

A Word to the People.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. We have, heretofore, intimated, upon the strength of common rumor, that the State authorities had instructed the Registrars, Poll-keepers, &c., to have the tickets printed on one ballot for Electors, Members of Congress and Members of the Legislature, all to be voted in one box. This plan is contrary to the law, and we now learn, from good authority, that the State authorities have issued no such order, and will not do so.

The following opinion, from several legal gentlemen in this city, ought to satisfy every one that it is illegal to put all the names in one box, and that such a course will vitiate the election. We therefore call upon the people, Registrars, Poll-keepers, &c., to hold the election according to law. Nobody has a right to order any other course than the law points out.

There should be a box for Electoral tickets, one for members of Congress, and one for members of Legislature. For convenience, the printers may print them together, and they will cost less, but every voter can easily cut them apart. Read the following:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 19th, 1868. In our view there is nothing in the Ordinances of the late Convention, or in the acts of the last session of the General Assembly, that repeats the provisions of law heretofore in force as regards the number of boxes required in case candidates for different offices are voted for at the same place and on the same day.

We are therefore of opinion that at the approaching election the candidates for Congress, for Electors of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for in separate boxes, one box or one set of boxes for each office.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, DANIEL G. FOWLE, SAM. F. PHILLIPS, B. F. MOORE, THOMAS BRAGG.

Since putting the above in type we find the following in the Raleigh Standard. There is a material conflict of opinion: To His Excellency, W. W. Holden.

I have carefully considered the ordinances of the late Convention, and the acts of the last session of the General Assembly, and I am clearly of opinion that at the approaching election the candidates for Congress, for Electors of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for on the same slip of paper, and in the same ballot box.

WM. M. COLEMAN, Attorney General. The Standard says (incorrectly we think) that this settles the question.

The Sentinel makes the following remarks concerning Mr Coleman's opinion: "Now we undertake to say that this 'opinion' of Coleman does not 'settle the question,' nor has the Governor any right to interfere in this matter to defeat the plain intent of the law.

The law 'settles the question,' and the law heretofore in existence, and not repealed by any ordinance of Convention or Act of Assembly, is plain and explicit that voting for different offices must be on separate ballots and in distinct boxes. We warn Inspectors of election, that, by permitting a different mode of voting, not only will the election be vitiated, but they will render themselves liable to indictment. Let the Solicitors—men sworn to do their duty—look to this matter!"

Washington Items. General Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, has been pardoned. Gen. Grant is in Galena. There are no intimations of his return.

Judge Chase leaves in a few days for Savannah, Ga., to hold Court. The many representations made in various newspapers that President Johnson would be a candidate for the Presidency, in case of the withdrawal of Mr Seymour, are without foundation.

There is the best authority for saying that President Johnson has neither approved the proposition to withdraw Seymour's name, nor intimated a willingness to accept such a nomination, but, on the contrary, has looked upon the proposition for a change of candidates as injudicious and ill-timed.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—The New York Sun, edited by Mr Charles A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, agrees that Mr Davis will not be tried at the approaching session of the United States Circuit Court in Richmond, and never will be tried. The Sun says: "The indictments against Jefferson Davis might as well be sold to the paper makers for three cents a pound. They will never be tried. The eloquence of Mr Davis will never be wasted on the living skeleton of a defunct Confederacy, with a strong probability of a disagreement of the jury, and a pardon virtually promised beforehand in case of conviction."

Dried Fruit in North Carolina. The good people of Stokes, Forsythe, Guilford and adjoining counties, have discovered that there are other crops worth attending to besides the great staple of tobacco, or even the more necessary articles of corn and wheat.

The following statement, furnished me by a reliable gentleman, well acquainted with the people and their industries, enterprising and good-spirited, will show your readers what may be done by those who are determined to avail themselves of the advantages which a kind Providence has placed within their reach:

A merchant residing in the small village of Mount Airy (Stokes county, N. C.), has received into his store in less than two weeks thirty-five thousand pounds of dried apples. A firm in the same place built a large and commodious brick storehouse, and paid for it from the profits in the sale of the dried fruit bought and sold by them in one season.

