

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST.

The earthquake in the Mississippi Valley, on the 17th August, agitated the river violently in the vicinity of New Madrid. The water seemed to rise in a body several feet high, and was forced backward up stream. The current was actually stopped during the few seconds the earthquake continued. The shock occurred a little before nine o'clock in the morning, but only to those in the houses, while those in the street scarcely noticed it.

It is theorized by some that the internal expansion or explosion of gases, or combustion of igneous materials, supposed to occasion earthquakes, assumes a wavy motion and straight-forward direction; by others, that the oscillations are equal in force and irregular in direction, giving to the shell of the earth, and subterranean things in general, a rotary as well as vibratory motion. But, without attempting to dip into the science of these wonderful and fearful phenomena, we will simply add that, on this occasion, the city of Memphis got a pretty effectual shaking up, though certainly not at all equal to our deserts. We have heard of no serious damage being done, with the exception of several chimneys in different parts of the city which lost their centres of gravity and fell with a crash, while several walls were cracked and a considerable amount of plaster dislodged from ceilings.

"This portion of the Mississippi Valley has experienced similar shocks on several occasions before, the last occurring about two and a half years ago; but this exceeds all others in severity, unless, as some old citizens relate, we should except the earthquake of 1843, and, of course, the frightful convulsion of 1811, so calamitous in its effects further up the river, in the vicinity of New Madrid. As to the duration of the shocks experienced yesterday, reports do not entirely concur, but it was probably not less than two minutes and a half from first to last."

PARDONS.

It has been stated in the newspapers, and truly, that the President has pardoned W. J. Hawkins of Warren, and George W. Mordecai of Wake. And it has also been stated that these pardons were granted on the recommendation of Gov. Holden. This is a mistake, and it is due alike to the President and to Gov. Holden that the facts in these cases should be given. These persons applied for pardon through the Governor, and their applications were forwarded to the President with the recommendation that for the present they should be suspended. It was not the wish of Gov. Holden that their estates should be confiscated, but he thought it was but just to the loyal Union men of the State that such offenders should not be permitted to participate as voters in the reorganization of the State government. Meanwhile these gentlemen repaired to Washington to seek their cases. The State Agent, Dr. R. J. Powell, knowing that the Governor had recommended their suspension, declined to aid them. But they appeared before the President, and, as we are informed, told him that they had taken no active part in the rebellion, and that they had been recommended for pardon by the Governor. Their applications could not be found by the Clerk; and the President, taking it for granted that their representations were correct, granted them a pardon.

We make this statement in justice to the Governor. The people of the State generally will bear witness that Gov. Holden has been liberal and lenient in his administration; and we state the fact that of one thousand applications for pardon forwarded by the Governor, seven or eight hundred have been recommended for pardon. The Governor has persecuted no one. He cherishes no resentment towards any portion of his fellow-citizens. It would afford him no pleasure to see any estate confiscated. But, on affection, and he is determined that his authority shall be respected. He did not seek the place he now occupies, but he accepted it at the request of the President, and he feels that he has the confidence of the President. The persons referred to may congratulate themselves on their success; but we tell them that the Governor has power, if he chooses to exercise it, to assess their estates in any amount for the support of the State government, and to aid the State charities, and that his exercise of this power will depend upon the manner in which these persons and their political associates and friends shall conduct themselves from this time until the provisional government ceases—Raleigh Standard.

Since the above was put in type we find in the Raleigh papers a card from Geo W. Mordecai in relation to the matter, which we will publish next week.

The purchase yesterday, of six thousand barrels of beef, in this market, for shipment to Great Britain, admonishes us that the dreadful cattle disease, which is now raging in Europe, will have an important influence upon our markets for cured meats, if we shall be so lucky as to escape the disease itself. A large advance in butter and cheese may be expected. Fortunately, we have a large stock of salted beef in this market; it was packed last fall and winter in anticipation of a demand from the army, which has failed, prices have ruled all summer lower than the average of peace times, especially for the finer qualities. This, in a measure, accounts for the scarcity and high price of beef-cattle for some months past. We can, therefore, well spare John Bull some beef, but we beg of him to keep his present style of roast beef to himself.—N. Y. World.

ECCENTRIC COURSE OF THE PLAGUE.

From the London Times, August 23.

