The Dried Fruit Business.

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 27, 1868.

MR. YATES:—Your notice in this week's Democrat of the extensive business done in Blackberries by the merchants in Salem, Winston and other points in that part of the State, may produce a smile upon the face of some incredulous readers; but having just returned from a visit to Salem and Winston, I desire to aid you in your efforts to awaken the people of Mecklenburg, Union, and through the large region of country in which your paper circulates, to the importance of turning to profitable account the rich resources which Providence has strewn so profusely amongst them.

To appreciate the "Dried Fruit Business," which includes Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, it will be necessary to hear the business men at the trading points where they accumulate, converse in regard to it, and to look through their extensive warehouses and examine their preparations for the business. To see their large rooms partitioned off into "Bins" to contain the different varieties of fruit, and the different grades of the several varieties, and see their long tables piled with dried fruit and each side closely seated with women and girls busily engaged in assorting the different grades preparatory to being barreled for export, will convey some idea of its appreciation there. I did not procure statistics of this business, but your suggestion of $100,000 worth being sent North from Salem and Winston I am satisfied is below the mark. Mr Vogler, whose name you mention, told me he had shipped 1,380 barrels of blackberries, and that there had been 800 or 1,000 barrels shipped by the other merchants of his town, but in value apples and peaches far exceed the berries.

The important consideration in the matter is that it is the product of the labor of the women and children of the country. The Blackberries being gathered from the waste lands and fence corners, and the fruits from the orchards, no heavy or expensive labor is required to produce or prepare them for market. The Sheriff of Forsythe has paid his county taxes into the State Treasury, and reports but a trifling list of insolvents, and says the blackberry crop paid the taxes and left a comfortable surplus to the people. The merchants report the people in the county to be in easy and prosperous circumstances and able to pay cash for all their wants.

If the people of Mecklenburg, and in the counties in which the Democrat circulates, would only employ the women and children, who are struggling for the means of subsistence, in gathering and drying these fruits for market, a large population would be comfortably supported and the taxes of the people, burdensome as they are, would be paid, and their cotton and other farm products would be a large surplus to be turned to profitable use in building up our delapidated and waste places and in developing the rich resources of our country. We cannot expect those who perform the labor of preparing dried fruits for market to engage in it unless directed and assisted by the farmers and merchants of the country. It requires some energy and application, as every thing profitable does; but nothing can be more simple than this. Let the farmers prepare the necessary drying conveniences, and organize the unproductive labor attached to the families in their employ, and the idle women and children in their neighborhood, and employ them for a few weeks in the Summer and they will be enriched, and will cause the smile of happiness to beam upon faces now clouded with anxious cares

Allow me to say for the ancient town of Salem, that there is not in any State South a community provided with better or more comfortable houses, or a people who have more appearance of substantial prosperity. There is no effort at display any where, but every thing bears the appearance of substantial utility. Winston, the county seat, is seperated from Salem by an "imaginary line," and the much younger, is growing and extending its borders in a manner to excite the jealousy of its ancient neighbor.

The Superior Court was in session in Winston last week, the "machine being run" by his Honor Judge Cloud, who presided with all the dignity with which he was possessed, and administered justice and the law according to his "best ability." His Honor had a dark shade around one eye, I suppose from sympathy with Judge Tourgee. His Honor, it was said, had just before been rudely embraced and perhaps otherwise roughly manipulated by some uncivil mountaineer, who had not the fear of the Judge before his eyes.

AN OBSERVER.

Correspondence of the Democrat.

ON THE WING, Oct. 31, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent drops you a hasty line to inform your readers that, in his ubiquitous movements through the State, he has been a close observer of matters and things, ordinary and extraordinary, political and otherwise, and that he has formed the opinion that one of the Presidential tickets now in the field will be elevated to the White House and the other elected to stay at home. Perhaps, as both parties aver their intention to save the country and give us peace and prosperity, it would be advisable for the sovereigns of America to elect both candidates to the Presidency. How would this dual Presidency work? Maybe two Presidents could manage Congress.