One firm in Salem, N. C., (Vogler's) has sent off this fall eight hundred barrels of dried blackberries, and will probably send two thousand barrels more—the whole worth forty thousand dollars. The dried fruit received and purchased in that small village, this season will bring one hundred thousand dollars.

Last year, High Point, a village which has recently sprung up in Guilford county, and on the Central road, shipped largely over one million pounds of dried fruit, and will send off a much larger quantity this season.

The village of Kernersville (in Forsythe county), with scarcely one hundred inhabitants, will send North this Fall from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars' worth of dried fruit. One house in this village sent off last Friday thirteen wagon loads (36,000 pounds) of peach stones, which cost fifty cents per bushel; and one lady, in the same place, has collected nearly one bushel of apple seeds, for which she is to receive twenty-five dollars. The two last mentioned articles are bought on commission for nursery men in the North.

Speech of Gen. Blair at St. Louis.

At least 5,000 persons participated in the address to Gen. Blair at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 16th inst. Gen. Blair, after stating that he was neither discouraged nor dismayed by the results of the recent elections, spoke as follows:

"MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am the candidate of the Democratic party (cheers) for a very distinguished position, and I expect to be the candidate of the party so long as they desire it. [renewed cheers:] so long as it can avail to help the great cause which we all have at heart. But, my fellow-citizens, it will be no sacrifice to me, or rather, it will be a work of pleasure to me, to surrender that position, whenever by so doing I can add one vote to strengthen the Democracy in this State, or in other States. [Immense cheering.]

I am not a candidate for the purpose of embarrassing, frustrating, or defeating the principles which have my cordial support. When I cease to be of use in any capacity, I am ready to serve in another, (cheers,) and I call upon you, my fellow-citizens, to-night, to make every sacrifice for the great cause we have all espoused. As I now call upon you, not to hesitate to make every sacrifice demanded to gain for us a victory, so am I ready to go anywhere and do anything; to take upon myself any burden, to lay down any power, which may have been conferred upon me heretofore. (Cheers.)

And this, my fellow-citizens, brings me to stand to that rumor which is in our midst to-day. It has been said that both the candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency have signified their willingness to decline in behalf of some other candidates. All that I have to say is that both candidates have always been, from the moment they were nominated to this moment, and will always be, ready to lay down their candidacy when it will no longer be of service to the Democratic party of the country, (cheers,) and if it should be thought now—if it should be believed—that by so doing we could add to the strength of the Democratic party and give it a better chance of victory—you will find that they were not mistaken either in your candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. They will justify the great honor you have conferred on them by showing they are not unworthy, and not insensible of the honor. (Voices—) We do not want a change; that is for you to say."

I shall be with you again before this election is over; I do not intend to retire from the field. I mean to rank my share in this battle—whether in the ranks, or as an officer, depends upon the wishes of the Democratic party; and I do not desire, my fellow-citizens, that you should express yourselves upon that subject now; I desire that it should be considered by you calmly, dispassionately, without regard to the feelings of any man, because the feelings of individuals are nothing in the scale as compared with the success and restoration of the Government of our country."

Views of Gen. Wade Hampton. The South Carolina papers publish a letter from Gen. Hampton, in reply to a Wisconsin lawyer, who requests him, in view of the wide spread misrepresentation of his opinions and course, to define his position as to the issues, results and consequences of the war. Hampton says:

"The main issues involved in the war were secession and slavery—the first the primary one, the latter brought in at a later period. In regard to these, I adopt fully and without reservation, the principles announced by the late National Democratic Convention in New York, and in the words of the platform promulgated there. I consider these questions as settled forever. I accept this as the result accomplished by the war, and as its logical and legitimate consequence. This I have done from the day the war closed, and I have counselled our people to look upon it in the same light.

I was strongly in favor of the action taken by this State conferring on the negro equal civil rights with the white man, and more than a year ago advocated the policy of giving to him, as soon as we had the power to do so legitimately, suffrage based on qualification.

The Democratic Convention held here in April last recognized the negro as an integral part of the body politic and declared that it would when our party came into power, grant him partial suffrage. The State Central Club has just re-announced this declaration, and is sustained by a vast majority of the white citizens of the State.

