

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]

Shade and Ornamental Trees.

"Let us have"—shade, and then peace and comfort will assuredly follow. Now is the time to make preparations for its enjoyment. The many "heated terms" of political excitement, as well as the sultry days of Summer, loudly call for some cooling and tranquillizing influence—some delightful retreat, where "the sober, second thought" may quietly indulge in its own musings. The noblest objects of the vegetable kingdom are the trees of the forest. They rear their lofty heads of shining foliage, to be ruffled by the passing breeze, in simple but majestic grandeur, as if conscious of their own firm and rooted position in society; and claim our admiration, not only by the beautiful aspect they impart to nature, but by their genial and protective shade. The earliest records of civilization have numerous references to the usefulness of trees. The patriarch Abraham, we are informed, entertained three angels unawares, during "the heat of the day, beneath the tree," probably one of the famous "oaks of Bashan." King Solomon "spoke of trees, from the cedar tree which is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall." During the illustrious era of the Roman Empire, the poet Virgil composed some of his lovely pastorals "beneath the covert of the wide-spread beech." And thus downwards through the track of succeeding time other allusions, which we cannot stop to particularize, attest the importance of sylvan shades.

In nothing has nature been more prodigal of her charms than in the beautiful forest scenery with which we are surrounded—the living panoramic view which greets the eyes on every side. Next to a well-regulated farm, it is particularly pleasing to see a choice selection of shade trees and ornamental shrubbery around the family mansion. The humble log-cabin, as well as the costly palace, are thus both improved in appearance and enhanced in value through the simple agency of natural association. How uninviting is the prospect around that dwelling where no trees are seen to adorn the surroundings, and comfort with the shade during the ardent heats of summer! The lack is apparent—the nakedness felt as we approach such a habitation.

Below are briefly pointed out a few of those trees and shrubs, indigenous to the Southern States, which are best adapted for shade or ornament, with their popular and scientific names attached:

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)—This is our most common and widely diffused species, being found from Maine to Florida. It has graceful, out-spreading branches, and forms a magnificent shade tree, frequently attaining a large size—abundant in low-grounds, and within the reach of all. Small-leaved Elm (*U. alata*), grows in situations similar to the preceding. In some places it is better known by its Indian name *Wahon*. It is not found North of Virginia. Its smaller leaves and corky excrescences along the young branches will readily distinguish this from any other species of Elm.

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)—common in swamps and low-grounds. About the middle of February it throws out numerous scarlet flowers, before the appearance of the leaves, thus giving a pleasing aspect to the surrounding forest, and presenting the first cheering evidence of returning Spring. Though more aquatic in its habits than the Elm, it will grow well in the damp and shaded corners of enclosures. Sugar Maple (*A. saccharinum*)—This interesting and valuable species is found from Canada to Florida. In North Carolina it is only found abundantly in a few of the high mountain counties. Along the water-courses of Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, and other Western counties it may be occasionally seen. Its symmetrical top of compact branches, and dark green foliage make it one of the most beautiful and desirable trees for public or private grounds. Nothing but its scarcity, in remote situations from the mountains, prevents its general introduction in the South.

White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)—well known and common throughout the United States. It makes a handsome, showy tree, and should be introduced wherever a pleasing variety is desired. Other interesting species of Ash and Maple are occasionally found in our State, but as they cannot be easily procured, their names are omitted. Wherever found they should be brought into cultivation.

Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)—This majestic tree is sparingly indigenous to the lower portion of North Carolina. In Florida, Southern Alabama and Georgia it is abundant. Its erect column or trunk, from 30 to 50 feet high without a limb; its pyramidal crown of evergreen leaves, and white, fragrant flowers, 6 to 8 inches broad, make this perhaps the most beautiful and magnificent tree in the United States. It is now found in the catalogues of florists, and is worthy of more extensive cultivation.

Large-leaved Magnolia (*M. macrophylla*)—a beautiful tree, more circumscribed in its limits than the preceding. It is found sparingly on the Chattahoochee in Georgia, in middle Florida, and in Lincoln and Gaston counties in this State. It delights in cool, moist and fertile situations, and is frequently found on rugged hill-sides of northern exposure. Its leaves, clustered on the extremities of the branches, are from 20 to 30 inches long, and radiate in the form of an umbrella. The flowers are of a snowy whiteness, from 10 to 14 inches broad, and somewhat fragrant. Its leaves and flowers surpass in size those of any other tree or shrub in North America. About the last week of May it unfolds its large and snow-like flowers, for the admiration of all, and is now an imposing object of grandeur and beauty.

