county exceeding twelve held by them, to be paid by the public treasurer on the first days of January and July in addition to their salary aforesaid, and each week in which a Court shall be held, shall be considered a term." Special terms of the Superior Courts are also held, and for this service a compensation of ninety dollars is given to be paid by the county in which the Court is held. Upon examination it will be found that the amounts thus paid for additional and extra Courts exceed the salary of a single Judge.

The fourth section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Code provides that "every judge shall produce a certificate of the Clerk of each county of his having held the Court of the county according to law; and for every such certificate omitted to be produced, there shall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred dollars." Portions of certain circuits are occupied by the enemy, and it is impossible for the Judges to procure the required certificates. It may be necessary, therefore, to modify this provision to have effect only pending the war.

The Hon Thomas Ruffin, Jr., residing in the fourth judicial circuit, having resigned his place as one of the judges of the Superior Courts of law and equity, my immediate predecessor, with the advice of the Council of State, filled said vacancy by granting a temporary commission to Hon John Kerr, of Caswell, which will expire at the end of your present session. It is your duty to fill this vacancy [illegible] manently.

The office of Attorney General has been also vacated by the [illegible] her incumbent, Hon W A Jenkins [illegible] the army and accepting an office under the Confederate State. There [illegible] also Solicitors to be elected for [illegible] of the circuits.

There [illegible] confined in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities, a number of citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences. How long they are to remain incarcerated no one can say but those who apprehended them. What their guilt really consists in I do not know, but this much it becomes both you and me to know, in view of the oaths we take upon entering into office, that they were not arrested by lawful process, and as citizens of North Carolina they are entitled under the Constitution to a speedy trial by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted with their accusers. I have laid their cases before his Excellency the President of the Confederate States, and when his reply is received you will be informed thereof. Should there exist any grave State reasons why they are denied a trial, it is due at least that we should be informed of them. I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in all cases of arrests made by the Confederate authority. If this be so, [illegible] no man is safe from the [illegible]. He could at pleasure, seize any citizen of the State with or without charge, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief — a [illegible] that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. [illegible] submit to it [illegible] in my opinion be establishing a precedent [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] as we [illegible] and [illegible] fast and [illegible] we can alone secure her [illegible] blessings. Her [illegible] instruments — the Constitution and the laws — were made [illegible] among us, [illegible] in times of [illegible] prosperity, and our guide and shield in the day of trouble and calamity. Now, is [illegible] the time when we should abide strictly by their stern decrees, and walk uprightly in the narrow path they have marked out for our footsteps. We should least of all, forsake the helm and the compass when the vessel is driven by the tempest, and clouds and darkness obscure the sky.

Deeply impressed as I have been with the importance of this subject, I have been anxious at the same time to avoid any unnecessary conflict with the Confederate authorities. I [illegible], therefore, [illegible] for your assembling, [illegible] that you would take proper steps to maintain the laws and preserve the rights of our people.

It becomes my duty also, to call your attention to the subject of officering our troops in the field — [illegible] conflict of opinion existing in regard thereto.

The right of the State authorities to commission the officers of the regiments originally raised for the war, is not doubted. It is [illegible] by the Act of Congress of April 16th, 1862, known as the Conscript Law. But the Confederate authorities claim the right to commission the regiments of twelve months men, continued in service by this law, [illegible] all regiments whatsoever, raised [illegible] operation. And in both cases they have claimed to commission and appoint all regimental staff officers, even when they accorded to the Executive of the State the appointment of the officers of the line. [illegible] appointing and commissioning field officers, the Secretary of War has declined to appoint the company officers. To remedy, if possible this [illegible] and to avoid conflict I [illegible] in person [illegible] the President, who promised to take the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject at length. I have not [illegible] pleasure of seeing that opinion, and [illegible] lay the matter before you, and recommend you to take such steps as will preserve the rights and honor of the State. It may well be doubted if officering of the whole of our troops does not belong exclusively to State authority, as by strict reference to the Constitution they may be found to be in point of law, militia. It is mortifying to find entire brigades of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers, and, in many cases, our own brave and war worn Colonels are made to give place to Colonels from distant States, who are promoted to the command of North Carolina troops over their heads to vacant Brigadierships. Some of these promotions are charged to North Carolina, which enables the authorities to say that we have had so many appointments, when in fact we have not, the appointees not being citizens of our State. This is fast breaking down the pride and patience of our officers, many of whom are reporting to me their intention to resign, alleging that the road to honorable promotion is almost closed to our citizens. This is not right, and forms a just cause of complaint both in our army and with our people at home. We are willing that our soldiers should follow any General capable of leading them but we contend that as a matter of sheer justice our soldiers, are entitled to receive their fair proportion of the honors won by their gallantry and endurance.