The crops in the East are said to be fine and as a consequence business of every kind is improving. The towns on the Seaboard are showing signs of their former bustle and vitality.

From Newbern I had the pleasure of a delightful ride over the A. & N. C. and the N. C. Railroads to Charlotte. The former is now under the management of Ed. R. Stanly of Newbern, for years known in that city as a thorough business man. I was pleased to hear that the affairs of the Road were in a prosperous condition.

The N. C. Railroad, as you know, is under the efficient control of Mr W. A. Smith of Johnston. Mr Smith possesses great energy, and gives to his office the advantage of close personal attention. We heard his administrative ability highly complimented, and have heard of several cases of individual hardship which he has remedied, which does credit to his head and heart. Economy in management is said to be his aim, and if successful in carrying out his plans, the stockholders will doubtless receive tangible evidence of it in the shape of dividends.

I will give you the result of the coming election in whatever section my peregrinations may lead me on the 3d of November.

TRAVELER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 27.—Associate Justice Hoge has taken refuge North, from the fury of the colored citizens. They have learned that he asserted, some time ago, that he wished he had all the negroes in a ten acre field, and he would go through them with his old Regiment. Hoge is the Radical candidate for Congress in this District.

Judge Chase holds Court in Charleston, South Carolina this week.

Interesting to Bankrupts.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—PAMLICO DISTRICT, N. C.

Where, by the State law, real property of a certain amount be exempted from levy and sale, provided the bankrupt complies with the requirements of the said law, and the bankrupt fails to comply, such property is not exempt from the operation of the bankrupt act, and the assignee must sell the same for the benefit of creditors.

I, A. W. Shaffer, one of the Registers in said Court in Bankruptcy, do hereby certify that in the course of the proceedings in said cause before me, the following question arose pertinent to the said proceedings, and was stated and agreed to by the counsel for the opposing parties, to wit: Mr John J. Jackson, who appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr John Manning, jr., who appeared for M. H. & John McCloor, executors of Evander McCloor, deceased, one of the creditors of said bankrupt, and agreed to the following statement of facts—

On the 17th day of August, 1868, Wm. P. Gunter, the assignee of the aforesaid bankrupt, returned into this office a schedule of property designated and set apart to be retained by the bankrupt aforesaid, as his own property under the provisions of the 14th Section of the Bankrupt Act, and after setting apart the personal property allowed by the State laws, and the personal property allowed by the Bankrupt Act this last amounting to the sum of $499.80, the assignee sets apart to be retained by the bankrupt a homestead of 50 acres of land to include dwelling, outhouses and spring of the value of $500, claiming the same under the Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at its session of 1858 and 1859, chap. 38, entitled an "Act to Establish a Freehold Homestead," said bankrupt not having complied with the provisions of said Act. It is insisted by the said M. H. & John McCloor, executors as aforesaid, that the aforesaid bankrupt is not entitled to the benefit of the above recited "Act to Establish a Freehold Homestead," the aforesaid bankrupt not having complied with any of the provisions of the said Act, and that the said Freehold Homestead of 50 acres, valued at $500, *ought* to be stricken from the schedule as exempted property filed by the assignee in this case, and the same be liable to the debts of the said bankrupt, and the said parties requested that the same should be certified to the Judge for his opinion thereon.

Dated at Raleigh, N. C., the 20th of Sept.

A. W. SHAFFER, Register.

OPINION OF JUDGE BROOKS.

The questioned certified in this cause by Mr Register Shaffer is:—

Is the bankrupt entitled to the homestead provided for by the Act of Assembly of North Carolina passed at the Sessions of 1858–'59, as an exemption—when the bankrupt has not filed his petition and had the same laid off to him according to the provisions of said Act?

I have no doubt as to the answer I must make to the question certified. The Bankrupt is not entitled to the exemption of the homestead claimed by him.