We regard the reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, but look for their overthrow, not by violence, but in the language of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic party in convention assembled, to Constitutional agencies and peaceful remedies alone. We invoke a decision on the constitutionality of these acts from the only tribunal competent to pronounce on them, the Supreme Court of the United States; and we are prepared to abide by that decision.

It may not be inappropriate here to correct a misrepresentation widely spread by Radical papers regarding these acts. I have been charged with having dictated that portion of the Democratic platform relating to reconstruction. This charge I have more than once denied, and I do so again most emphatically. The sense in which I spoke of the words 'unconstitutional, revolutionary and void,' as being my plank in the platform, referred to them as constituting the plank to which I as well as any other Southern man cling for safety."

The letter concludes as follows: "If the people of the North wish to build up a strong and lasting Union, let them be magnanimous and generous to the South. Let them confide more fully than they have done in the honor of our people, and they will meet a cordial and hearty response. The future destiny of the republic is in the hands of the North, and upon their action it depends whether there is again to be a Union based on fraternal feelings or one held together by the iron bands of military rule."

Foreign News. The re-organization of the Spanish nation is proceeding rapidly. Governors of the civil and military have been appointed in all the provinces. All males of twenty years of age are to be allowed to vote.

It is reported that the differences between England and the United States regarding the Alabama claims will be referred to the Court for arbitration.

Recent letters from Peru state that earthquake shocks are still felt in Arequipa and Arica, but that the cities being mere piles of ruins, no further actual damage is inflicted.

Corn is rotting in some parts of Kentucky for want of stock to eat it.

The wheat crop in California this year amounts to twenty millions of bushels—an enormous yield.

Minnesota expects a crop of about fifteen million bushels of wheat this season, worth twenty million dollars. The State is only ten years old.

North Carolina News.

INDICTMENT FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—We learn that the Grand Jury at Davidson Superior Court found a true bill against Wm. B. March and E. D. Hampton, for the embezzlement of \$25,000 in Gold from the Lexington Bank. It appears from the bill that Wm. B. March was President, and E. D. Hampton a Director of said Bank, and it is alleged that they extracted the \$25,000 in Gold from the Bank about the time of the surrender.—Greenboro Patriot.

A FIGHT.—The Raleigh Sentinel contains an account of a regular fight between Judge Tourgee and Col. Henderson. The fight took place on the cars on the N. C. Road, and the Judge was badly used up. Let some troops be sent out at once, or we shan't have peace!

A gentleman of Caswell Co., being engaged in his tobacco field, a few nights since, was approached by two negroes who stated that they were going to kill him. Not wishing to surrender his life at that particular juncture, his tobacco requiring immediate attention, the gentleman seized a gun that was near him and firing upon his would be destroyers, killed one instantly, when the other took to his heels.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Our citizens were startled on Friday night last, about 9 o'clock, by a very sensible shock of an Earthquake, which lasted nearly a minute. The noise was like the rumbling of carriage wheels, while the earth trembled with a vibrating motion. It caused some consternation among our people, but the occurrence was so sudden, and passed off so quickly that but few could appreciate that it was a faint specimen of the convulsion which lately engulfed whole cities and 35,000 of their inhabitants along the coast of Peru and Ecuador.—Asheville News, Oct. 15.

The Milton Chronicle says: "John True, an ex-rebel soldier of this section, hasn't an arm on his body. Both were shaved off in the smoke of battle during this cruel war was over. And yet—to-day—we saw John True driving a two horse wagon with the reins thrown over the stump of his right shoulder, and he was guiding the horses with his mouth."

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—Agreeably to orders from the War Department, Gen. Nelson A. Miles has relinquished the duties of Assistant Commissioner for the State of North Carolina. Gen. Miles is succeeded as Assistant Commissioner by Col. J. F. Chur.—Raleigh Standard.

Important Decision. The following important decision has been promulgated by the Collector of Internal Revenue: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, October 12, 1868.

In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, rendered on the 10th instant, distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes, exclusively, are hereby, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, exempted from so much of the provisions of section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, as imposes a special tax of \$400 upon distillers producing 100 barrels or less of distilled spirits, and of \$4 per barrel for every barrel in excess of 100 barrels. This exemption is additional to the exemptions heretofore specified in series 4, No. 7; and assessors and collectors will govern themselves accordingly. E. A. ROLLENS, Commissioner.