I would also recommend that the [illegible] prohibition against the distillation of spirits from all kinds of grain be continued during the war. There is no grain to spare for such purposes, and all the [illegible] needs of the country and army, can be abundantly supplied by the liquor made from the fruit crop. Should the supply for the army fail, it cannot be doubted that it is much better for the soldier to go without spirits than that his wife and child should be without bread.

I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a rigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of speculating in any of the necessaries of life, under the false pretence of being government agents.

In order to keep the highways of the country in better condition, they having since the commencement of the war been permitted to get in very bad repair, I recommend that the Revised Code be so amended that the age, to be reached to entitle a man to exemption from working on the roads, shall be fifty years instead of forty five, as now.

The term of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States Senator from N. C., will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly, and it will be your duty to provide for filling the vacancy.

I take great pleasure in informing you that the educational interests of the country have not been overlooked since the commencement of my administration. Owing to the great drain upon the Treasury the first year of the war, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to make only half the usual semi annual distribution of the common school fund for the fall of 1861, and none at all for the spring of 1862. Feeling that this pressure had passed away, and that the matter was one of great importance to our people, the Board, at its recent meeting, ordered the usual distribution to be made, increased by ten thousand dollars from the surplus for the back distribution, and resolved to add that amount each Spring and Fall, until the whole shall have been appropriated. There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes. Should there really exist serious designs on the part of any one to do this, which I hardly thing probable, I earnestly hope you will promptly defeat it. This small sum could add but little to the vast amount required to conduct the war, and its abstraction would be an absolute robbery of the poor children of the State. On the contrary, it should be your duty to carefully preserve and if possible increase this fund, make provision for its regular distribution, and do everything in your power to educate the rising youth of the country. While war is desolating our coast and the tide of revolution is flowing all around us, let the young children of the State be still assembled in their log houses and primitive academies, in the mountains and on the plains, and let their [illegible] be [illegible] of our great struggle for civil and religious liberty — of the patriotism and sacrifices of our people, and the glorious bravery of their fathers and brothers, upon the blood stained fields of the South. It is of the very highest importance that the war should not carry away everything useful, and civilized in the land, and cause our children to grow up in ignorance and crime. No one has been more impressed with the importance of this matter than the able and worthy superintendent of common schools, who has labored faithfully and diligently in behalf of his little charges, and has suffered no excitement or misfortune to turn him from the path of duty. To him, in a great measure, is due the keeping alive of the fund sets of the people in the well-doing of the schools during these times of trouble. Our time honored old University, though humbled, as have been our male schools everywhere by the patriotism of the boys who have rushed to fill up our armies, is still in full operation, the President and Faculty having bravely resolved to hold their position as long as they have a squad to muster. The female schools of the State are generally as flourishing as in times of peace.

Both of the Asylums in this city are prospering under the present efficient management — a great charity to our people and a credit to the State.

Of our internal improvement system, I deem it unnecessary to make any mention. Since my introduction to office, I have received no official reports or information as to the condition or wants of any of the public works requiring legislative action. — Should any thing of this nature be brought to my attention, I shall lay it before you in a special message.