The language used in the 14th Section of the Bankruptcy Act is much more clear—less doubtful as to its meaning than that employed in many other sections of the Act.

The first part of this section, being the 46th General Clause of the Act, makes a clear provision in regard to the character of the title which passes to the assignee in the bankrupt's property by the assignments, and as clearly provides that it shall embrace all his property, real and personal, except as thereinafter provided.

Now, does the exceptions provided for in the same section, 47th General Clause, embrace a homestead under the circumstances of this case? I think it does not, and I am very clear of doubt in that opinion.

It is by virtue of the latter part of the General Clause last referred to, that this exemption is saved to the bankrupt, as he contends. That simply provides that in addition to such exemptions as had been previously provided for, there should be exempted and excluded from the operations of the law all such property as was exempted to a debtor, and not liable to execution, according to the provisions of the laws of the State in force in 1863, in which the bankrupt resided.

Now, if any creditor of this bankrupt, previous to his bankruptcy had warranted or sued him, obtained his judgment and his execution—could not such creditor have levied upon and sold all the title of the defendant's in such execution in the lands now claimed to be exempted as a homestead?

If no other property could be found, would not the officer having such executions in hand have been bound to levy upon the homestead, and if he had failed to do so, would he not have been responsible to the creditor? I think he would.

The Act of 1858–'59 provides that debtors may petition to Court, have Commissioners appointed, that such Commissioners after being sworn shall examine the lands in which the reservation is desired; that they shall report, and that such report shall be recorded, and that the lands so valued and reported shall, *after the proceedings have been registered*, not be subject to be sold by creditors whose debts have been *thereafter contracted*. It follows that for any debt contracted at any time prior to the conforming on the part of the debtor to *all the requirements* of that Act, the homestead is not relieved, and if the debtor does not at any time comply with its provisions, as in this case, there can be no debts of his from which the homestead is relieved.

The objection taken by Mr Jackson, counsel for the bankrupt, that the exceptions to the report of the assignee was not taken in an apt time, cannot be sustained.

The question in this case is not whether too much or not enough has been assigned the bankrupt by the assignee. But whether under the law this property could be embraced in the list of exemptions, or whether the title to the same did not by force of the law and the assignment pass to the assignee, for the uses and purposes declared in the Act. I think that all the title held by the bankrupt at the time of filing his petition, did so pass to the assignee, and that the last named officer must now sell the same, and hold the proceeds to be distributed under the law.

Let this be certified to A. W. Shaffer, Esq., Register.

PRICE OF LANDS IN VA.—A splendid estate of fifteen hundred acres in Goochland county was sold the other day to two gentlemen from Maryland, for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents an acre. This is a tolerably fair price for land now in Virginia, even like that of "Bolling Hall;" for there is but little money in the State to purchase, and no reliable labor to cultivate the soil. If, however, there had been emigrants settling in our State, this fine body of land would have brought far more. It would have been cut up into divisions of forty or fifty acres each, and sold for two or three times the price that has been obtained for it, if not more.—*Norfolk Journal.*

North Carolina News.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—Messrs. Chang and Eng Bunker, of Surry county, better known as the Siamese Twins, arrived in this city on a visit to two children of Mr Eng Bunker, pupils in the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.—*Raleigh Standard.*

DEATH OF HON. DAVID OUTLAW.—We regret to learn that the Hon. David Outlaw departed this life, at his residence in Windsor, on the 23d ult. Col. Outlaw was a man of mark, had filled many distinguished positions, and was universally esteemed. We hope that some one will do justice to his memory, through our columns.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

☞ We learn that Capt. Simpson's tobacco barn was destroyed by fire last week.—*Rutherford Vindicator.*

☞ New Corn has been sold and delivered in Wytheville, Va., for fifty-five cents per bushel.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—A revival of considerable interest has just closed at the M. E. Church in this place. The meeting lasted some two weeks and would have continued much longer had not the pastor, Rev. Wm. Barringer, been prostrated by a severe spell of sickness. We are glad to state his health is improving.—*Greensboro Times.*

☞ Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederic, Maryland, who married a daughter of Judge Saunders, of Raleigh, and who fought gallantly through all the war of Confederate States, is practicing law in Richmond, Va., with marked success. A Cincinnati journal estimates his income at $25,000 per annum.