The present visitation of the cholera, as reported by us from the countries afflicted, is characterized by a particular feature, distinguishing it broadly from the epidemics of former times. Hitherto this disease has always advanced in a certain track, presumably from India towards the regions of Western Europe. We could mark its progress stage by stage, not always in a direct line or without many capricious deviations and jumps, but still generally from the Southeast to the Northwest. It was heard of in Persia, Asia Minor and Turkey; then reported from Vienna, from Prague, from Warsaw, from Berlin and from North Germany, till it got to Belgium and Paris. After that came our own turn. The epidemic wave struck us at last, and we suffered in proportion to the severity of the attack as measured against our organized defences. That is the sketch which would serve generally for the visitations of 1832, 1849 and 1854.

At the present time not one of these characteristics is discernible. We heard nothing whatever of the cholera as on its route from India. It was first reported, quite abruptly, from Alexandria, where it raged terribly, spreading along the coast to Damietta, and running up the Nile to Cairo. Then we heard of it at Smyrna, in the Isle of Cyprus, at Constantinople, and in the villages on the Bosphorus. Presently it is reported from Aucaons, from Gibraltar and Malta, from Marseilles, from Barcelona, and from Valencia. But in no one of these instances has it advanced from the sea coast into the interior, for the case of Cairo can hardly be considered an exception. It has not spread beyond Ancona, though the disease in that town was very intense. Once there was a story of its appearance in Milan, but that was not confirmed. It has not advanced beyond Marseilles, or beyond any of the infected ports on the east coast of Spain. Southern Italy has been attacked, but only under similar conditions. Cholera is last reported from San Nicandro and San Severo, the former a town close upon the coast, the latter a little beyond. These are the results of a survey of the case up to the present moment. The only exception is a report of the cholera in Hanover, but this, in professional statements, is reduced to "cholerae," and is apparently only such a disorder as occurs most autumn in London. In short, upon a summary of the evidence, we come to this, not that an Asiatic pestilence is advancing upon us across Europe, but that there has been an extraordinary outbreak of cholera in the basin of the Mediterranean.

This marked and special limitation of the epidemic may not unreasonably suggest to us some hopes of immunity. Within the basin of the Mediterranean no shore has escaped; beyond it no cholera has appeared. The latest intelligence reports a panic from Wallachia and Moldavia, but the disease had not yet declared itself in those provinces, though it is obviously probable that it might creep into the Black Sea and make the circuit of those coasts also.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

After the battle of "Antietam" (Sharpsburg) several hospitals were established in our town for the reception of the Confederates who were wounded at that battle, and occasionally afterwards Confederate sick and wounded were left in this place. Many of them died and though no relatives or friends were near to attend them in their dying moments, still they were tenderly nursed and cared for by the ladies of the town, who ever true to the natural inclinations of their hearts and in accordance with their sympathy for suffering humanity, contributed to their wants while living and when dead had them decently interred, in a piece of ground near town, adjoining the M. E. graveyard, set apart as a "burial place" for the "Confederate dead," and their graves neatly sodded and distinctly marked with head boards, so that if their friends should desire to remove their remains, there would be no difficulty in identifying the graves. Moved by the same humanity and in obedience to the injunction, "Speak no ill of the dead," we have collected the names of the dead and publish them that their friends may know the fate of those they have not heard from for several years.

The following are from N. Carolina: Capt W Adams, Greensboro', N. C.; W B Daniel, co. E, 55th regt; John Reinhardt, co. B, 57th regt; Andrew Kepley, co. I, 14th regt; B. A. Miller, co. B, 52d regt; B Thompson, 2d regt; E P Hollida, co. A, 5th regt; Quirtar Eastar, co. E, 33d regt; Capt Cotten; Jos Allen, co. K, 6th regt; A J Williams, co. K, 3d regt; J K Edwards, co. F, 2d regt; T J Witherspoon, Rowan co.; O Tew, co. C, 2d regt; T W Hornbuckle, 13th regt; Capt E G Means, 3d regt; John P Gardner, co. K, 45th regt; W H Bolton, co. C, 1st regt; Wm Ervin, co. D, 2d regt; G W Ross, co. I, 3d regiment; Eli Porter, N. C.; Adrian Barnhardt, co. B, 20th regt.

There are several graves not marked, where two and three bodies were interred together. Besides these, there are many other graves in the neighborhood that cannot be identified.

