

Vice-President Colfax on the Mormons.

Vice-President Colfax, who has availed himself of his summer vacation to make a trip over the Pacific Railroad, took occasion, says the Philadelphia Telegraph, during his recent visit to Salt Lake City, to denounce polygamy in strong terms, quoting from the Book of Mormon to prove that the practice was unwise and illegal, and that it ought to be abolished. The official position of the Vice-President will give his words greater weight with the people of Salt Lake than those of an ordinary citizen, and that such utterances should be made in the stronghold of Mormonism by the second officer of the United States is a significant sign of the times.

Heretofore Brigham Young and his followers have managed to baffle the whole power of the Government, and to manage things after their own fashion, without much fear that they would be interfered with. They were entrenched behind the mountains, fastnesses and the great deserts that intervened between them and civilization, and were able to defy both law and public opinion. The Pacific Railroad, however, has now destroyed their isolation, and the future of Mormonism is an interesting problem. Brigham Young, who has kept the system from falling to pieces by the force of his determined will and undoubted genius for organization and command, is now advanced in life, and serious trouble has already commenced in the Church, through the attacks upon polygamy made by the sons of Joseph Smith, who claim as their own the position that Brigham holds.

It would seem from the signs of the times that Mormonism can scarcely last, under its present system of management at least, for many more years; but the whole career of the Church of the Latter Day Saints has been so exceptional and so outside of ordinary rules, that it is impossible to predicate anything of its future. One thing is certain that as the United States is able to assert its authority in Salt Lake valley, a determined effort should be made to break up polygamy even if it causes another exodus; and if the Mormons do conclude to make another move rather than abandon their beastly practices, they should be driven beyond the limits of the United States, and given to understand, for themselves and others, that hereafter no plea for religious liberty will be admitted in extenuation of crimes and degrading customs such as they are guilty of.

A "Corn" Panic out West.

There is excitement and "downward tendency" in the grain market at Chicago. The papers of that city furnish the following particulars. The Chicago Journal says: "Grain comes in more rapidly than wanted for shipment, under our recent pecuniary derangements, and there have been but few here who could command money enough to buy to hold. Our weakness has reacted on New York and sent that market down, while Liverpool has caught the same infection. Wall street gamblers was the primary cause, but the proximate cause arose in Chicago. There was a good deal of short trading to-day, many being anxious to sell and others equally willing to buy, but with a decided preference for the buyer's option, which made buyer the month worth a great deal more than seller do."

With reference to the condition of the banks, under this unfavorable condition of things, the writer says: "The strain on the banks of this city produced by the large amount of grain which has accumulated here has been heavy. The panic in New York deprived the grain and flour dealers of New York city and State of the facilities for doing business, because they could not get accommodations to pay sight bills drawn on them to pay for grain shipped from here. There has been any quantity of orders here to buy grain, to be paid for by bills drawn at thirty days, and it is useless for the banks of this city, without an increase of capital, to attempt to furnish funds for the whole of the transactions in grain from the hands of the producer to the consumer in the eastern and foreign markets."

At Cincinnati the Enquirer says of wheat: "Advises from other points have been of an unfavorable character, and the orders have generally been withdrawn. The city millers are, in most cases, limiting their purchases to immediate wants, as they have not much confidence in prices, and the present rates for flour afford them no profit. The receipts of wheat have not been large, and the supply has exceeded the demand, and there being more disposition to sell, concessions were in some cases granted."

"Corn—Prices are lower. The distillers have been buying pretty freely at interior points, and are not in the market to any extent at present, and the demand from the local dealers is not equal to the receipts."

The New York Express says: "The late financial crisis in Wall street, which has demoralized speculation, is now gradually extending to the channels of legitimate business. The New York merchants complain of a steady falling off in trade, when the fall business ought to be very active. [In Baltimore it is very fair.]