Umbrella Magnolia (*M. umbellata*)—common in all the Southern States, and is generally called *Cucumber Tree*, a name, however, which more properly applies to a different mountainous species (*M. acuminata*). The four remaining species of Magnolia, are all natives of North Carolina. One of these, the Sweet Bay (*M. glauca*), is the smallest, but most widely-diffused of our Magnolias. The flowers are 2 or 3 inches broad, pure white, and of grateful odor. The other species are only found on the ravines and declivities of our high mountains. This is a most beautiful genus of trees, and may all be made useful in ornamenting public or private grounds.

Tulip Tree or White Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—One of the most lofty and magnificent trees of the American forest. Its rich glossy foliage, and variegated, snowy blossoms render it highly attractive. It is generally called *White Poplar*, but inappropriately. In Europe, where it has been introduced, it bears its proper name, *Tulip Tree*. It is abundant in nearly all parts of the South, and should be used to produce a varied outline in ornamenting parks, avenues and College grounds.

Aspen Poplar (*Populus grandidentata*)—Truly a Poplar, occasionally cultivated about private residences; and well known by its smooth, white bark, and coarsely-notched, tremulous leaves. The name Poplar is supposed to have been given

to this genus of trees from the fact that the leaves, like the poplar, are never at rest. It is easily propagated, and is sometimes used in adorning the streets of our villages.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)—This beautiful tree, of immense value to Canada and the New England States, extends along the Alleghenies to our own mountains, where it is found in considerable abundance. Its handsome, soft-green foliage, smooth bark, and conical disposition of branches, truly render it one of the most attractive of forest trees. Its almost exclusive growth in our mountains, has prevented it from receiving the attention it so richly deserves. It surpasses in beauty many of the costly exotics of floral catalogues.

Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)—A handsome tree, frequently found in low-grounds. Its smooth, narrow leaves, resembling those of the Willow, will readily distinguish it from any other Oak. It should enter into every selection where a pleasing variety is desired.

Live Oak (*Q. virginica*)—Well known under the name wherever it exists, and of inestimable value for its strength and durability in ship-building. It is found along the sea-shore, from near Norfolk, Va., to the coast of Texas, thus making it exclusively a Southern species. Its commanding, out-spreading branches, and rich, ever-green foliage, render it, at all times, attractive and worthy of more extensive cultivation.

Holly (*Ilex opaca*)—A well known tree throughout the South. Its fine display of dark-green leaves, interspersed during the close of the year with numerous scarlet berries, render it attractive and well adapted to purposes of ornamentation. During the gloom of Winter all ever-green possess a peculiar value in imparting a cheering, living aspect to sleeping nature.

Carolina Buckthorn (*Fraxinella caroliniana*)—A small tree from 10 to 15 feet high, sparingly dispersed through the Southern States. The leaves are dark green, smooth and shining. The berries are at first red, but gradually assume a blackish color. It presents a handsome appearance, and should be cultivated with other ornamental shrubbery.

The above list, embracing but a limited number of our most interesting forest trees, may be of service to others in making a judicious selection. Trees and shrubs may be transplanted, at any time, from the middle of November to the first of March—the earlier the better, that the newly-imposed earth may become settled and compact about the roots before vegetation commences. The greater portion of the limbs and a small portion of the roots should be cut off smoothly. Some trees, as the *Magnolias*, the *evergreens*, and a few others of tender habits, require but little pruning—simply removing the superfluous, straggling branches. It is advisable to dig the holes considerably deeper and wider than may seem necessary to partially fill them with loose, fertile soil, and then, if the work of transplanting is deferred to a late period, to make a *tolubly* about the roots. There is much truth in the old saying, "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and forcibly applies in setting out shade, ornamental and fruit trees. By heeding its teaching, success will, in nearly all cases, attend our labors. C. L. H.

The Richest Man in America.

William B. Astor is a very noticeable exception to the rule that the sons of rich men squander what their fathers spent their lives in earning. Economy and thrift are hereditary virtues in the Astors, and the immense wealth that old John Jacob accumulated, is likely to remain in the family for generations.

William B. Astor's life is little, but his property is great. His chief distinction is that he is John Jacob Astor's son. As such he is known; as such he will be remembered. If it required, as has been claimed, as much capacity to take care of money as to make it, then the son is equal to the father. William B. Astor has been preserved by his temperance from all extravagances and excesses. He has the cold head and calm blood of his German ancestors, to whom irregularity was unknown, and temptation was impossible.