In addition to the matters herein brought to your attention, there are several of an important nature, about which it is not deemed prudent to speak publicly, but which I will take pleasure in explaining or discussing earnestly with you when desired. — Many others I have doubtless overlooked — for which, as well as for the hasty preparation and unconnected form of this instrument, I beg that my recent inauguration into office, and many heavy drafts upon my time, may be considered an apology.

In conclusion gentlemen, allow me to urge upon you the vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of our country and our cause. The two great dangers we have to meet will be found connected with our currency and supplies for our army. Men enough to protect us and drive back the invader, we can always get, if we can properly clothe and feed them. — Let us do this and preserve our paper from depreciation and all will be well. In our intercourse with the authorities of our young Confederacy, having demanded firmly the rights which are due our State, let us yield them no grudging support but in all things pertaining to the general weal, sustain and strengthen them with our whole hearts. — And in all our official acts let us remember, that it is *the spirit of the people* which tyrants cannot subdue. On this depends all. So long as they continue harmonious, willing self-sacrificing, the united armies of this continent may be hurled against us in vain; with such a country and such a people we might set them at defiance. Our heroic soldiers, shivering in their rags and plashing their naked feet through the snows, have already, even through the chronicles of our foes, excited the wondering admiration of the world, and great Generals and brave people beyond the distant waters of the sea stand aghast with astonishment at the feats of freemen struggling for their rights. Let us learn of them, and by zeal and discretion displayed for the general good, show to the world that we are worthy to preside over these gallant and patriotic men.

Many of the matters to which I have called your attention, if done at all require to be done promptly. This is especially the case in regard to the raising of troops for State defense, and to laying an embargo upon the necessaries of life referred to. Remember lastly, that you are laboring for the very salvation of our people. The bitter cup that our captured cities and districts have had to drink, shows us, alas! too plainly, the mercy we are to expect if our abolition foes should overcome us. In the bitterness of their baffled rage they have even shown a determination to re enact the horrors of Saint Domingo and to let loose the hellish passions of servile insurrection to revel in the desolation of our homes. The people of the next generation will bless the memory of those who, whether in the field or the council, helped to rescue their country from these horrors. Let us labor to deserve their praise, and may the blessing of God attend our soldiers and our statesmen, who are struggling to defend a noble people and a noble cause.

Z B VANCE

Executive Department Nov. 17th, 1862.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday December 2 1862

[illegible] R. Wrenfield, Esq., of [illegible] [illegible] and is our authorized agent. [illegible] receive orders for the Whig [illegible] and receipt for the same. Any person subscribing [illegible] with [illegible] will receive the Whig for [illegible] dollars.

Remember,

That we take all kinds of country produce in exchange for the Whig. Eggs, Butter, Lard, Chickens in fact anything that is in the market.

Wood.

Those of our country friends who intend paying their subscriptions in wood, will confer a favor upon us by bringing it in as soon as possible.

THE NEWS.

Robt B Graham has been elected Judge of the 4th circuit.

Ex Gov. William A Graham has been elected Confederate Senator in place of Hon. George Davis.

It is reported that the Yankees passed through Jacksonville which is the seat of justice of Onslow county, N. C., burning the Court House, and the Public buildings in the town.

In the Senate of the N. C. Legislature, Mr. Ellis introduced a memorial from citizens of Columbus, asking the passage of a law to define and provide a punishment for extortion. This is a movement in the right direction. If the citizens of all the other counties in N C, will follow the example of the citizens of Columbus, and unceasingly memorialize the Legislature on the subject of extortion, and the members of the Legislature in accordance with those memorials, will pass a stringent law against all extortioners, extortionat hucksters and all others who are endeavoring to accumulate immense fortunes by taking advantage of the necessities of the poor, they will rise to the true dignity of their position and carry out practically the advice of our patriotic Gov Vance.

Foreign Interference.

Louis Napoleon recently said: "If the civilized world has any respect for itself, it ought to interfere with regard to the war now raging between the United States and the Confederate States of America."