Progress of the Cholera in Europe.—It appears from the last foreign journals that the cholera continues its desolating march. At Constantinople it seems to be sweeping right and left, and though the population of that city is now much reduced by death and the flight of the inhabitants, the mortality has reached a frightful maximum. In Italy the disease is making slow, but evidently sure progress. A rumor had reached London that it had made its appearance in Rome, but it does not seem to be confirmed. At Barcelona, Spain, a stampede of the inhabitants has commenced, in anticipation of the dreadful visitor.

A young lady moving in the upper circles at Chicago was betrothed at the beginning of the war to a lieutenant in the army. He was killed in battle, and his body taken home and buried by his nearest friend and comrade, who was with him when he fell. To this young man the lady's affections were very naturally transferred in time, and she engaged to marry him. When the happy day arrived, and just as the clergyman was about to pronounce them man and wife, the lady suddenly fainted, and being revived, forbade any further procedure, as she said she had seen the spirit of her former lover, and he was opposed to the match. She persisted in her decision and has since retired to a convent.

COL. LAMB.—The friends of the gallant Col. Lamb, of Fort Fisher memory, will be pleased to learn, that though he is still suffering from his wounds, he is likely to recover. He was formerly editor of the Norfolk Argus. His death was anticipated along with the demise of the lamented General Whiting. Two braver hearts have seldom beated.

THE WAR DEBT.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The approaching State Convention will have the important duties imposed upon it of passing such ordinances as are required of the State, before we can be restored to equal rights in the national government. An ordinance abolishing slavery in North Carolina forever must be passed, and ought to be passed with promptness and unanimity. It ought to be passed in such a spirit as to show to the government that we have made up our minds to cheerfully comply with the terms required of us.

When these alterations of the constitution shall have been adopted by the Convention, they ought at once to be submitted to the vote of the people of the State.

It will then be the duty of every man in the State to go to the polls and vote. The vote of the people upon the adoption or rejection of the acts of the Convention will measure our loyalty to the national government. The authorities will judge North Carolina by the number and unanimity of her citizens who shall vote at that election.

If the vote is united and large, we shall at once be treated with great liberality, and have every consistent privilege extended to us. But if the poll shall be small and there is much division apparent from it, we shall be regarded with suspicion and shall be watched as disloyal people. It is of the utmost importance that our vote shall be united, and that it shall be such as to convince the national government that we are unanimously agreed to cheerfully perform such duties as it has required of us.

For these reasons it is highly important that nothing shall be brought before the Convention that is not positively required to be passed upon. Especially should the Convention avoid raising any unnecessary question that might make a division amongst the people. And for these reasons the war debt of the State should be passed upon by that body. If that debt should be indorsed or repudiated by the Convention, and this ordinance together with the others should be submitted to the vote of the citizens, the vote will be very much divided. When this divided vote is seen by the Northern people, it would at once be taken that we were divided on the subject of the abolition of slavery. Such a divided vote would do the State great damage.

The principle laid down in this paper, as a non-assumption of the State war debt, does not mean, and was not intended to mean, a repudiation of that debt. It only means that the Convention should not interfere with that debt at all, but should pass it over, and leave it exactly as they found it. It is the general understanding that the debt is not binding on the State, until it is sanctioned and endorsed by the Convention or by the Legislature; therefore it is no debt at all until it shall have been assumed by one of these bodies.

It is best, therefore, that any action upon this subject shall not be delayed at present until the people are thoroughly informed as to the nature and amount of the liability. Let the facts go to the voters, and let it be discussed, if necessary, so that every man may comprehend the subject, and may vote as he may think best under the circumstances. Then the Legislature or Convention, if it has not finally adjourned, can take exactly such action as the majority of the citizens of the State shall desire, as expressed by their votes.

As we have already stated, there is, however, an additional reason why the Convention should not assume this debt. Every argument seems to urge that no action at all shall be taken by that body, but if any ordinance is passed it appears to us that it should not be one assuming the debt because the terms of capitulation agreed upon between General Sherman and General Johnston were rejected by the President and his Cabinet, for this reason amongst others, "that they certainly subject the loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt consummated by the rebels in the name of the State." As this is a reason given by the President and Cabinet for repudiating the terms of surrender, it is fair to conclude that they would not be willing to sanction the action of any Convention, that assumes the war debt of the State. Therefore, it was stated in this paper that the war debt should not be assumed by the State Convention.