Associated in business with his father from his early years, he learned his habits, and followed his example. The power and benefit of money being one of the first things he was taught, it is not strange he has remembered his early lesson through all his years. Instead of decreasing the wealth he inherited, he has largely increased it, and has been for years the richest citizen in the United States. He is as careful of his vast property as if he was not worth a hundred dollars; and to day, in his seventy-sixth year, he takes more note of a trifling expenditure than a clerk whose annual salary is not much beyond his hourly income.

Many persons wonder why men of great fortune continue to labor, instead of resting and enjoying themselves, and attribute it to mere love of gain. They do not remember that long habit becomes second nature; that such men find rest in constant occupation, and that the enjoyment prescribed for them would be the severest punishment that could be inflicted.

For more than fifty years William B. Astor has been a daily worker at his desk. Sentence him to idleness to-morrow, and before the Christmas chimes were wrung from Trinity, the family lot in Greenwood would have another occupant.

William B. Astor's wealth cannot be accurately determined. He does not know himself; but it is probably \$65,000,000 or \$70,000,000, perhaps \$80,000,000 or \$90,000,000. It increases largely every year, by reason of the advances in property, and may nearly double in value before his death. His income is greatly disproportioned to his fortune, because he owns such a large amount of unproductive real estate. He has much property that even his sons know nothing of, and, like his father, seem unwilling to have any one understand the immensity of his riches. It is said he is very anxious to live to see how many of his investments will turn out, but, at seventy-six, that rare pleasure cannot be forever enjoyed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In obedience to a decree of the Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1868, for Mecklenburg county, I, T. W. Grier, Administrator, do hereby sell, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Tuesday the 8th day of December next, the valuable tract of LAND whereon A. J. Dunn died seized and possessed of, containing about 209 acres, more or less, subject to the widow's dower. Also, one tract of 80 acres in the fork of Flat Branch and 6 mile Creek. Also, his interest in one tract of 100 acres lying in the county of Union, on Monday's Branch, adjoining the lands of S. B. Howard, T. W. Redwine and others.

Also, at the same time and place, all the perishable property belonging to said Estate, consisting of one Horse and three Mules, eleven head of Cattle, eight or ten head of Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements, and many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

With the Will annexed of A. J. Dunn, dec'd. Nov 23, 1868. 3w By Thos. L. Van, Agt.

N. C. Legislature.

In the House, on Saturday the 21st; Mr. Pon gave notice that he would introduce a resolution requesting Congress to remove the disabilities from citizens of this State, imposed by the 14th Article.

Mr. Nicholson introduced a bill in favor of builders of public mills. Mr. Ashworth introduced a resolution fixing the pay of members of this Assembly at \$5 per day and 20 cents mileage, the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate \$7 per day and 20 cents mileage; and the officers the same pay as members.

Mr. Smith of Martin, moved to lay it on the table, but withdrew it in order to allow Mr. Ashworth to make an explanation.

Mr. A. said that now the people were hard pressed and hardly able to get along, he thought this body should set a good example in reducing the expenses of the session. He introduced this resolution in good faith, and sincerely wished its adoption, as he thought the proposition gave a fair and ample compensation.

Mr. Sinclair endeavored to obtain the floor to speak upon the merits of the measure, but Mr. Smith insisted upon his motion to table.

The yeas and nays were demanded, but the call was not sustained, and the motion being put it prevailed, and so the resolution was tabled.

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

SENATE—Mr. Welker introduced a bill authorizing contracts for the State to be advertised in at least three extensively circulated newspapers. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pardee introduced a bill to enable persons taking an appeal, and owning property less than the Constitutional exemption, to give bond. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Smith introduced a resolution proposing to employ a Chaplain for the Senate, with the pay of \$1 per day. On motion the resolution was laid upon the table.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from one W. C. Hodges, of Macon county, urging the removal of Senator W. L. Love, of the 43d District, charging that he is banished by the Howard amendment, and that he (Mr. Love) has been boasting that, although he is banished, he still retains his seat.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, it was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Love arose to a question of privilege. He said that, for fear that the nature of this communication from the Governor might prejudice Senators in regard to his case, he desired to brand the charge, that he had boasted that he was banished, as an infamous falsehood, and that he was ready to undergo an examination at any time.

HOUSE—Mr. Malone introduced a bill entitled an act in regard to the method of obtaining a license to practice law in the State.