Important to Liquor Dealers, &c.

It is important for persons engaged in the liquor business to know that under the provisions of the revenue law it will be the duty of every person owning or having in his possession, on the first day of November, 1868, any distilled spirits intended for sale, exceeding in quantity fifty gallons, and not then in bonded warehouse, to immediately make return thereof to the collector of the district in which such spirits may be held, stating the number and kind of packages, the marks and brands thereon, the place where the same are stored, and the quantity as nearly as the same can be determined. Such return must include all the spirits owned or held by the party making the same in the District. Any person owning or having in his possession such spirits and refusing to make such return will forfeit the same; and all distilled spirits found after December 1, 1868, in any cask or package, containing more than five gallons, without having thereon the marks and stamp required by the act of July 20, 1868, will be forfeited.

Also, that every person engaged in distilling or rectifying spirits, and every wholesale liquor dealer and compounder of spirits, is required to place and keep conspicuously on the outside of his distillery, rectifying establishment, or place of business, a sign in plain and legible letters, not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, and of a proper and proportionate width, the name or firm of the distiller, rectifier, wholesale dealer or compounder, with the words, "registered distillery," "rectifier of spirits," "wholesale liquor dealer," or "compounder of liquors," as the case may be. No fence or wall of a height greater than five feet can be allowed around the premises of any distillery so as to prevent easy and immediate access thereto. Every distiller must furnish to the assessor of the district as many keys to the doors and gates of the distillery as may be required by the assessor from time to time; and the distillery must always be kept accessible to any officer or other person having such key.

Signs are required to be displayed by manufacturers of liquors, and just now the assistant assessors are busily engaged in notifying persons of these requirements.

Facts for Reflection.

In an able letter of Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, to Wade Hampton, of S. C., we find the following passage, which is worthy of consideration:

"It is, I believe, a remarkable fact that while Virginia and North Carolina voted, in the convention which framed the United States Constitution, to suppress the African slave trade, Massachusetts and Rhode Island voted to continue it. The question was compromised by continuing it till 1808, by which this curse was greatly increased in the South, by New England and other traders, who brought them for sale. So late as 1825 and '6 a Senator from the State of Rhode Island sat in the Senate of the United States, who had accumulated an immense fortune by the African slave trade. Taking all these things into consideration, are we not entitled to some leniency, some justice from our brethren of the North, between whom and ourselves a common fraternal feeling should exist. All good men should desire fraternal relations to be restored between the two sections. With this a brilliant future would open itself to this great family of States, or those that were once States. Never did any people, by rising above the passions of the hour, have so great an opportunity of vindicating the capacity of man to govern himself, than our brethren of the North and West by restoring constitutional government, and thus uniting, in lasting fraternal bonds, the oppressed people of the South."

Murders and Outrages in S. C.

It is a matter of sincere regret that a few persons in this State, chafing under the continued insults and outrages of a domineering majority, have committed acts of violence in retaliation, for which there is neither justification nor excuse. The murders of one James Martin, in Laurens, on the 5th ult., and B. F. Randolph, on the 16th, at Hodges' Depot, have led to other outrages equally to be deplored.

On Sunday, the 18th, a white man was fired upon by negroes, near Newberry C. H., and wounded; and on the same day another white man was shot and seriously wounded near Clinton, in Laurens District. These acts were doubtless committed by negroes in retaliation for the killing of Randolph and Martin.