The exemption in series 4, No. 7, is as follows: "Distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes, exclusively, are subject to the same taxes and rates of tax as other distillers. They must register their stills, give the notice, and file the bond required of other distillers; but are exempted from the additional requirements imposed upon other distillers who are not the owners of the fee of the distillery premises, and will not be required to furnish the plan required by section 10. They will be held subject to all the requirements of the law as to the assessment, collection, or ascertainment of the tax due, and providing for the keeping of books, and for returns, except that instead of making returns monthly they will make return on form 15 on the 1st day of each and every month, or within 5 days thereafter, and the tax on the spirits distilled by them during the period embraced in their returns must be paid at the time of making their return. When stamps shall be provided they must be affixed as provided in their case, and the taxpaid stamp must be affixed by the gauger before the spirits are removed from the distillery; and until stamps are furnished the spirits must be inspected and branded or marked, as in other cases, before the same are removed from the distillery.

"They will not be required to provide a bonded warehouse, nor to remove the spirits produced by them from the distillery to a bonded warehouse, nor to erect receiving cisterns in the distillery. They will be exempt from any penalty for non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 17; and also the provisions of section 22, in relation to suspending work; nor will they be subject to the per diem capacity tax imposed by section 13, after the distillery is closed for the season."

Fattening Hogs. Theoretically, there is a great gain in grinding and cooking food; but practically, there may be little or no gain. This will depend on the circumstances of the individual farmer. If grain is high, a water grist mill is near, or the farmer has a mill of his own, the roads are good, farm help is plenty, and fuel is cheap, there will be a great saving in grinding and cooking corn to feed to hogs. But if, on the other hand, grain is low, the mill ten miles off, the roads bad, labor scarce and fuel high, then the expense of preparing the corn for the trough might be considerably greater than the value of the corn in the ear. In many parts of the West one-fourth of the grain is taken for toll; here is a loss of twenty-five per cent. on the start. To this we must add the cost of shelling the corn, drawing it to the mill and back, and the price of the labor needed in cooking, and the worth of the fuel. These are no inconsiderable items.

To enable farmers to form an opinion of the comparative value of prepared and unprepared corn for hogs, we give the results obtained through experiments of Samuel H. Clay, of Bourbon county, Ky. "One bushel of dry corn made 3 lbs. 10 oz of live pork; one bushel of boiled corn made 14 lbs. 7 oz of pork; one bushel of ground corn, boiled, made in one instance, 16 lbs. 7 oz.; in another, nearly 18 lbs. of pork. To get the value of corn, estimate the pork at 8 cents a pound; we have as the result of one bushel of dry corn, 45 cents worth of pork; of one bushel of boiled corn, 115 cents worth of pork; and of one bushel of ground corn, 136 cents worth of pork."

The late Prof. Mapes states as the result of experiments made at Camden, N. J., that it requires thirty pounds of raw corn to make as much pork as thirteen pounds of cooked.

Agricultural.

Rotation of Crops. Why is a rotation of crops beneficial? We find that in planting the same soil, year after year, with the same kind of crop, that we produce less in each succeeding crop; the reason is explained thus: The soil contains certain elements in greater or less proportions; now one plant growing in such soil takes up into its construction a certain proportion of one of these elements in a greater quantity than it does of the other elements, so that the plant can no longer draw a supply. Another plant which demands a different element in excess will find it in the same soil, and feeding thereon will produce an abundant crop. So of all the different classes of crops, one has an excess of one element which is drawn from the soil and enters into its structure, another class a different element, and so on down through. Now if only one crop of each class is taken off the soil, but a small portion of the particular element which enters most largely into its growth is taken away; an interval of some years will give the soil time and opportunity to recover what is lost, and thus the land is less injured by removing a small portion of any one element, than if a continuous drain were made upon the same elements. The growth of one crop often tends to prepare the soil for another; and thus a proper rotation of crops tends to increase the product of each without materially decreasing the fertility of the land. It is quite possible, that in a virgin soil the same crop may be grown with success for years in succession; but it is found eventually to fail. Cultivation in time uses up any soil; and nothing is found equal to a change, in keeping up its fertility. In all long settled and cultivated countries, the success of farming rests upon the practice of rotation of crops. The great object to be obtained in rotation is to produce the greatest possible product with the least injury to the productive capacity of the soil. We do not propose at present any particular crops to be grown in a rotation for all sections; as what might be suitable for one soil and locality would be entirely unsuitable to a different one, so great is the diversity of soil and climate of our country. But this general principle should govern in all rotations, that the crops should succeed each other in the order of their dissimilarity.—Rural American.