☞ The recent law passed and in effect by our City Trustees, in one point of view is very good as it shuts down on speculation in a great many articles of life but in another point, it places things out of the reach of those who are not able to buy by the quantity for instance the labouring man, he is not able to buy a load of chickens a large lot of butter or potatoes, furthermore he has not the time to spare to run after the wagons looking for what he wants, in other Cities and Towns there Hucksters as they are termed, are allowed to buy any thing for resale from 11 o'clock till 4 o'clock, thereby giving them a chance, there are a great many persons in this community who are compelled to buy by the small quantity their income is small and it has to be divided into as small parcels as possible to meet their demands. Now for instance their is those men at the Government shops they are not allowed to go out as formerly to buy any thing they have one short hour to eat dinner in and get something to eat if they can find it, only yesterday we stormed a wagon but had to retreat could not buy the load, for instance, we did not want 10 bushels potatoes, 20 pounds of butter and nine bushels of corn, we had to take all or none, so you see, when the law acts direct on one class, it indirectly injures another class, now we would ask for an amendment to that law allow the storekeepers to buy for resale from one o'clock until sundown, but no bargain to be valid made before that hour under penalty, we would ask of your honorable body immediate action, as to the suppression of Rum Mills, we have nothing to say it ought to have been done one year ago.

☞ Well we are here once more safe and sound in wind and limb have been up to Statesville again surely our readers think we have moved up there, not so reader, our business calls us up there, we would here say while on the Western Rail Road that the Conductors treated us with all possible politeness and attention and are gentlemen well worthy their situations. We also fell in with the worthy President of the Road he was also very kind and attentive, and we would here remark, right here in this wigwam of speculators, that Dr Powell has a heart, yes the President of the W. N. C. R. Road has a heart, he owns a Factory and sells his cloth and yarns at the same old prices to soldiers families, he has not raised a mote upon them, what do you think of this blood suckers, we wish his name to be passed around.

☞ We would ask Gov. Vance why is it that salt, yes salt, is not furnished to this Town and County as is it elsewhere all that is here is hoarded up by a few speculators, for sale only by the bag, and we would call the attention of Gov Vance to the fact that he must send salt here or the people will suffer, if no one else will distribute it we will.

☞ It seems that our country friends intend to freeze us, as very little wood comes in why dont some person living on the Rail Road establish an agency here and sell wood by the cord or car load, it would pay very well, try it, will you.

☞ The weather for the past week has been cold, ice has formed very thick, in several places heavy frosts at night.

NEWS.

Capture of two Yankee Gunboats in Eastern North Carolina

We learn from a letter in the Raleigh Journal of Saturday that Capt. John N. Whitford's company of Partizan Rangers captured a yankee gunboat on Bay River in Craven county on Thursday last and burnt the boat and took the crew prisoners consisting of 22 white men and 20 negroes.

And the Wilmington Journal learns of [illegible] that Capt Newkirk's cavalry company, and Capt. Adams' artillery company, destroyed one of the enemy's gunboats in New River, Onslow county, last week. The boat had been to Jacksonville, the county seat of Onslow, where the crew had broke into the Court House and Post Office and stolen their contents. The boat was attacked on its way back and driven ashore. The crew immediately fired her and escaped in a small boat; but a large quantity of shot, shell ammunition and small arms were saved by our men. We hope every yankee boat that enters our rivers will be attacked in the same way.

Trouble in Western North Carolina

From the Asheville News.

Some twenty-five armed men visited Waynesville, in the adjoining county of Haywood, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and demanded the release of a man named Franklin, who was convicted at the last term of our Superior Court of the murder of Mr. N[illegible]and, and was under sentence of death. The Jailor having no force to resist the demand, was seized and held, while Franklin was released and carried off in triumph. The party, we are informed, represented themselves as from East Tennessee, and said they had a reserve of 300 armed men to back up their demand. This is a bold move, and will no doubt receive the attention of the authorities.

LATER.