Advice from different sections of the country speak of business being unsatisfactory, while in some cases great depression exists. The latter is particularly applicable to the grain trade at Chicago and other lake ports. Under the heavy decline in grain at the West producers are not sending their grain to market freely at present, and this is clearly seen in the decreasing earnings of the Western railroads, while the farmer continues in debt to the Western merchant, and the Western merchant in turn is unable to liquidate his indebtedness to the Eastern merchant. Thus it will be seen that the depression in the grain trade affects injuriously the great railway and mercantile interests of the country, the ramifications of which are extensive."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—In the next session of the House of Representatives a war contest is expected for the leadership—both Schenck and Butler desire to wear the mantle which fell from the shoulders of Thad Stevens when that gentleman shuffled off this mortal coil. Says the New York Herald:

"Schenck is the antipode of Butler. He is as dull and heavy in thought as Butler is clear and subtle. He is as slow and phlegmatic as his rival is mercurial and electric. Schenck is even below the average of intelligent humanity in the possession of ideas, and it is the most far-fetched notion in the world that such a man should lead such a House. Butler sees this ridiculous side of the point with an impatience that gives him great relief for the forthcoming chance to give the chairman and his whole committee a roasting."

North Carolina News.

THE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Division of the above named road was held in Asheville on the 12th inst. The following Board of Directors was chosen: G. W. Swenson, T. L. Clingman, J. C. Abbott, W. W. Rollins, R. M. Henry, George Gahagan, G. W. Dickey, R. Ammonds, M. S. Littlefield, A. T. Davidson, Joseph Keener and A. H. Jones. The Board of Directors elected Gen. M. S. Littlefield as President. Mr. Swenson declined to allow his name to be used for the position. G. M. Roberts was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, and J. C. Turner as Chief Engineer of the Road.

The N. C. Conference, M. E. Church, South, will meet in Newbern on the 24th of next month. Bishop Doggett will preside.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—Let the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad remember that the 11th day of November is the day for their meeting. Let those who do not attend, send their proxies to such friends as will not sacrifice the road by leasing it to the Raleigh & Gaston Company for \$240,000, when other Roads will give \$300,000 or even more.—Raleigh Sentinel.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—There was a slight "spit" of snow on Wednesday morning, the 20th, at Ridgeway and other points along the R. & G. Railroad. This was quite in contrast to the watermelons we saw brought in from the country on the same day. "North Carolina has all varieties of climate."—Raleigh Sentinel.

There are at present about fifty prisoners in the county jail in this city. Of this number several have more than one, and one as many as five, charges against them.—Wilmington Star.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Two negro men were found hanging dead about 9 miles from here last week. On their backs was placarded, "For barn burning and threats."

We are sorry to have to record, says the Wilmington Journal, a sad accident which occurred Tuesday night, 19th inst., and resulted in the death of one of the crew of the "Cuba." About 9 o'clock one of the seamen sprang from a fourth story window of the Seaman's Home, where the crew of the "Cuba" was stopping, and after lingering for two hours died, his skull having been fractured by the fall.

Around his death bed stood many of his comrades, and we noticed Commodore Higgins, and Capt. Ingraham also present.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson was called in, but came just as he breathed his last and offered up a prayer over his remains—all present kneeling around the humble cot which held their dead shipmate, and the sob that came from many a brave man proved that the deceased was not unloved.

DEATH BY THE STING OF A HORNET.—The Milton Chronicle says: "A few days ago a colored man near Yanceyville, while plowing, stopped his plow to molest a hornet's nest—one of the enraged insects made at him, and stung him in the temple, probably penetrating an artery. The poor fellow gave up the attack, and laid himself down in the corner of a fence, and in half an hour he was a dead man."