[This bill enacts that all persons who have heretofore been examined and obtained license from the Supreme Court, to practice in the County Courts, as they heretofore existed, shall be allowed to practice in all the Courts of the State, on making it appear, to the satisfaction of the presiding Judge, that he has diligently applied himself to the study of the law for the period of twelve months since the date of the County Court license.]

By the same: A bill for the benefit of securities and endorsers.

[This bill provides that, in all cases where any security or endorser on any note, bill, bond, or other written obligation, shall consider himself in danger of loss, in consequence of his continuing liability, either from the insolvency or misconduct of the principal in said note, &c., or from the negligence of the payee or holder of any such instrument, it shall be lawful for such security or endorser, at any time after such note, &c., shall have become due and payable, to cause written notice to be given to the payee or holder of any such paper or obligation, requiring him to bring suit on said obligation, and to use all reasonable diligence to save harmless such security or endorser. The bill further provides that if the payee or holder of any such instrument should refuse or fail, within thirty days from the service of such notice, to bring suit, or fail to employ reasonable efforts and diligence to save harmless such endorser or security, such failure shall operate as a discharge of such security or endorser from all liability on any such note, bond, &c., provided, that this notice shall not have the effect to discharge from liability any co-security who does not join in such notice, or who has not given a separate notice required by this act. This bill does not apply to holders of such bills, &c., who hold the same as collateral security or on trust.]

Both of the above bills were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Seymour introduced a bill to amend the act concerning the fees of Clerks of the Superior Courts, Sheriffs, &c. Referred.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

SENATE—A memorial was presented, signed by prominent members of the bar, recommending an amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Beeman introduced a bill empowering Deputy Clerks to act as Probate Judges.

HOUSE—Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution asking the House to petition Congress to remove the disabilities of citizens who had been all along in accord with the Reconstruction acts, and who had not endeavored to get up a second rebellion.

Mr. French introduced a bill to establish a rate of interest in the State. [This bill makes the rate of interest 6 per cent upon all sums of money, contracts payable in money, &c., where interest is allowed, for such time as interest may accrue; Provided, that any person, for the loan of money or sale of any property, may take at a greater rate if the parties contracting shall agree thereupon; and the rate of interest so agreed upon shall be set forth in the contract in writing.] Referred.

House bill (introduced by Mr. Nicholson, of Iredell,) in reference to builders of public mills, was taken up and passed its third reading. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

House bill No. 7, (introduced by Mr. French, of New Hanover,) authorizing the Commissioners of that county to issue bonds, to meet county expenses, to an amount not exceeding \$7,000 to each Representative.

Mr. Proctor moved to include Robeson county. Mr. Justice moved to add Rutherford county. Carried. W. J. Hayes, colored, moved to amend by adding Halifax. Mr. Dowling moved to amend by adding Union. Carried.

Mr. Williams, of Harnett, said he had a serious objection to so much power being placed in the hands of the County Commissioners. The people of many counties would object to being placed at the mercy of a few men, to be taxed to pay off these bonds. He certainly objected

to such power being given to the Commissioners of his county.

Mr. Welch thought that this bill conferred too much power upon the Commissioners, but, if the bill was going to pass, he wished to add a provision, requesting the Commissioners to submit the question of making such appropriation to the ratification of the people of the county.

Mr. French said that every member should know what was best suited to their counties. Such a measure was absolutely necessary to his. The Poor House was full of paupers; the county Treasury completely exhausted, and the county entirely without credit, unable to borrow a dollar. They were in fact anticipating the taxes of 1869. As to the constitutionality of this measure, there was no doubt, as the Constitution expressly said that every county might raise money to meet its necessary expenses. A great many thought that they could go on and issue bonds, without consulting this body, but, to be on the safe side, this bill was introduced. If gentlemen were going to oppose the bill because the necessities of their counties did not require such action, he would oppose the amendment making it general.

Mr. Ingram moved to amend by adding Anson county. Carried. Mr. Guter moved to include Chatham. Carried. Mr. A. Sykes, colored, moved to add Pasquotank. Carried.

Mr. Hodnett said he opposed the bill on the ground that it was an attempt to conceal the expense unavoidably incident to the new State government, by borrowing money which would be unknown to most of the people, instead of direct taxation, whereby the people could see at once the working of this new system. Mr. H. called upon gentlemen to show their hands and toe the mark, so that the people could at once know what burdens of taxation they will be called upon to bear. The Commissioners have already, by law, the power to levy the necessary taxes for county purposes, and let them take the responsibility to do so; and then the people can judge for themselves what advantage they have derived from the new system of government, which has recently been imposed upon us. Let there be no concealment. Let the Commissioners exercise the powers given them by law to raise money. That is the fair and manly way, for then the people will soon find out whether or not this new order of things is likely to prove a blessing.