Salting Wheat Land. Mr L. F. Livingston, of Newton county, Georgia, gives, through the Southern Cultivator, the result of an experiment made by a neighbor of his with his last crop. He sowed down, with the wheat, eighty pounds of salt per acre, and gathered a good crop of wheat, clear of rust, while all around him made almost a failure. If salt will prevent rust, every farmer should know it and use it. Mr George Cunningham, an enterprising farmer of the same county, in March last, sowed as a top dressing, equal portions of salt and plaster on a portion of a lot in wheat, as an experiment; the effect was perceptible to all. The wheat thus managed was good, while that adjacent to it was very poor. These experiments seem to demonstrate the fact that salt is a preventive of rust. As the cost of salt is trifling, compared to the losses sustained by rust, all should test it for themselves.

How to Rent a Farm. The correct way to arrive at a fair price for both parties is the following: Add the value of the cultivated land and buildings to the value of the stock and tools. If a renter have no benefit of wood land, the growth of timber, and increasing value of the land, will be an equivalent for the interest on it. Now, if a renter agrees to pay to the proprietor, annually, six, seven, eight, or more per cent on the aggregate value of stock, implements and farm; and keep the soil in a good state of fertility; and make certain improvements every year, the proprietor will receive a better compensation than the renter. A renter could not make a decent profit on many farms, were he to hire them at six per cent; while on others he could afford to pay twelve per cent. The productiveness of the soil must be taken into the account. Then, the per centage must be lessened, in proportion as a renter makes improvements that will increase the value of the farm. If he rents a farm for a term of years, and certain improvements will benefit him as well as the proprietor, each one should share in the expense.

A written contract between the parties should require the renter to adopt a rotation of crops adapted to the soil; to allow nothing to be carried off the farm that would make manure; to allow no manure to be wasted by remaining in heaps from year to year; to keep the stock good; to keep all tools, implements and buildings in good repair, making allowance for their natural wear; and not to damage fruit or ornamental trees in any way. The prices at which everything is valued in different localities render it quite inconsistent to do anything further than simply make suggestions on important points, by which a fair contract for both parties may be framed.

When a farm is worked on shares, the proprietor should so frame the contract, that hay, straw, cornstalks and other coarse material shall not be carried off the soil; and he who works it should make and apply a given amount of manure annually. If foreign fertilizers are applied the proprietor ought to sustain a small portion of the expense, if he receives a share of the grain. The contract should not allow a man to plow up the entire farm at one time, so that there will be no grass the next season, either for pasture or meadow.—Working Farmer.

ENRICHING PASTURES.—The American Farmer has been discussing the subject as to what stock most enriches pastures. Horses are considered the very worst fertilizers of pastures; being dainty feeders, they are apt to graze only in spots, to the great injury of the grass. The same objection, though in less degree, holds against cattle, and their manure is not scattered sufficiently for the good of the land. Sheep being even grazers, and ranging over the whole field, scatter their manure in the very best form as a top dressing, and are therefore regarded as the very best stock for enriching pasture lands.

BUTTER MAKING.—Here are some brief maxims: The best butter is produced from old cream; warm cream can be churned much sooner than that which is cold, but cold cream yields the largest amount of butter.

NOTICE. In consequence of frequent depredations on my Lands in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties, situated on the Catawba River, I am obliged to forbid persons from hunting or fishing either night or day on the same, or otherwise trespassing on my premises. The law will be enforced against all persons who may offend in that way hereafter. A. W. ALEXANDER.

Remember the CITY BOOK STORE, Where is constantly being received BOOKS, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, Memoranda, Diaries for 1869, Wall Paper, Tissue Paper, in fact everything that you may find in a first class Book Store. Remember I am Agent for the Wilcox and Gibbs' Sewing Machine, the most complete and best on exhibition. See Circular.