Since the above article was written a courier has reached this place in quest of powder, who states that an army of several hundred men from East Tennessee is regularly fortified at the line between Haywood county and Tennessee. Some reports put the number at eleven hundred, but we suppose it hardly so large. The militia of Haywood to the number of 250, with 60 Cherokee Indians, were holding them in check. Runners had been sent to Gen. Kirby Smith, informing him of the condition of affairs, and asking for assistance.— We await further information with anxiety.

The locality is about 45 miles west of this place, and bordering upon the most disloyal portion of East Tennessee, and the force gathered there is composed probably of disaffected men who have fled from their homes to avoid the Conscript Law.

From Virginia.

We have the same report to make this morning of the position of affairs at Fredericksburg that has been daily given to our readers for the past week. Everything is represented as in a state of inaction, the enemy desisting from any formidable demonstration, and our own troops quietly and patiently awaiting the movements of their opponents. How long this state of things will continue it is impossible to say, but most probably until Burnside is urged forward by the irresistible pressure of Northern fanaticism. The report that a portion of the enemy's forces had moved up the Rappahannock some eighteen miles, in the direction of Warrenton Junction, is not confirmed by any information received yesterday.—*Richmond Dispatch of Saturday.*

From the West

KNOXVILLE, TENN., November 29.—No movement of any importance has yet occurred in the Middle Tennessee. Yesterday another skirmish took place at Lavergne. Our troops fell back to Smyrna. The Yankees did not pursue, but retired also, and we re-occupied Lavergne. The loss was light on both sides.

The Knoxville Register says Col Howard's Alabama cavalry returned to East Tennessee from Kentucky with five thousand hogs. Gen. Bragg has fifteen thousand cattle and ten thousand hogs.

Immense supplies are being brought from Middle Tennessee. Large wagon trains are daily passing Southward from Lebanon, loaded with flour and bacon.

Col Duke, of Gen John H Morgan's command, says a general engagement near Nashville is imminent.

On the 13th, near Lebanon, Morgan captured a wagon train and one hundred and eighty prisoners, and on the 15th, drove the Abolitionists out of Lebanon, killing and wounding a considerable number of them.

MOBILE, Nov. 29.—The Advertiser and Register has a despatch dated Saltillo, 27th inst., which says that on Sunday, 23d, a regiment of new Abolition recruits at Corinth refused to obey marching orders for Grand Junction. Two regiments attempted to coerce them, when a severe fight followed, continuing three hours, resulting in a great number killed and wounded on both sides. It is said that the troops from Rienzi were ordered up to quiet the insurgents, but the fight had ceased.

OBITUARY.

Died of Diptheria, at Olin, N. C., on the 20th of August, 1862, WILLIAM COWAN, infant son of Dr. W. N. and Mrs. Jane A. Foote.

This beauteous little bud beginning on earth to bloom,
Through the cold portals of the tomb,
Is removed by an Almighty hand,
To that better, more congenial land,
There, in a fair celestial bower,
To bloom, an amaranthine flower.

MISS E. STANTON,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Charlotte, that she is prepared with Machine thread and silk, to do every variety of machine stitching; she will also attend to the mantua-making business, for which she has some new styles. Room in J. Trotter's boarding house Mains St.

Nov. 25, 1862. 35tf

New Manufacturing Company.

(OPPOSITE C. S. NAVY WORKS.)

STEVENS, SCHUTT & McLEAN, PROPRIETORS.

WE are now manufacturing by steam power all kinds of BEDSEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS, and every-thing pertaining to the FURNITURE and CABINET BUSINESS.

We are also making a very pretty, durable and superior WOOD CANTEEN, to which we invite the special attention of officers and soldiers.

Orders from the trade and public generally are respectfully solicited, as we are confident in our ability to please the most fastidious. Orders promptly filled.

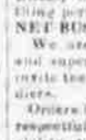
J. H STEVENS,
W A SCHUTT,
J. A. McLEAN.

November 11 1862 tf.

The Corner DRUG Store,

CHARLOTTE, N C.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.



WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to their large and complete Stock now being opened for the Spring Trade, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Oil, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Alcohol. Pure Medical Wines and Brandies, Cognac Teas, Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

January 17, 1862. 45tf

TO THE LADIES.