Mr. Estes favored the bill. Here various gentlemen, who had moved to include their counties, gave their reasons for so doing—and the debate continued, when Mr. French moved the previous question, and the motion, being put to a vote, was adopted. The question recurred upon the original proposition, as amended by the inclusion of the above mentioned counties; the Clerk called the roll, and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 66, nays 17.

Mr. Seymour gave notice that he would introduce a resolution looking towards the consolidation of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

SENATE—Mr. Winstead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to extend the time in which certain widows may dissent from a deceased husband's will, reported favorably, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Love offered a resolution proposing to raise a Joint Committee composed of one member from each Judicial District, to examine section 11, title 2, of the Code of Procedure, and report by bill any changes which they may determine on. Adopted.

Mr. Blythe offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to give the Code of Procedure a critical examination, and to report to this body such amendments as they may deem necessary. After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Winstead, it was amended by recommending the Code to the Commissioners appointed on that subject. The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, as amended, on motion of Mr. Hayes, the whole matter was laid on the table.

HOUSE—Mr. Argo presented a memorial from several Superior Court Clerks in the State. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Pon, on the part of the Judiciary Committee, presented a bill to amend an act entitled an act in relation to punishments, and asked to have it printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. Hoffman introduced a bill in favor of Jno. F. White, former Sheriff of Gaston county. Referred.

Mr. Malone introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and for other purposes. Referred.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of New Hanover county to issue bonds (introduced by Mr. French) was taken up, and put on its 3d reading and passed.

By consent, Mr. Estes offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of the bill passed last session, incorporating the North Carolina Loan and Trust Company.

The following bills, reported adversely upon by the Judiciary Committee, were taken from the calendar, and rejected upon their second reading, viz: The bill for the protection of debtors, introduced by Mr. Ragland; the bill to amend chapter 9, Code of Civil Procedure.

House resolution (introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Burke,) petitioning Congress to remove the disabilities imposed by the 14th Article, from all citizens who have been in hearty accord with the Reconstruction Acts, who have not endeavored to get up another rebellion, and who have faithfully kept their amnesty oaths, was taken up. Mr. French wanted to know how it was to be found out who had been loyal; nothing was contained in the resolution looking towards it. Mr. Durham moved to amend by striking out after the word "State," so as to make its operations include all citizens in the State. Mr. Pon offered a substitute, requesting Congress to remove the disabilities imposed by the 14th Article, and moved from all the citizens of the State, and moved to make the matter the special order for Wednesday next. Mr. French said he was opposed to a general removal of disabilities. It was true there were some Democrats entitled to it, but there were others who were not. Those men who said, in the last canvass, that if they were defeated at the ballot box, they would appeal to bullets and rally again around their now folded flag—for such men he would never vote to have their disabilities removed. Mr. Estes moved to postpone the whole matter until 1st Monday in January next. Carried.

FOR SALE.

In the Town of Lincoln, on Front Street, two squares East of Court House, a House and Lot, with all necessary out-buildings, good Well of Water, back Lots with Stables—all in good repair—House contains 6 rooms with basement.

Also, North-west of Lincoln, 50 acres of Land, one-half under good state of cultivation, the other wood Land, 34 acres of Meadow, and a valuable bed of Lime.

Also a Brick Yard lying half a mile from Lincoln on the Railroad.

The above Property can be had on moderate terms by applying to W. M. REINHARDT, Nov 23, 1868 3w Lincoln, N. C.

"The Negroes in Negroland."

Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper has written another book bearing the above title. We have not seen the work, but the Philadelphia Age speaks of it as follows:

"Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, who calls himself a rational Republican, has published a remarkable book with the title of 'The Negroes in Negroland.' The name of Mr. Helper, the author of 'The Impending Crisis,' gives absorbing interest to the present work. As a Southern man, a Republican, one who has made so signal a mark in the literature of politics, whose 'Crisis' was the most extensive reading of all essays on slavery, and whose life-long observation of the negro race gives to his opinions both weight and influence, Mr. Helper's compilation will be of national importance, especially at the present time. A party of blind enthusiasts are using the political excitement, of which they are the sole originators, to support the anti-Democratic element in this country. They propose, in some sections, to give all the social and political power to the negro, while in others they dare not advance so revolting a policy. To gain, in the so-called reconstructed States, enough votes to force universal suffrage on the North, is the present purpose of the Radical Republicans. The thinking men everywhere will find, on reading Mr. Helper's 'Negroes in Negroland,' that the black race is incapable of self-government.