On Monday morning following, one Lee Nance, colored, who was identified as the leader of the party who fired upon the white man at Newberry, on Sunday, was killed by persons unknown; and on Monday night a mob of negroes assembled at the depot in Columbia, for the purpose of killing one James Minor, a conservative freedman who was expected down upon the train, and against whom the negroes seemed to have a special grudge.

It will thus be seen that the indiscreet action of two or three persons, who do not represent the views or feelings of the people of the State at large, have precipitated a condition of disorder, bloodshed and crime, which is revolting to the instincts of humanity, and the lovers of order and law.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

Letter from President Johnson.

The National Expenditures and the Public Debt.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., October 24, 1868.

Dear Sir: In a recent conversation upon the subject of the finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned, touching the national expenditures and the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more clearly illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the government.

In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive, bloody struggle of seven years was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent government. In 1787 the federal constitution was framed, and in 1789 the government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of seventy-five millions of dollars cleared during the war of the revolution. Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the public credit, and when in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, the debt had already been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars. It was then largely increased by the three years' struggle that ensued between the two nations until, in 1816, it had reached the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions.

Peace again established, provision was made for the earliest practicable liquidation of this indebtedness, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance upon the people. Under wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. Even after its payment a large fund remained in the treasury, which, for safe keeping was deposited with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants.

In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions of dollars, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion.

In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, so that when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the vast amount of twenty-six hundred millions. They had not yet, however, attained their highest point, for when the army and navy had been paid, the volunteer forces disbanded and the navy largely reduced, it was found in February, 1866, that our indebtedness exceeded twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars.

Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the government at various periods of its existence, it may be well to call attention to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth of June, 1861, the entire public expenditures were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. Although covering a period of seventy-two years, this amount seems small when compared with the expenses of the government during the recent war of four years' duration; for from the first of July, 1861, to the thirtieth of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions of dollars.

An investigation into the disbursements since the first day of July, 1865, further shows that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of administering the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1869, we obtain the sum of sixteen hundred millions of dollars as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities—or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war.

It will be seen from this brief review, that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than one hundred and twenty-seven million of dollars, while subsequently four years of war expanded it to twenty-eight hundred million. It will also be perceived that while, prior to 1861, the largest annual disbursement was not quite seventy-four million for the year 1858, the expenditures during the last three years of peace have successively been five hundred and twenty million, three hundred and forty-six million, and three hundred and ninety-three million—three hundred and seventy-two million being the amount which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending the 30th of June next.

In making this comparison, we should remember that during the long interval between 1789 and 1861 the government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities and for the purchase of their lands, and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes. Louisiana was acquired from France at a cost of $15,000,000; Florida, in consideration of five million, was ceded to us by Spain; California became part of our possessions on payment to Mexico of fifteen million; while for ten million our government secured from Texas the territory of New Mexico. During these periods of our history we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico—the first waged against one of the most powerful nations of the world—the other made additionally expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory.

The startling facts thus concisely stated, suggests an inquiry as to the cause of this immense increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the federal government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy which should always characterize our financial operations was overlooked in the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence. Many abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people, having become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of the public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions, have patiently tolerated taxation of the most oppressive character. Large sums of money continue to be extorted from them, and squandered in useless and extravagant appropriations. Enormous expenditures are demanded for purposes the accomplishment of which requires a large standing army, perversion of the constitution, and subjugation of States to negro domination.

With a military establishment costing in time of peace not less than one hundred millions annually, and a debt the interest upon which draws from the treasury each year nearly one hundred and fifty millions—making a total of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars for these two items of expenditure alone—retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy must soon overtake us and involve the country in its paralyzing and disastrous results. If, however, a wise economy be adopted, the taxes may soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all. A revenue would yet remain sufficient for the administration of the government, as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would in a few years relieve the people from millions of interest now annually drawn from their resources.