NEW PARIS STYLES!!—NEW PARIS STYLES!!!

WE would call the particular attention of the citizens to our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. We flatter ourselves that our stock in that line will vie successfully with any in the Southern Confederacy. Our Frames and Materials and Ladies' and Misses HATS are recent importation, and got up in the most recent and approved styles in Paris. Our stock is acknowledged superior, from the fact that we are daily receiving orders from the principal cities of the Confederacy. Our Head Milliner (Miss Kerr, of Charleston,) is a lady of acknowledged refined taste, and our customers uniformly and unanimously join in rendering to her that meed of praise which her efforts to please justly deserve. With so many excellencies united in the department of our business we, cannot fail to fill with dispatch and entire satisfaction to the Ladies any orders we may receive from them.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

Charlotte, Oct 28, 1862.

BLANTON DUNCAN,

Columbia, S. C.,

(Formerly of Kentucky) is prepared to fill orders to any extent in Engraving and Printing BANK NOTES, Bills of Exchange, &c. Engravings upon Steel or Stone.

Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept.

August 5, 1862. 3m

SELLING OFF.

THE largest stock of WALL PAPER WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &c., in the State, must be sold in 90 days, to make room for other business.

All those wanting bargains had better call soon. Those in the trade will do well by calling on

W. H. SCHUTT,

March 18, 1861. [illegible]

Opposite Post Office.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

BY

J. B. KERR,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Proprietor of this Hotel is still at his post ready to [illegible] the duties of "mine host" to the travelling public and others who may call on him, and he flatters himself that as comfortable quarters can be found with him as any where in this vicinity. Being situated nearly in the centre of Charlotte, Business Men will find this Hotel a most convenient and agreeable location. He has been engaged in the business at this stand nearly eighteen years, and in that time he has made several additions to his former house, and it has been greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDA 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, pendently shaded by trees on the side-walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The House has been thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the "inner man" is "renewed" day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are Stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The Proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his desire to please, he is prepared to offer his friends and the "rest of mankind," as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

☞ At any rate try the Charlotte Hotel.

J B KERR

October 19, 1858. 32tf

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

WESTERN DIVISION.

ON and after Monday the 15th instant, the Passenger and Mail Train will be run on this Road daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leave.		Arrive.
7 00 A. M.	Charlotte,	
7 45 "	Tuckaseegee,	7 43 A. M.
8 15 "	Brevard,	8 10 "
8 40 "	Sharon,	8 37 "
	Lincolnton,	9 00 "

GOING EAST.

Leave.		Arrive.
11 00 A. M.	Lincolnton,	
11 23 "	Sharon,	11 20 A. M.
11 50 "	Brevard,	11 45 "
12 17 P. M.	Tuckaseegee,	12 15 P. M.
	Charlotte,	1 00 "

By order, V. A. McBEE,

Acting Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, April 4, 1861. 24tf

J. S PHILLIPS

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion.

Shop three doors South of the Mansion House.

September 27, 1859. 23tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

G. Bergman and others } Original Bill to Fall
against } Term, 1862
Edward Terre and }
William R. Myers. }

IN this case, it appearing to the Master, by the affidavit of the solicitor of complainants, that William R. Myers, one of the defendants is absent from this State, so that he cannot be personally served, and that he will probably remain absent until after the next term of the Court, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "North Carolina Whig," a newspaper printed in Charlotte in said county, commanding him personally to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county aforesaid, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August 1862, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill; otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and the Court will make such decree thereon as shall be deemed just.

Witness, A. C. Williamson, Clerk and Master in our said Court, of Equity at office in Charlotte this 20th day of September 1862.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

September 30, 1862. Prs. fee $7 00

☞ Notice.

APPLICATION will be made for the Renewal of Stock Certificate No. 503 for thirteen Shares Stock in the Charlotte & So. Ca. R. R. Co., the property of the Estate of Thos. J. Holton.

E. NYE HUTCHISON, Executor.

Charlotte, August 30, 1862.