

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET.

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1866.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 722.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT

Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

Equity Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder executing bond with good securities, on the 19th day of June, at the Public Square in Charlotte, the tract of Land on which the late James L. Morrow, deceased, resided, adjoining the lands of T. H. Brown, John L. Springs, and Benjamin Morrow and others, containing 425 acres, in two separate parcels, lying between two and three miles from the city. To be sold by the acre, on a credit of 9 months, with interest from sale, except \$100 each to pay costs. The tract is a valuable one, and the separate tracts will be surveyed in due time, so as to make titles to purchasers. For further information call on B. F. Morrow residing on the premises. A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.
May 14, 1866

LIME, LIME!

100 Barrels Thomaston LIME, in good order, for sale. Apply to Agent at N. C. Railroad Depot. June 4, 1866

SCHOOL NOTICE.

FOR YOUTHS—IN LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.
The exercises of my School will be resumed on Monday July 16th, 1866, for the third session of 20 weeks, at the following rates of Tuition, &c.:
Full Classical course, \$18 00
Partial " " " 12 00
Higher English " " 12 00
These rates to be paid in specie or its equivalent in currency. Deductions made only for protracted sickness.
My School is designed to prepare young men for College or for the ordinary avocations of business. It is situated in Lincoln County, near the line of Gaston, 3 miles from Toul's and 5 miles from Beattie's Ford, on the Catawba River. The location is free from the temptations incident to more public positions, and healthy. Good and cheap Board can be had in the neighborhood.
Those requiring further information will please address me immediately at Charlotte, N. C., care of Hon. James W. Osborne.
FRED. S. MOORE, Teacher.
REFERENCES—Dr. Wm B. McLean of Lincoln; J. W. Moore, Esq. of Gaston; David M. Lee, Esq. and Hon. J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.
May 28, 1866

Hats, Caps, AND Millinery and Straw Goods, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

We would respectfully inform the trade that we have opened
A branch of our Charleston House
AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
In the Carson Building, opposite the National Express Office, where can be found a large stock of
SILK, FUR, WOOL AND STRAW GOODS.
ALSO, MILLINERY GOODS,
consisting of Ladies', Men's and Children's BONNETS AND HATS of the latest styles;
Also, FLOWERS AND RIBBONS,
All of which we offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL at
LOW PRICES.
As these Goods can be purchased in New York or Charleston.
We have a Lady of experience to superintend the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, who will trim the Goods to order at the shortest notice.
WILLIAMS & COVERT,
Carson Building, Charlotte, N. C.
May 21, 1866

LAWYERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Legal Profession, and the public generally, that having obtained permission to publish a small number of the "Laws of North Carolina, Session of 1865" together with the most important public acts passed since 1859, he expects to have them ready in a short time. Those wishing to purchase would do well to send on their orders at once as the supply is very small.
Price when sent by mail or Express \$4.50 per copy.
R. W. BERRY, Secretary of State.
Orders sent to any of the Book Stores in Raleigh will be filled promptly.
Raleigh N. C. May 28, 1866

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND Transportation Company.

The National Express and Transportation Company having finally completed its Southern through connections from
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON,
and all intermediate and adjacent Towns as far South as ATLANTA, Ga.
and also having perfected its Western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over main Roads, to Cincinnati and St. Louis.
Is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages, Money and Bullion, and to transfer the same to or from the places designated and all intermediate points, as efficiently, expeditiously and cheaply as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in Mobile and New Orleans, and in a few days the company will run through via Montgomery to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
B. F. FICKLIN, Superintendent.
May 14, 1866

State of N. Carolina, Cabarrus co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1866.

Thomas L. Martin, Adm'r of Joseph G. Martin, dec'd, vs. Isaac A. Martin and others.
Petition to set aside Land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the Heirs at Law of Mary Callahan, dec'd, names not known, John Russell and Maria his wife, R. W. Martin, the Heirs at Law of Margaret Hall, dec'd, names not known, Saml B. Martin, and the Heirs at Law of Jane Ritch, dec'd, names not known, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Democrat, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said Monday in July next, and answer to the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and the land ordered to be sold.
Witness, J. O. Wallace, clerk of said court at office in Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1866.
20-6t [pr adv 10] J. O. WALLACE, CLK.

A WIFE WANTED.

Somebody who wants a wife publishes the following advertisement in a St. Louis paper:
WANTED—I have lived solitary long enough. I want one to talk at, quarrel with—then kiss and make up again. Therefore, I am ready to receive communications from young ladies and blooming widows of more than average respectability, tolerably tame in disposition, and hair of any color.
As nearly as I can judge for myself, I am not over eighty, nor under twenty five years of age. I am either five feet eight or eight feet five. I forget which. Weigh 135, 315, or 531 pounds—one of the three—recollect each figure perfectly well, but as to their true arrangement I am somewhat puzzled. Have a whole suit of hair, dyed by nature and free from dandruff—Eyes butternut, fringed, fringed with pea green Noes blunt, according to Ionic order of architecture, with a touch of the composite, and a mouth between a catfish's and alligator's—made especially for oratory and the reception of large oysters. Ears palanquin, long and elegantly shaped. My whiskers are a combination of dog's hair, moss and briar-bush—well behaved, feebly luxuriant.
I am sound in limb and on the negro question. Wear boot No. 9 when corns are troublesome; can make up and write poetry by the mile, with double rhyme on both edges—to read backwards, forwards, crosswise or diagonally. Can play the Jew's harp or brass drum, and whistle Yankee Doodle in Spanish. Am very correct in my morals, and first rate at ten pins; have a great regard for the Sabbath and never drink unless invited.
Am a domestic animal, and perfectly docile when towels are clean and shirtings all right. If I possess a pre-eminant virtue, it is that of forgiving every enemy whom I deem it hazardous to handle. I say my prayers every night, mosquitoes permitting; as to whether I snore in my sleep, I want somebody to tell. Money is no object, as I never was troubled with it and never expect to be. I should like some lady who is perfectly able to support a husband, or if she could introduce me to a family where good example would be considered sufficient compensation for board, it would do just as well.