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—We hardly know how to keep up with the times, says the Hillsboro Recorder. A horrible outrage is now related as having been perpetrated by a negro upon the person of a young white girl in Chatham county, week before last. As told to us, we can but shudder at the black villainy of the offense and shudder to think of the awful punishment that followed. If there be in the account we give, any inaccuracy, we hope to be informed, and we will be quick in placing it before our readers. It was told us as follows: The young white girl had been over to a neighbor's—about three miles off—and was returning when intercepted in the road by a negro man who dragged her into the woods. He carried out his heinous purpose and tied her to a tree. There he kept her all night. The next day he brought her something to eat. He told her he would be back at night. But in the evening her friends who were on the hunt, found her and she told them what the negro had said. They placed a guard in ambush and caught him when he came. They asked the girl what they should do with him, and she said "skin him alive." And they skinned him.

Spain—Alarming State of Things.—Our news shows that the situation in Spain grows more critical every day. The Cortes have discontinued their sittings. Seventeen republican members, who are said to have participated in the rebellion, are to be prosecuted. Salvosha and Paul, two noted republican leaders, are said to be in the neighborhood of Malaga, where they have erected the republican standard. The insurrection continues in Pajar, a thriving little town in Leon. Madrid, according to a late report, is practically isolated from the rest of Spain, the railroads and telegraph lines having been destroyed for miles all round the city. As an offset to these reports we learn that Valencia, which has been in the hands of the insurgents for some days, has been stormed and taken possession of by the government troops after some hours' hard fighting and a capitulation. It is also said that two republican bands have been beaten by the government troops in Catalonia and Andalusia.

It is now no longer doubtful that the republican spirit is vigorously active all over Spain. We hear of the republicans in the east, in the south, in the heart of the country at Madrid, and in the west, close to the borders of Portugal. The Northern provinces are not so republican, but that danger is apprehended even there is manifest from the fact that Napoleon has deemed it necessary to station a corps of observation on the frontier. It may still be possible for the government to put down the insurrection. So far as we have heard the troops are still faithful. How long they will continue faithful is the great question of the moment. The widespread dissatisfaction which now exists must soon touch the hearts of the soldiers. The popular cause is, after all, their cause. If defection but begins it will prove contagious. The events about to take place cannot fail to rouse the popular spirit. The trial of the deputies and the punishment of the Valencia insurgents may have the desired effect on the army. In such a case the popular cause will have a fairer chance than it has had since the revolution broke out.

Where is Don Carlos now? Where are the friends of Isabella? We may rest assured that both of those factions are eagerly watching the course of events. It is not at all impossible that both are giving secret encouragement to the republicans. It is their interest to break up the power of Serrano and Prim. Anarchy will give both Isabella and Don Carlos another opportunity. It may also give the people the power and banish royalty and renege forever from Spanish soil.—N. Y. Herald.

Speech of K. P. Battle, Esq., Before the N. C. Agricultural Society at Raleigh, October 20th, 1869.

Fellow-members of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, Ladies and gentlemen:

Nine times have seed time and harvest come and passed away since we met together at an Annual Fair. Nine years so crowded with strange and momentous events that they loom up in the memory like a generation! It is, therefore, proper that I should, at this new beginning of our yearly meetings, speak a few words of history and of explanation.

On the 18th of October, 1852, less than half a hundred enlightened men, realizing by experience, that those engaged in the industrial arts, to be most effective, should be organized, assembled in this city to form the North Carolina Agricultural Society.

It is alike interesting and mournful to read over the names of its founders, and to note how many fail to appear among us to-day. Some, after long lives of usefulness and honor, others cut off in the prime of manhood, all well remembered by the good deeds they have done, sleep peacefully under the green earth. There was the venerable William Boylan, who, with sterling good sense and far-seeing enterprise, was one of the fathers, not alone of this Society, but of the Railroad system of the State. There was Charles L. Hinton, long occupying the chair of Treasurer of the State, against whose spotless integrity, private malice nor political rancor ever breathed a whisper. There was John A. Gilmer, as a statesman wise, as a lawyer able and adroit, whose heart was always open and impulses clear kind. I notice the name of one whose clear intellect and sound judgment needed only ambition to have made him one of the most conspicuous statesmen of his time, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie. From the foot of the Blue Ridge came the eloquent and astute John Gray Bynum. From the valley of the Yadkin, appeared the generous and genial John A. Lillington. I see the names of Col. Koullax, of Raleigh, famed for his public spirit and unbounded hospitality, and of our estimable friend, Robert W. Haywood, whose body we have but lately followed in sorrow to the grave. In the list, too, may be found the names of that excellent man Sidney Weller, of Halifax, one of the founders of grape culture in North Carolina, of Wm. F. Collins, so long the Comptroller of the State, of the veteran Editor and well read scholar, Thomas J. Lowney, and we pause with a peculiar pang over that of another, who, leaving a successful political career, plunged into the late deadly struggle, and on the rugged heights of Sharpburg, in the meridian of a brilliant life, fell in a cause to which he had given all the energies of his nature. Your hearts tell you, I speak of the lamented General Branch.