For these reasons, as well as for many others that occur to every man, it is highly important that the Convention should avoid any action on the debt of the State, or upon any other unimportant subject, and should confine themselves strictly to those subjects that they are compelled to pass upon. And then let their ordinances be submitted to the vote of the people, and let that vote be confined to the abolition of slavery and a cheerful submission to the government of the United States. Then the loyal people of the government will see how the citizens of North Carolina stand on these vital questions, and we shall be treated according to our deserts, as shown by that vote.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To number the hairs of the head has been in all ages accounted an impossible feat as to count the sands of the seashore. The astounding labor has, however, been gone through by a German professor, who thus tabularizes the result of his examination of four heads of hair:

Table with 2 columns: Blonde (number of hairs), Brown, Black, Red. Values: 140,400; 109,440; 102,962; 38,740.

The heads of hair were found to be nearly equal in weight, and the deficiency in the number of hairs in the black, brown and red colors was fully counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of bulk in the individual fibres. The average weight of a woman's head of hair is about fourteen ounces.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.—It requires considerable skill and discretion, says the New York World, to conduct a newspaper in the late Confederate States, and whatever short comings may be observed, should be looked upon with many graces of allowance. The old couplet,

"Be to his faults a little blind, Be to his virtues ever kind," expresses the sentiment which ought to be practiced, in our judgment, upon men in positions like those occupied by the Southern editor, laboring to subserv the interests of the general government and the people with whom he has engaged in opposition to that government. They may make grave errors, but in the end, we believe, they will be found to have discharged their duty faithfully and conscientiously.

WELL SAID.—General Sickles, in his Saratoga 4th of July speech said: "Surely, if we of the army, who have fought these men, can forgive them, and treat them as brothers again, the civilians and stay-at-home politicians ought not to be vindictive or implacable."

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The demoralizing influence of the war are everywhere apparent to the most casual observer.

All our population has passed through "days that try men's souls." Many, who seemed firmly grounded in principles, have been uprooted; and many, who still stand fast in their pride of station, yet bear the scars of lightning. Has there not been a lowering of the moral tone of the community? Do we not feel that there is some abatement in those generous and manly virtues that once poured their full tide through the Southern heart? This is the most painful of all the evils we experience. Of the young and brave who have perished—of the Hampdens whose thoughts were of peace even in the midst of conflicts, and who cried, "God save the bleeding country," while the last drops were falling from their own warm hearts—the memory is fragrant still. The fortunes that have been dispersed may be gathered under calmer skies. As the scattered corn strikes root in the deserted bivouac, so war may leave blessings along its track of desolation that may ripen in these strange and sudden days of peace. The wondrous providence that has put all our calculations at fault, making peace in a day, may as wondrously provide relief for the impoverished whose homes are dust and ashes now. But, whatever compensation may be granted to suffering, there is no promise to moral weakness—there is no resurrection for dead souls. To spend the first days of peace in eliminating others, or maligning that superior wisdom by which the world is controlled, is neither just nor wise. It is not given to any of us, we humbly confess, to explain, much less to correct, the philosophy of history; nor is it allowed that we should indulge in aimless persistent lamentation over private or public losses. Our great business is, now to return to the long neglected walks of industry, wherever this may be practicable, and, in any event, to resume the practice of our ancestral virtues.—Augusta Transcript.

NEWS ITEMS.

We learn from the Whig that Gen. Lee has accepted the position of President of Washington College, at Lexington. The venerable school, and the pleasant and cultivated village which is its seat, will henceforward have an importance in the eye of the world which few other events could have given them.

In addition to the information heretofore given that the President had promptly annulled the instructions issued by the President's Bureau for retaining the lands of Southerners who had been fully pardoned, it may also be stated that the President, about the same time, ordered the Southern Methodist churches, which had been in the hands of Northern ministers by military agency, to be restored to the ministers of the church South, who now assume their ministerial duties in New Orleans, at Memphis, and elsewhere.

An effort will be made this winter to obtain an appropriation from Congress to defray the expenses of deepening the channel uniting the inland waters of North Carolina with the ocean, which, with the removal of a small bar in the Neuse River, will enable the largest ocean steamer to run to Newbern.

ILLNESS OF MR. DAVIS.—A telegram from Fortress Monroe dated August 31, says: "It is understood that Jeff. Davis has at present an attack of erysipelas, which is the second one he has had. The first was very slight, but this is more severe, though not serious. Mr. Clay's health is improving."