The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be at all times discountenanced, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment of an amount in interest every sixteen years equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees release the large capital invested in the securities of the government, which, seeking remuneration in other sources of income, would add to the wealth of the nation, upon which it is now so great a drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of the few and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The debtors would become the servants of the lenders—the creditors the masters of the people. It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy forty millions of people have enslaved themselves, and exchanged slaveholders for new taskmasters in the shape of bond-holders and tax-gatherers. Hence the vital issue whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land—whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax-collectors and a standing army—the one almost as numerous as the other, and making the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people; or whether the constitution, with each and all of its guaranties, shall be sacredly preserved—whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labors may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the federal constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved; the union of the States restored, that our federal system may be unimpaired; fraternal feeling re established, that our national strength may be renewed; the expenditures diminished, that taxation may be lightened; and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals of the nation.

Believing that for the redress of the great wrongs and the correction of the many abuses under which the country is now laboring, we must look to the American people, and that in them is our hope.

I am, very truly, your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Thomas Ewing.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.—The New York Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State, has decided that suicide does not vitiate a life insurance policy. The American Mutual Life Insurance Company refused to pay the widow of Marcus W. Gibson the sum for which his life had been insured because he committed suicide, but the court reaffirmed the decision of the lower courts that the policy must be paid. The company attempted to prove that Gibson was an atheist or infidel, and therefore that the suicide was intentional, the deceased not having the fear of God before him; but the court ruled out this as irrelevant, and held that an action to recover for an insurance upon the life of the deceased, it is incompetent to inquire into his religious faith with a view of influencing the question whether, in such case, death was occasiond by an intent of self-destruction or of accident.

☞ The Republican members of the lower House of the Oregon Legislature have resigned, leaving the House without a quorum, and no appropriation bills passed. Great excitement in consequence.

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 25th of November, a good tract of LAND of 228 acres, subject to the widow's dower, situated 1½ miles East of Morrow's Turn Out (C. & S C. Railroad.) adjoining the lands of Jas. G. Johnston, W. P. Robinson and others.

Also, at the same time and place, one-fourth interest in two other tracts, each containing over 300 acres, and in the same neighborhood.

Any person wishing to see said lands will call on Jas. G. Johnston or the undersigned. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. W. MORROW,
Oct 26, 1868 3w Adm'r of J. W. Barnett.

Housekeeper Wanted.

I wish to employ a housekeeper—a lady of industrious habits and energy. References required.
Oct 26, 1868. J. Y. BRYCE

SEED WHEAT.

A lot of fine Seed Wheat from Maryland, for sale by HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.

Blue Fish,

A fine article, just received and for sale by HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.
Oct 26, 1868.

McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,

(In Bryce's New Building.)

Have just received a full Stock of Goods, consisting of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

In their general assortment can be found
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and Syrups,
Bacon, Lard, Rice, Cheese,
Cotton Ties, Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Salt, Leather, Candles, Crackers, Pickles,
Soda, Soaps, and Wooden-Ware.

Hardware.

Axes, Nails, Shovels, Spades,
Hoes, Trace Chains,
Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, Confectioneries, &c.

Thankful for past patronage, they invite their former customers and all others who want to purchase on fair terms, to give them a call and examine Goods and prices

☞ Produce and Cash taken in exchange for Goods. McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.
Oct 26, 1868.

WANTED,

Beef Cattle, Milch Cows, Mutton and Pork, and Green and Dry Hides. The highest market price will be paid. W. A. COOK,
Oct 26, 1868. Town Butcher.

I can be found at the Store next to the Democrat Office.

CHAS. F. HARRIS,

Of Concord, with ELIAS & COHEN,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Will be pleased to see his friends from Cabarrus and the surrounding country.

The best, cheapest and largest stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats and Miscellaneous Goods to be found in the City of Charlotte.

House open at all hours and efforts made to please.
Oct. 26, 1868.

MILLER WANTED.

I want to employ a good Miller—one who can run a Flour, Grist or Saw Mill. Reference as to good character must be furnished by applicants.

Apply to me at my residence.
Oct 26, 1868. A. B. DAVIDSON.