Others might be added to this list of honored dead, but these will suffice to show the character of those who stood at the cradle of our Society. I will not call over the names of those who have been spared to witness the revival of our Fair. I cannot forbear, however, to offer my heartfelt congratulations, that the first President of the Society, John L. Dancy, of Edgecombe, and its second President, Richard H. Smith, of Halifax, and two of the first Vice Presidents, N. W. Woodfin and William R. Pool, are now or will be with us, during this week, still active and most valuable members, still ready, in the future, as in the past, to co-operate in every enterprise, which will advance the interests of agriculture, the honor of this Society, and the prosperity of the State they love so well. May their shadows never grow less!

Under the auspices of such men as I have mentioned, our institution sprang at once into widespread popularity. Its success was beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The counties of the State, delighted to send to its annual gathering, their best and most intelligent representatives, our citizens exerted themselves to make the Fairs worthy of North Carolina. Each successive year witnessed an improvement on its predecessor. All classes of Society, the young and the old, the sedate matrons and blooming damsels, the rich and the poor, flocked to learn lessons of wisdom from the exhibitions of our natural products and the fabrics of our industry. Different sections were brought into familiar acquaintance; views were interchanged; enterprise stimulated, inventions aroused. The best things of our region were disseminated over others. The Society grew larger and stronger every year. It became more and more a favorite with our people. It was developed into an institution, widely known, dearly cherished, abounding in usefulness, influencing for good the remotest limits of the State.

I remember well the pleasant meetings we had in those good old days. I recall particularly the Fair of 1859. Our President was one whose early years, and middle age had been spent in close study of legal principles, which, retained by a memory of extraordinary power, made him one of the first jurists of the age. For years as Chief Justice of our Supreme Court his opinions were sought in distant lands for guidance in the most intricate questions of law. When he stood on the table land which divides youth from old age, he employed his leisure hours in the practice of agriculture. He brought to this pursuit the same clear judgment and patient attention, which had made him famous as a lawyer. He gave it its true position among the arts and sciences. He regarded it as the most important in which we engage. He used all means to encourage the application to it of intelligence and science. On this account he was, from the beginning a fast friend of this Society. He still lives, enjoying at the age of more than four score years the respect and veneration of all a grand representative of the good old days. With mind still clear and strong, he waxes with zealous interest the progress of the times. Though on account of the infirmities of age, his person is not among us, with the same hand, that for three score years, penned learned constitutional and legal opinions he has written as words of encouragement, and assurance that we have no well wisher more sincere than Thomas Ruffin.

At the meeting of 1859 I witnessed the reluctance with which the Society received the resignation of Judge Ruffin. The President elected in his stead, though a far younger man, has gone to his rest. He too was one of our warmest friends. He never missed an attendance on our meetings. From the green pastures of the Jersey settlements always came his noble Devons, the admiration and delight of all spectators. He was a large-souled and intelligent and progressive farmer. He was a kind and generous neighbor. The State lost a good citizen and the Society a valuable member, when death knocked at the door of Dr. Wm. A. Holt. When the Society adjourned in October, 1860, none doubted but that we should meet again in October, 1861. Anticipations were had of a Fair still more interesting and instructive. The State was growing rich. Railroads were hastening towards our mountains, opening up new and fertile regions, developing the resources of our forests and fields, our minerals and metals. The streams of emigration which for so many years depleted our strength and filled with the children of North Carolina, the highest places of other States, had in a measure ceased to flow. We were becoming a wealthy and prosperous people.