A. H. STEPHENS.—The President declines to release Hon. A. H. Stephens, but directs that he shall be made as comfortable as circumstances will allow. Hon. Linton Stephens his half brother has been permitted to visit him.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN is still in Havana. So says a letter from that place, which also states that the ex-rebel Generals Preston and Walker left by the steamer Elder for England, intending to go thence to Halifax. Gov. Moore will remain in Cuba until his fate is determined in Washington. Gen. Magruder is in the City of Mexico, ready to take employment, if he can find it; Capt. Maury has found service with the Emperor as superintendent of a national observatory, which is to be established; and Major Mordecai, as topographical and civil engineer, will be associated for the present with Colonel Talbot, in charge of an important branch of the public railway service. Gen. E. Kirby Smith still remains here.

MEXICO.—We learn from a private source entitled to credit, that numbers of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army are arriving almost daily in the city of Mexico—that Maximilian receives them with every mark of kindness, and that he is doing what he can for their quiet settlement as planters and artisans in that country. He seems to anticipate no difficulty with the United States, but is exerting himself to restore order and quiet to Mexico and to encourage industry and enterprise.

CONFISCATION IN TENNESSEE.—The Memphis Argus, of a recent date, says: "We are informed by citizens of Haywood county, Tennessee, that the United States Marshal has just labelled for confiscation the whole property, real and personal, of forty five or fifty gentlemen residing at or in the vicinity of Brownsville. The Marshal, we understand, took an inventory of the personal property in each case, and is to hold the parties responsible for its safe keeping and forthcoming on the day of trial. Some of the parties had taken the amnesty oath, and all of them had been known as active participants in the late war against the United States."

We learn that the Quakers have some misgivings about taking the amnesty oath, because it requires that they shall not only "faithfully support and protect the constitution of the United States," but that they shall "defend it." We think we can assure them that the words "protect and defend" does not mean to defend with arms. The national and State governments have sanctioned the substitution of money or some other service from members of the Society of Friends, instead of exacting military service. We may well assure them that the government will never be so strict and compulsory with law abiding citizens. We hope they will feel assured of this, and will take the oath and vote for the men of their choice. All good citizens should give this much sanction and support to the government that protects them.—Raleigh Standard.

A French editor has given the following amusing description of the effect of an advertisement: "The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it, the second time he looks at the name, the third time he looks at the price, the fourth time he reads it, the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife, the sixth time he buys."

A MODEL NEW YORK BANK CLERK.

One of our reporters, a few days since, picked up on board of a Brooklyn ferry-bark a few closely written pages, torn from a memorandum book. On examination, they were found to constitute part of a diary kept apparently by a New York bank clerk. Thinking that they may be of interest to some of our readers, we have concluded to publish a few extracts from them:

Sunday, August 20.—Went to church and Sabbath school all day. In the evening went to M's place and lost \$300 at faro. Afterwards went to supper with Anonyma. Claret punch, as usual.

Monday.—Was at the bank early, although suffering from a confounded headache. Why was I such a fool as to mix lager and claret? Told the President that I had been occupied since one o'clock in revising some of my books. He seemed much pleased at my devotion to business. Borrowed \$50 from bank to pay for last night's supper.

Tuesday.—Saw one of our messengers drop a five cent stamp. Complained of him and had him dismissed for carelessness. Was thanked by the officers for my fidelity. Had to take another fifty to pay for ring for Anonyma. Went to Olympic with A., afterward to the Louvre.

Wednesday.—Dropped in for a few moments at the Fulton street prayer meeting, knowing that two of the Directors were to be there. They saw me. Made a few feeling remarks about the hideous prevalence of Sabbath-breaking among men. Directors were visibly affected. Borrowed \$725 from bank, and paid livery stable bill.

Thursday.—Drunk again last night. Anonyma's fault, though, this time, and not mine. Told the President that I had to sit up all night with a dying friend, which made my eyes red. Salary was raised to \$1,400, for my general faithfulness and good conduct. Borrowed \$400. In the evening went to the Gaiteios and the Broadway Garden. Gave Maud a bracelet. Kate got angry and threw a glass of beer at me. Mem.—Not to go to that saloon again. Left saloon at 8:30, and went to weekly prayer meeting.