NOTICE.

Parties due us by NOTE or BOOK ACCOUNT would do well to settle the same before the first of January next. Accounts remaining unsettled then will be handed to an officer for collection.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
Charlotte, N. C., Oct 26, 1868.

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,
Champaigne 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,
Oct 19, 1868. at J. Y. Bryce & Co's old stand.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF

China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

JAMES HARTY,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE,)

Is just receiving a very large stock of

China, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with a good assortment of House-keeping articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Butter Prints, Ladles, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Beaters, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.

House Furnishing Goods

Of every description.

I have the most complete assortment of LADIES' BASKETS to be found in the City—Market, Traveling, Key and Pic Nic Baskets in every variety—and Willow Ware generally.

Call and examine my Stock.
Oct 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

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.

Reduction.

Koopmann's Bitters will hereafter be sold at $1 per bottle.
Oct. 19, 1868.

Mackerel.

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

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

1,000 BLUM'S ALMANACS to supply the demand, just received at the City Book Store.
Oct 26, 1868. S. R. JOHNSTON.

G. D. Broom,

Of Union County, with J. Kuck & Co.

NEW STOCK.

J. Kuck & Co.,

Have on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell low for cash, consisting of

5,000 Pounds Iron Ties,
2 Bales Bagging,
3,000 Pounds Bacon, clear rib,
50 Boxes Candles,
A large lot of Fish in barrels, half-barrels and kits,
Fine lot of Crockery Ware,
Cheese, Sugar and Coffee—all grades,
Molasses—all kinds,
Bunch Yarn, Sheeting and Shirting.

They have all kinds of goods generally kept in a first class Grocery Store.
Oct 26, 1868. J. KUCK & CO

READ THIS.

We ask the farmers to call at our place in the Navy Yard, and examine our stock of

PLOWS, HARROWS, WHEAT FANS,

Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, and Cider Mills. We call especial attention to our COTTON SCRAPER. Also, to the best Farm and Road Wagons—all made in Charlotte, N. C

COOK & ELLYSON,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of farming tools, Charlotte, N. C.
Oct 26, 1868.

AGENTS WANTED.

Send 15 cents for a specimen number of the CAROLINA FARMER, containing splendid List of Premiums for new subscribers. Active Agents are making $5 to $10 per day. Address,

WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor,
Oct. 26, 1868. Wilmington, N. C.

State Debt of North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, October 13th, 1868.

TO HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA BONDS:

The State of North Carolina has resumed the regular payment of interest on her debt.

Holders may receive payment of their interest falling due October 1st, 1868, at the National Bank of the Republic, New York, or at this office

The interest authorized to be paid is as follows:

1. Interest due October 1st, 1868, and afterwards, on Bonds dated prior to May 20th, 1861.

2. Interest due October 1st, 1868, and afterwards, on Bonds dated since May 20th, 1865, whether issued under authority of the late provisional or present permanent government.

PAST-DUE BONDS AND INTEREST.

Interest becoming due on 1st of July, 1868, and prior to that date, on Bonds dated before May 20th, 1861, and since May 20th, 1865, will not be paid in money, but will be funded into new six per cent coupon Bonds, dated October 1, 1868, and running thirty years, (either at this office or at the office of Messrs. Soutter & Co., New York.

Mutilated or scratched Bonds may be exchanged for any of the aforesaid, October 1, 1868, Bonds; but this does not apply to those coupon Bonds which have been registered on the books of the Treasury Department, duly witnessed by the Public Treasurer, unless regularly transferred to the bearer or to the holder.

Past due Bonds, with interest until October 1, 1868, may be exchanged for New Bonds of the same (Oct. 1, 1868,) date.

Certificates for balances due holders on such exchanges will be given, exchangeable for Bonds as aforesaid.

The privileges of the exchanges above mentioned will expire on the 1st October, 1869.

D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer.
October 19, 1868 3w