That Fair was destined never to be held. In the spring of 1861, when the bright sun was warming the earth, and quickening into life the seeds, which slept in its bosom, when the flowers were blossoming, and the birds singing among the half formed leaves, when nature was beautiful and the gift of God so kind, the passions of men flashed into consuming flame like gun powder at the touch of the electric spark. War burst upon us with all the suddenness and tremendous fury of a tropical storm. For four long years all the energies of our minds and the resources of our wealth were diverted to the work of destruction. The ploughshare was beaten into a sword and the pruning hook straightened into a bayonet. Men dug into the ground, not as a means for beautifying and adorning the earth, not to aid us in the progress towards more advanced civilization, but to obtain materials for artillery and rifles, supplies for the numberless demands of vast armies. The old fable of Cadmus seemed reproduced in reality. So suddenly did our people rush from the pursuits of peace to deadly conflict, that even the very stones appeared to change into armed men. All classes and ages, the high and the low, the wise and the foolish, gray haired men and bearded boys, in sad ignorance of its countless evils and trials, dashed with reckless bravery and shouts of defiance into war.

The contest was such as might have been expected from the angry clash of American descendants of the fiery, proud and energetic elements of the best races of the world. History records no more terrible struggle than that which for so many weary years demanded the offerings of all our energies and our wealth. All institutions, whose object was the development of the country into a higher refinement and more abundant prosperity, went down before the storm or dwindled into moribund weakness.

This Society shared the common fate. In a few days after Southern artillery thundered on Sumter, these grounds were filled with volunteer troops drilling for the conflict. Since that time our buildings have experienced uses totally alien from the peaceful purposes of their construction. They have been barracks for gay and thoughtless soldiery. Over them for a long time floated the yellow flag of the hospital service. They have been converted into military dungeons. Instead of the grateful music of lowing Devons, or the shrill whistling of noble thorough bred, their walls have resounded with the loud orders of drill sergeants, the shouts of soldiers' revelry, the groans of the sick and the wounded, the sorrowful sighing of captives pining for the free air of heaven, the ceaseless tread of armed sentinels.

None of her sister States put forth a more earnest and determined effort, or suffered severer losses than North Carolina. Tens of thousands of her stalwart men, all the proceeds of the industry of her people for four years, and a large proportion of their personal property, their provisions and merchandise, their horns and cattle, were either consumed or exchanged for securities, which have become worthless in their hands. When the crash came on Johnston's surrender, the sun which rose from his Ocean bed on the morning of the 27th April, 1865, shone on a people, almost destitute of the necessities of life, with their circulating medium become waste paper, with implements of husbandry worn and broken, with fields waste and badly drained, with ditches filled and fences decayed, with defective animal power, and worse than all without capital wherewith to purchase those requisites to successful production.

What was not least in this catalogue of calamities was the sudden change in the system of labor. A race, whose fathers' fathers had been bondsmen, were lifted in a day from slavery to freedom. The land owner, who from childhood had been accustomed to despotic power over his dependants, found himself confronted with the unexpected task of sudden dealing with his former slaves as hired laborers. The contemplation of this difficult problem had filled the wisest philanthropists with dismay. On one side was the long habit of arbitrary rule, on the other the training of unquestioning obedience. When the master held the power of the dominant race was broken and the servient race became lifted up to equality in political rights, the most enthusiastic advocates of social progress hesitated to strive to result from the clash of variant principles.