Farmers! I am Agent for the Maryland Farmer Magazine, printed in Baltimore. Hand in your subscription—only \$1. Last but not least, remember my terms are Cash. S. R. JOHNSON, Next door to McAllen's new building, Oct. 19, 1868.

To Teachers I would say, to avoid confusion and delay, you can be furnished at shortest notice any and all Books by leaving your orders at the City Book Store Oct. 26, 1868. S. RUFUS JOHNSON.

STRAYED CATTLE. A Muley Cow and a 3 year old Horned BULL. The Cow is red marked, the Bull is red. The Cow is a red and black brindle, with considerable white. The Bull is red and white, very prettily marked, and had a piece of rope tied to the right fore leg. They strayed about two weeks ago. SAMUEL GROSE & CO. Charlotte, Oct. 19, 1868. 2v

CARRIAGES FOR SALE. J. TROTTER has at his Shop opposite the City Clock, some light ROCKAWAYS for one and two horses—very cheap. Oct. 19, 1868. 3wpd J. TROTTER.

GROCERIES, &c. W. H. H. GREGORY, (At J. Y. Bryce & Co's Old Stand, Charlotte, N. C.) is now receiving a large and general assortment of Groceries and other Goods, which he offers to the public at low rates for cash or in exchange for Produce. Iron Cotton Ties and Rope, Bagging, Iron and Nails, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt, Leather, Hardware and Crockery, Liquors of all sorts—best qualities, Champagne Wines—extra brands, Spiced Oysters, Sardines, &c. He keeps everything usually found in a Grocery and Provision Store; and as his stock was selected by himself in person, he can recommend it to be of the first quality. Oct. 19, 1868. W. H. H. GREGORY.

Buckwheat Flour. A supply of a first-rate article just received by W. H. H. GREGORY, at J. Y. Bryce & Co's old stand. Oct. 19, 1868.

Mackerel. 125 PACKAGES BOSTON NEW MACKEREL, received and for sale by STEPHEN HOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. Oct. 19, 1868.

1869—ALMANACS—1869. 10,000 Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanacs for 1869, just received at the New Book Store. For sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand. Country merchants will do well to give us a call before supplying themselves for next season. Oct. 19, 1868. TIDDY & BRO.

LAND FOR SALE. I will sell at the residence of John Gordon, in Union county, for cash, on Saturday the 31st inst., the Plantation whereon said Gordon now lives, containing about 112 acres of Land, with good improvements thereon. Also, the Rents of said Land for the present year. Assignee of John Gordon, Bankrupt. Oct. 19, 1868.

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE. F. SCARR, Druggist and Chemist. Keeps for sale pure Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines of all kinds, Varnishes, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., of the first quality. Kerosene Oil No. 1, Lamps, Burners, &c. Oct. 19, 1868.

Blue Stone. A fresh supply of Pure Blue Stone, just received. Oct. 19, 1868. F. SCARR.

B. KOOPMANN is now receiving a splendid stock of New Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which he offers at reduced prices. His old customers will be particularly pleased to see him, and respectfully invited to give him a call. Koopmann's Bitters will hereafter be sold at \$1 per bottle. Oct. 19, 1868.

FOR RENT. The Dwelling House next to the residence of John Wilkes, Esq. Possession given the 1st of November. Apply at the Store of McMurray, Davis & Co. Oct. 19, 1868.

Young Men read this. Young men, seek not indiscriminately the approbation and praise of any and every class of men. Drift not with every tide of opinion, but with honor and justice for your guide, form and cultivate a character of your own. Heed not the malediction of the vile, for these, in the opinions of honest men, add to rather than injure your good name. The Scriptures tell us, "wee unto him of whom all men speak well," and it is evident that such an individual can have but a poor opinion of himself. No man can pursue an upright course without running counter to the wishes and interests of some part of humanity.

Give no countenance to deeds of a dishonorable character, for their perpetrators themselves would be condemned by all hearts as a pusillanimous sycophant, even while they paraded your approbation before the eyes of honest men as a justification of their crimes.