This race is demonstrated by Mr. Helper to be barbarous *per se*, inherently barbaric, and that no influence can be made to reconstruct their original condition. To give this race political and social equality with the whites is to destroy the one or the other; both cannot survive the impending conflict. The hopes of the world and the faith of the lovers of true liberty demand that these Radical efforts should be prevented now. Mr. Helper's book will do much to show the wickedness of the effort, as it will demonstrate its final impossibility."

[The author of this book did a great deal to secure the emancipation of the slaves in this country.]

PUBLIC SALE.

In accordance with an order issued at Fall Term of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell on Monday the 14th of December, 1868, for partition, the Real Estate of Miss Margaret A. Lowrie, dec'd, consisting of a Dwelling House and Lot in Charlotte, opposite the residence of Geo. Young, and Eight unimproved Lots in the rear of Geo. Young's residence. Terms made known on day of sale.

T. H. BREM, Commissioner. Nov 23, 1868 4w

SECOND STOCK

of Fall and Winter Goods.

We have received our Second Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, embracing the most extensive and varied assortment. We have certainly the largest stock of Goods ever brought to this market. Having bought after the regular Fall trade was over, during the dull season, with one of the greatest money panics in the Northern Cities since 1857, we can and will sell, at either Wholesale or Retail, lower than can be bought in this market.

As an evidence of what we say, all we ask is an examination of our Goods and Prices. Give us a call before buying.

BREM, BROWN & CO. Nov 23, 1868 2w

At Wholesale and Retail.

Call and examine our Stock of New Goods before buying. It gives us pleasure to show Goods.

BREM, BROWN & CO. Nov 23, 1868 2w

Medical Accounts.

Dr. T. W. REDWINE, of Union county, requests those persons indebted to him to call and settle, as he needs money to pay expenses. He has given a liberal indulgence to his patrons, and he hopes they will now come forward and pay up, a part at least, if not all.

T. W. REDWINE, M. D. Nov 23, 1868 3wpd Wolfville, N. C.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

As Executor of W. B. Parks' last Will, I will sell on Thursday, 10th December next, 6 head of Horses and Mules, 20 head of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Hay, Fodder, Farming Utensils, 1 set Smith's Tools, 1 four horse Wagon, 1 one horse Wagon, and many other articles. The sale will take place at the residence of the deceased.

J. L. PARKS, Executor. Nov 23, 1868 pd

THE CELEBRATED CHEAP STORE,

IN COTTON-TOWN, CHARLOTTE.

(Next Door to Storehouse, Marculay & Co.)

Kept by the Celebrated

Orderly Sergeant, H. M. PHELPS,

Company B, 1st N. C. Regiment.

Who has in Store a full and complete stock of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

Which will be sold at low prices by any other man in Charlotte. Come and try me before you buy any where else. "By chewing the bag you can tell the taste of the pudding." That is to say, by coming to my Store first—where everything kept in a First-Class Dry Goods Store can be had—you will find everything, with prices to suit your purpose.

Save Your Rags.

"Save the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves."

RAGS—Cotton and Woollen Rags bought.

Beeswax, Dried Fruit, Old Copper and Brass, Goose Feathers, Chicken Feathers, Turkey Feathers, Dry Hides, and Rusty Five or Ten Dollar Gold Pieces, at full price.

H. M. PHELPS. Nov 23, 1868

Wall Papering.

Just received 1,000 pieces of Wall Papering. Also, 100 pieces Bordering Paper, 200 pair Window Curtains, 100 Fire Screens, &c., for sale at New York prices.

H. M. PHELPS. November 23, 1868.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D. 1868.

C. and W. H. Motz vs. Mayfield Motz.

Attachment.

Mayfield Motz will take notice that a levy has been made in this case on his interest in the Meadow Wood tract of Land, near Lincoln, joining V. A. McLee and others, and that unless he appears and replies, judgment will be given by default against him at the next Term of this Court.

S. P. SHERRILL, Clerk. Nov 23, 1868 5w [pr. adv. \$10]

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D. 1868.

J. C. Cobb vs. Mayfield Motz.