I hope I may be pardoned for saying that the history of the world will not show a parallel to the wonderful good sense and good feeling displayed by both races under these adverse circumstances. They were lifted in a day from slavery to freedom. The land owner, who from childhood had been accustomed to despotic power over his dependants, found himself confronted with the unexpected task of sudden dealing with his former slaves as hired laborers. The contemplation of this difficult problem had filled the wisest philanthropists with dismay. On one side was the long habit of arbitrary rule, on the other the training of unquestioning obedience. When the master held the power of the dominant race was broken and the servient race became lifted up to equality in political rights, the most enthusiastic advocates of social progress hesitated to strive to result from the clash of variant principles.

When the Democracy Ruled the Nation. In a leading editorial, the Cincinnati Gazette tells this truth: "The Democratic party enjoyed a supremacy in this country for many years." Well would it have been for the country and its people if this rule had continued. During the many years of Democratic supremacy, there was no vast National Debt to eat out the substance of the people. No Government tax gatherers were to be seen—no stamp act—no tax on all the poor man eats, wears and consumes. No States were out in the cold, and denied their constitutional rights within the Union. No standing army was retained at a vast expense, to enforce negro suffrage on an unwilling people. The President of the United States received no presents, as a means of securing office to the donors. Government vessels were then used for legitimate purposes, and not to carry the President and his friends to watering places, at the cost of the taxpayers. Talent then ruled the nation. Honesty in public officers was the rule then and not the exception. The country was respected abroad, because it asked nothing that was not clearly right, and it submitted to nothing wrong.

Lumber Wanted. I want to purchase 5,000 feet of Black Walnut Plank from 1 to 1 1/2 inch thick—about 2,000 feet seasoned. Any person having such Lumber for sale can secure a good price by applying immediately to W. W. PEGRAM, Agent Char., Col. & Augusta Railroad, Oct. 18, 1869. Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale. 5000 POUNDS SHOT, by the Bag, at BREM, BROWN & CO'S, Hardware Store.

Cotton Cards. Just received 100 dozen Cotton Cards, at BREM, BROWN & CO'S, Hardware Store.

Plow Moulds, Plow Plates, &c. At BREM, BROWN & CO'S, Hardware Store.

Hardware. We have the largest stock of Hardware that we have ever offered. BREM, BROWN & CO. Oct. 18, 1869.

J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO., DEALERS IN Flour and Grain, NEWBERN, N. C. Refer to J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, Newbern; T. J. Latham and Bountree & Webb, Newbern. Oct. 18, 1869.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! McMurray, Davis & Co. Have now in Store their FALL and WINTER GOODS. Oct. 18, 1869.

Chesapeake Guano. 20 Tons of the above Fertilizer, suitable for Wheat or Cotton. For sale by STEPHENSON, MACAULAY & CO. Oct. 4, 1869.

Baskets. One of the largest assortments ever brought to this market, embracing anything from the largest sized laundry basket to a toy basket, for sale by JAMES HART. Oct. 18, 1869.

SPRINKLE & BRO., (Sigs of CATAWNA HALL), Opposite Hart's China Hall, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C. Retail Dealers in Wines and Liquors, Brandies and Cigars. Gemine N. C. Corn and Rye Whisky always on hand. Old Fashioned Distilled Whiskey from the Mountain Distillery of O. P. Gardner & Co., Rutherford county. We compound no Liquors; but the genuine and sell the same. The Dining Department is now opened and under the management of that celebrated Caterer, WASHINGTON BLAKE. Our friends and acquaintances of the City and County are respectfully invited to give us a trial. Meals served at all hours of the day. Oct. 18, 1869. SPRINKLE & BRO.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county. In Superior Court. W. B. Sloan and wife, heirs at law of James Wallace, Sr., against Thomas W. Williams and wife, heirs at law of James Wallace, Sr. Special Proceedings to Sell Land for payment of a debt due to the said James Wallace, Sr. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Thos. W. Williams, wife, (name unknown), heirs at law of James Wallace, Sr., are not residents of the State and cannot be reached by the ordinary process of law, therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, notifying the said Thos. W. Williams and wife, (name unknown), heirs at law of Jas. Wallace, Sr., to be and appear before the Superior Court of said County, at the Court House in Charlotte, at the expiration of six weeks from the date of this publication, to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in this action, or said Plaintiff will apply to Court for judgment pro confesso as to them. Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this 15th day of October, 1869. E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk Superior Court.