One may not, indeed, attempt the quixotic task of combatting all the evil that one meets with in this world, but we may at least withhold our approbation therefrom, and refuse to act the chameleon amid the various shades of character, whether they adorn or deface the moral landscape. Industry and sobriety will win favor and fortune.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH REUNION.—The Presbyterian says: "The number of Presbyteries now on the roll of the General Assembly (O. S.) is 142. To carry the terms of the union submitted by the Assembly, three-fourths of the Presbyteries must vote for their approval. More than one-fourth having already voted for disapproval, the basis of the joint committee is defeated." The vote now stands 23 for approval and 45 for non approval. The union was defeated on the first, that is, on the doctrinal article.

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1869—ALMANACS—1869. 10,000 Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanacs for 1869, just received at the New Book Store. For sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand. Country merchants will do well to give us a call before supplying themselves for next season. Oct. 19, 1868. TIDDY & BRO.

LAND FOR SALE. I will sell at the residence of John Gordon, in Union county, for cash, on Saturday the 31st inst., the Plantation whereon said Gordon now lives, containing about 112 acres of Land, with good improvements thereon. Also, the Rents of said Land for the present year. Assignee of John Gordon, Bankrupt. Oct. 19, 1868.

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE. F. SCARR, Druggist and Chemist. Keeps for sale pure Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines of all kinds, Varnishes, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., of the first quality. Kerosene Oil No. 1, Lamps, Burners, &c. Oct. 19, 1868.

Blue Stone. A fresh supply of Pure Blue Stone, just received. Oct. 19, 1868. F. SCARR.

B. KOOPMANN is now receiving a splendid stock of New Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which he offers at reduced prices. His old customers will be particularly pleased to see him, and respectfully invited to give him a call. Koopmann's Bitters will hereafter be sold at \$1 per bottle. Oct. 19, 1868.

FOR RENT. The Dwelling House next to the residence of John Wilkes, Esq. Possession given the 1st of November. Apply at the Store of McMurray, Davis & Co. Oct. 19, 1868.

SHADE TREES.—Many of the Southwestern papers are now urging upon the inhabitants of all cities and towns in the South to plant shade trees in front of their doors and along the public streets. We have urged this same thing repeatedly every season without accomplishing any very great result. Where there have been rows of shade trees planted along our avenues, everybody sees and appreciates the advantage. The more trees there are in a town, the more healthy, agreeable and attractive it is.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by James H. Elms, dated November 8th, 1865, and recorded in the Register's Office of the county of Mecklenburg, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 27th day of October, that improved Lot, No. 225, now occupied as a residence by Charles H. Elms. Terms Cash. THOS. W. DEWEY, Trustee. Oct. 19, 1868. 2w

Confectioneries, Fruits, &c. Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods of all kinds just received at B. M. RIGLER'S. CRACKERS. Soda, Butter, Egg, Mushroom, Lemon, Cream and Milk Crackers—fresh at RIGLER'S. CIGARS. A large lot of Havana and domestic Cigars, cheap by the box or retail at RIGLER'S. Toys of all kinds at RIGLER'S. For sale by the dozen or gallon, at RIGLER'S. Fancy Groceries at RIGLER'S. Snuff and Tobacco at RIGLER'S. DRIED BEEF, Bologna Sausage and Buffalo Tongues, cheap at RIGLER'S. RIGLER. Manufactures Plain and Fancy Candies, and sells cheap by the box. CITRON, Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Nuts, Jellies, Preserves, &c., at DALLAS M. RIGLER'S, Oct. 19, 1868.

PLANTATIONS FOR SALE. I wish to sell my Plantation in Iredell county, 12 miles South-east of Statesville, on the Mecklenburg and Georgia Road. There are about 500 Acres of first rate Land—100 of which is in cultivation, and the balance wood-land. On the premises is a Dwelling House with all necessary out-houses, cotton gin, screw, &c. The place is within 4 miles of the Western N. C. Railroad—surrounded by Churches and a good neighborhood. The tract of Land will be divided if desired by a purchaser. The neighborhood is as healthy as any in the country. Also, I will sell a Tract of Land containing 140 acres, lying on the line of Railroad from Charlotte to Statesville—about 6 miles South of Statesville. It is all good-land, and of pretty good quality. Call and see me on the premises, or address me at Amity Hill P. O., Iredell county, N.