Friday.—In the evening saw Anonyma, and we had a difficulty. She wants too much money. Can't and won't give her \$1,000 to-morrow. Drank rather too much, and smashed the furniture. She will be awfully angry, I'm afraid. Saturday.—It's all up. Anonyma came down to the bank and demanded that thousand from me. President saw her. Devil of a row. Borrowed \$34,000, and took passage per Arabia.

Northern papers now say that the trial of Mr Jefferson Davis will take place at Richmond, Va., before Chief Justice Chase.

The United States officers at Brownsville, Texas, recently entertained at a banquet the Imperialist officers stationed at Matamoros, together with some ex-Confederate officers, including General Saxton.

STOLEN.

From my Stable during the night of the 20th ult, a dark mouse-colored Horse MULE. Said Mule is about twelve years old, 14 hands high, has a chain mark on the left shoulder, walks very quick and carries his ears straight up and pointing close together. Any information that will lead to his recovery and return, same day, Three Dollars. To go to the bank and demanded that thousand from me. President saw her. Devil of a row. Borrowed \$34,000, and took passage per Arabia.

A Daily 4-Horse Coach.

Will leave Ross Hill, Yorkville, S. C., at 5 o'clock, A. M., for ROCK HILL, to connect with the train on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad; and leave Rock Hill, on the return of the Down Train, and arrive at Yorkville, the same evening. FARE—Two Dollars and fifty cents, each way. To go and return, same day, Three Dollars. PACKAGES under one hundred pounds weight, will be received at reasonable rates, if left at the office the night previous.

Beeswax Wanted.

We want to purchase Beeswax. Highest market price paid. J. M. SANDERS & CO. Sept 4, 1865. 3p

DRY HIDES.

I want to purchase 10,000 pounds Dry Hides, for which a good price will be paid. B. J. CURETON, Sept 4, 1865. 5p

NEW ENTERPRISE.

Auction and Commission House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the style and title of S. A. Harris & Co, for the purpose of transacting business as Auction and Commission Merchants.

The senior member of the firm has been engaged in the business for number of years, and he is so well and favorably known by the business public, that it is unnecessary to say more than state the fact.

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NEW ENTERPRISE.

Auction and Commission House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

New Cash Store.

BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR

Have brought to this market, and have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery; Gents', Ladies' and Childrens' SHOES of all descriptions;

HATS

Of the latest styles for Ladies and Gentlemen. Crockery, wooden and willow Ware, Spelling Books and Stationery, Cigars and Tobacco, and other articles for general consumption.

Having selected our Goods ourselves, we feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

Our Store is located in the Store occupied by Rock Island Office, 2d door from the Bank of Charlotte. We cannot be undersold.

G. D. BERNHEIM, A. SINCLAIR.

Sept 4, 1865

WOOL, WOOL!

We want to purchase Wool, and will pay the highest market cash price.

Sept 4, 1865 BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR.

Beeswax.

Bring your Beeswax to us and obtain the highest price in cash. BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR.

September 4, 1865

Whips.

A lot of Buggy Whips for sale at BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S.

FARM NEAR TOWN FOR SALE.

Not wishing to continue farming longer, I will sell my Farm 3 1/2 miles from Town. It contains about 70 Acres, more than half cleared land. The wood and water are excellent. It is very convenient to any person living in Town. It has on it a very elegant Peach, Apple and Cherry Orchard, a fine Spring of Water, and a number of good Shade Trees, and a tolerable good Dwelling House with Out-Houses.

Interested parties are invited to call on JNO. F. BUTT.

STOLEN

From my Stable, seven miles above Fort Mills, S. C., on the Steel Creek Road, during the night of the 26th ult, a bright bay MARE with black mane and tail. Said Mare is five years old, 13 hands high, has two scars on each side, just below the hockbone, caused by the Saddle. She also has a small knot on the outside of the right hind pasture joint, very small eyes, small neck, and long head. No other marks remembered. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the above mentioned animal, left at the Democrat Office or addressed to me, will be gladly received and amply rewarded.

Address MRS HANNAH S. KNOX, Pineville, N. C.

Sept 4, 1865. 3p

A CHARMING NEW BOOK.

In Press: will be issued 1st of October, 1865, by WM B SMITH & CO, Field and Fireside Publishing House, 58 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C. NAMELESS: by Mrs Fanny Mardrough Downing. One volume, 16 mo., fine cloth. Price \$2.50.

Sept 4, 1865

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of conducting a

General Commission Business</