W. J. SPRINGS, JAMES OSBORNE, L. W. SPRINGS, SPRINGS, OSBORNE & CO., Commission Merchants. 141 Market Street, Philadelphia. Consignments of Cotton, Yarns, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, and Southern Produce generally, solicited. Prompt returns made. References—R. M. Weston & Co., Hutchison, Durrouis & Co., M. M. O'Leary & Co., E. M. Holt & Co. Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 4, 1869.

Notice to Trespassers. Depredations, in various ways, having been from time to time committed on our premises, this is, therefore, to give notice to all persons, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, to cease in future from such depredations either in the way of hunting, with or without dogs, fishing, or passing through our fields, especially those under cultivation, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders. ALEXANDER GRIER, H. A. HOOPER, W. W. ROBINSON, H. A. QUERRY, R. G. KENDRICK, S. W. GRIER, W. M. BLAKE, J. J. ELGAN, F. LEE ERWIN, J. M. STORCK, JNO. R. SMITH, W. M. PORTER, ROBT. W. McDOWELL, W. D. SMITH, WM. STEADMAN, JNO. M. POTTS, THOS. WINGATE, THOS. GRIER, JOHN W. STIRLING, THOS. G. NEIL, M. B. SWANN, A. G. NEIL, WM. SMITH, M. N. HART, D. H. HART, A. R. BIRDAR, J. E. ERWIN, THOS. P. GRIER, R. H. SWANN, J. LEE GRIER. Steel Creek, Oct. 11, 1869. 4wpd

The Great Flour House. W. J. BLACK. Is constantly receiving large lots of the most favorite brands of FLOUR. He makes this a specialty, and guarantees to give satisfaction in price and quality. Oct. 18, 1869.

Taken Up. Some time last Spring, in Sharon neighborhood, a red colored cow, which started the great eyes, about 9 years old, and has with call when taken up. The owner said Cow is requested to come forward prove property by charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law. Oct. 11, 1869. HUGL KIRKPATRICK.

GROCERIES. Mr. SAMUEL GROSE is North buying a large stock of Goods for SAMUEL GROSE & CO., a part of which they are now receiving. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. S. GROSE & CO. Candy, Preserved Fruits, &c. 160 Boxes assorted Candy, 1,000 Sapolinas, 100 Jars genuine English Chow Chow, 500 Cans Tomatoes, 500 Peaches, at Oct. 4, 1869. SAMUEL GROSE & CO'S.

Horses and Mules Wanted. I wish to purchase one hundred head of Horses and Mules, can be found at the Charlotte Hotel or McMurtry, Davis & Co's Store at all hours. Oct. 11, 1869. WM. STEGALL.

NEW GOODS. At Bryant's Store, PROVIDENCE, N. C. The undersigned has just purchased a full Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Groceries and Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public at Low Prices for Cash or in exchange for Produce. H. BRYANT. All persons indebted to me by Note or Account will please call and settle, as I need the money. Oct. 4, 1869. H. BRYANT.

STATE UNIFORMITY. A. S. BARNES & CO., 89, William and John Sts., New York, publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books, comprising the following, adopted for uniform use in the Public Schools of North Carolina, viz: Parker & Watson's National Readers & Spellers, Davies' Arithmetics, Montith & McNally's Geographies. Monthly's History of United States. Beech's System of Penmanship. Publishers' Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, specimen copies of "Educational Bulletin," mailed free. For special introductory rates, or other particulars concerning this admirable Series, address the Publishers, or C. W. LAMBETH, Monthly's Supt. of Introduction, Raleigh, N. C. ALBERT WILLIAMS, State Depository, Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 11, 1869. 3w.