, including many valuable warehouses containing large stocks of goods. So far as heard from all the ranches are thrown down for thirty miles around Matamoros. At the mouth of the river the destruction was great; scarcely a house is left standing. All the river steamers were wrecked or disabled, except the Tamalipas No. 2, which was still serviceable. Considering the great destruction of buildings, the number of casualties is not great, probably 20 killed and 40 or 50 more or less injured.

Brownsville suffered equally with Matamoros, very few buildings being left uninjured. Much suffering, the Commercial says, must necessarily follow this terrible disaster, when so many are left without a shelter, and all their property destroyed.

The State Laws against Immigration of Free Negroes.

We learn from the Washington Star, that an important question has been referred to the Attorney General for decision, by the Secretary of State, touching the legality of the emancipation amendment to the constitution. It appears that a Captain of a British vessel recently brought in to the port of Key West, Florida, three black sailors, whereupon the local authorities indicted him under the State laws, which prohibit the introduction or emigration of free negroes. The Captain has appealed to Mr Ford, Charge d'Affaires of Great Britain here, who has addressed a note to Secretary Seward on the subject.

Pending the action of the Attorney General, action against the English captain has been suspended. The Constitution provides that the migration or importation of such persons as the States think proper to admit shall not be prohibited prior to the year 1808. That is, the slave trade should not be prohibited before that date. As is well known, as soon as that date arrived, Congress, in strong and elaborate Acts, which have remained ever since in force, prohibited the slave trade. The language of one of the principal of these acts is: "Shall import or bring any negro mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen or registered seaman of the United States, or seaman, natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, into any port or place of the United States which shall be situated in any State which by law has prohibited, or shall prohibit, the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto and other person of color," &c. In most of the States of the South free persons of color are prohibited from coming, or being brought into the State. Of course, no person is a "slave in any legal sense, until after he has been brought into the State and sold."

The question now is, whether the abolition of slavery by amendment of the Constitution, and the passage, too, of the famous Civil Rights Bill, do not repeal all laws now in force prohibiting what is known as the slave trade, by removing all restriction to free immigration.

Special Term of Superior Court.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court of Law, Mecklenburg County. Fall Term, 1867.

It appearing to the Court that the Civil Business of this Court is too great to be done at the regular term thereof, it is ordered by the Court that a SPECIAL TERM of the said Court be held for said County, to commence on the SECOND MONDAY in December, 1867, (which is the 9th day of the month), and continue until the end of the following week, if necessary. All witnesses summoned in the civil causes said Court, who may be bound to attend the next regular term of the Court, shall attend the special term under the same rules, forfeitures and penalties, and with the same privileges, as if the term were a regular term.

Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Charlotte, the 9th Monday after the last Monday in August, A. D. 1867, and in the 92d year of American Independence. E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk.

Notice to Debtors.

Persons indebted to me for Professional services are earnestly requested to settle. Many of these debts are of long standing, and I am compelled, by circumstances, to require immediate settlement of all.

E. D. WILLIAMSON, M. D. Morrow's Turnout, Nov. 18, 1867. 3wpd

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Our Stock of Goods is now complete! We have a superior article of Rice Coffee, Brown Whips, Cheap Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Cheese, Crackers, Bacon, Lard, Canebrake Tobacco, Durham's Smoking Tobacco, Soaps, Vinegar, Starch, Bagging, Iron Ties, Nails, assorted, of superior quality.

Boots and Shoes.

Hemlock Sole Leather, Kip Skins, French Calf Skins, Saddles, Bridles, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Cheap Clothing, Hats, Leathered Snuff, best quality. Axes, Shovels, Spades, Padlocks, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps. With various other articles too numerous to mention. Our Goods have been purchased with great care.

Call and Buy your Supplies. For you may be assured that you cannot do better elsewhere. All Goods warranted as represented. Our Motto is "Quick Sales and Short Profits." No objection to all Goods being re-weighed that goes from this Establishment. BOYD & MOODY, Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C. November 18, 1867.

500 SACKS SALT, Weighing over 235 pounds each. For sale by HUTHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO. Nov 18.

Removal of Cotton.

Recently we cited a paragraph from the Petersburg Index, in reference to the removal of cotton from district to district in North Carolina, which complained of interposing obstacles to such removal. Since then we have seen an extract from a letter from Commissioner E. A. Rollins, dated at Washington, November 9th, in which that official says:

"In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., inquiring if a certain newspaper paragraph which you enclose is correct, you are informed that permits and bills of lading are not required for the removal of cotton from point to point within the district where produced; and that a United States weigher is the only officer entitled to any fee for weighing cotton; and his fee of twenty-five cents is intended to both compensate him for his labor of weighing, marking and inserting the tag and reimburse him for the five cents which he is required to pay the Government for each tag so used. When the weighing is done by the tax-payer, or by any person other than a United States weigher, at his own expense of labor, five cents for each tag required to be used is the only fee to be exacted."

NOTICE.

Sale of Valuable Property. Having obtained Letters of Administration upon the Estate of A. R. Erwin, deceased, I will sell at the late residence of said deceased, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, November 26th, 1867, all the personal property belonging to said Estate, consisting of some fine Mules, Horses, Milch and Stock Cattle, Pork and Stock Hogs, Sheep, &c., one fine Carriage, one Buggy, two Wagons, Farming Tools of all description, Blacksmith Tools, one Cotton Gin, one horse power Corn Mill, both in running order; Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Hay and Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate are requested to present them to the subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JOHN R. ERWIN, Admr. November 18, 1867. 2w

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

As Administrator of Zenas A. Grier, deceased, I will sell, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 5th day of December, all the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of:

HORSES, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Stock and Pork Hogs; Road wagons and Harness, Carriage and Harness, Buggy and Harness, Farming Implements of every description, Blacksmith Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture, some very nice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate are requested to present them to the subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOMAS GRIER, Admr. November 18, 1867. 4w

Further Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Zenas A. Grier, 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. THOMAS GRIER, Admr. November 11, 1867. 4w

Stray Cow.

Strayed from my premises, in Steel Creek, about a month ago, a black and white Muley COW, with a crop of each ear, and had a large bell on with no clapper. It is supposed that she has gone back to Union county, near Stevens' Mills, where she was raised. Any information that will enable me to get her will be thankfully received. Information may be left at this Office. JOHN PENNEGAR. November 18, 1867. 2wpd

NEW DRUG STORE,

Nearly opposite the Mansion House, 3d door above Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C. KILGORE & CURETON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Segars, Stationery, &c., &c. Nov. 11, 1867. B. F. KILGORE, M. D. T. K. CURETON, M. D.

LEONARD H. SMITH

Kilgore & Cureton, Druggists, Will be pleased to see his old friends at the New Drug Store, and being anxious to close out the remainder of his Stock of Millinery Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, offers great inducements to purchasers. Call and examine the stock and secure bargains. November 11, 1867.

Wooden Ware.

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Washboards, Rolling Pins—everything in the Wooden-ware line, for sale cheap, next door to the Court House. Nov. 11, 1867. JAMES HARTY & CO.

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps, for sale at low prices, next door to the Court House. Nov. 11, 1867. JAMES HARTY & CO.

Crockery, Glass Ware and China.

Beautiful Gold Band Tea Sets, Cut Glass Goblets, Wine Glasses, Bohemian Glass Toilet Sets, in great variety, next door to the Court House. Nov. 11, 1867. JAMES HARTY & CO.

House Furnishing Articles.

Chamber Sets, Japaned—some very handsome; all kinds of House Furnishing Articles, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Candles-sticks, &c., next door to the Court House. Nov. 11, 1867. JAMES HARTY & CO.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Table Salt, Mustard, &c., cheap for cash, next door to the Court House. Nov. 11, 1867. JAMES HARTY & CO.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A fine 64 octave Rosewood Piano, Stool and Cover, is offered for sale. This Piano is comparatively new and in good order. Address me at Kirkland P. O., Cabarrus county, or inquire of Miss Penick at the Charlotte Female Institute. J. M. W. ALEXANDER. November 11, 1867. 1wpd

New Piano for Sale.

A splendid new 7 octave Rosewood Piano. We can ship any day desired. Terms very reasonable. BRANSON, FARRAR & CO., Agents Steiff's Premium Pianos, Nov. 11, 1867. 4w Raleigh, N. C.

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