THE END OF A GAMBLER.

Among the innumerable anecdotes related of the ruin of persons at play, there is one worth relating, which refers to a Mr. Porter, a gentleman who, in the reign of Queen Anne, possessed one of the best estates in Northumberland, the whole of which he lost at hazard in twelve months. According to the story told of this madman—for we can call him nothing else—when he had just completed the loss of his last acre, at a gambling house in London, and was proceeding down stairs to throw himself into a ravine to convey him home to his house in town, he resolved upon having one more throw to try to retrieve his losses, and immediately returned to the room where the play was going on. Nervous for the worst that might happen, he insisted that the person he had been playing with should give him one chance of recovery or fight with him.
His proposition was this: That his carriage and horses, the trinkets and loose money in his pockets, his town house, plate and furniture—in short, all he had left in the world, should be valued in a lump at a certain sum, and be thrown at single cast. No persuasion could prevail on him to depart from his purpose. He threw, and lost; then, conducting the winner to the door, he told the coachman there was his master, and marched forth into the dark and dismal streets, without house or home, or any other creditable means of support. Thus beggared, he retired to an obscure lodging in a cheap part of the town, subsisting partly on charity, sometimes acting as the marker at a billiard table, and occasionally as a helper in a lively stable.
In this miserable condition, with nakedness and famine staring him in the face, exposed to the taunts and insult of those whom he had once supported, he was recognized by an old friend, who gave him ten guineas to purchase necessary apparel; with the remaining five he repaired to a common gaming-house and increased them to fifty. He then adjourned to one of the higher order of houses, sat down with former associates, and won £20,000. Returning the next night he lost it all, was once more penniless, and after subsisting many years in abject poverty, died a beggar in St. Giles.

WHEAT CROPS—We continue to hear favorable reports of the growing wheat crops in this and adjoining counties, now almost ready to harvest. Corn is doing finely. A gentleman who has traveled much over the county, reports that he never saw the farms in better condition. The farmers, depending upon themselves, are working in earnest.—Statesville Express.

Gen. Stoneman adds to his report of the Memphis riot, that the number of negroes killed was twenty-four, eight of whom were discharged soldiers. According to his statement, which is no doubt true, the Irish are natural enemies of the negroes, and so are the Dutch, and no less the Yankees. The reason is, the negro stands in their way as a laborer, and they want him killed off. Hence to these classes slavery at the South was objectionable—the negro was protected by his master—the race continued to increase, and so long as the institution was continued, neither Irish, Dutch nor Yankee could obtain a foothold in the South, as laborers.—The Memphis affair is only a foretaste of what will occur hereafter on a much larger scale, when Irish, Dutch and Yankees flock to the South. If the black race do not act so as to make fast friends of their late masters and Southerners generally, they assuredly will be entirely without friends. As to the Yankee Freedmen's Bureau, that is only a bitter curse! —Statesville Express

DEBTS DUE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH—Some days since one of our merchants, who held accounts against the Government, contracted by the General in command of the United States Troops stationed here, sent one of them on to the proper department at Washington for payment. The account was properly authenticated, the receipt for the articles by the commanding General being attached. It was returned without payment, with the following endorsement: "This account having arisen in North Carolina, a State in insurrection prior to the suppression of the rebellion, this department, under the existing law and decisions governing it, cannot approve it for payment until Congress by appropriate legislation shall provide therefor." It will thus be seen that persons in "disloyal" States, cannot recover claims against the Government, although contracted for and certified to by the military commanders for supplies furnished to the armies of the United States, until Congress shall provide therefor by appropriate legislation. The tone and temper of the present Congress towards the "disloyal" South, preclude "loyal" and "disloyal" citizens alike from looking to that quarter for relief. We had supposed that the General commanding had the right to purchase supplies for his army, and where a citizen had been padlocked by the amnesty proclamation of the President, or by special leniency since, was sufficiently purged of his "treason" to make a contract with a Government agent. Possibly the demands on the Treasury by the wealthy shoddy contractors of the late war, leave but little margin to pay the honest accounts of our impoverished people.—The honor of the Government, even in matters of its indebtedness, must be prostituted to radical fanaticism and hate.—Wilmington Journal.

We insure an appeal to the Secretary of War will secure a fair settlement.

A GEORGIA WIDOW—An anecdote is related by a certain Squire, which proceeds as follows:

"Oh," said the Squire, "I wish I was married and well out of it. I read it powerful—I'd like to marry a widow. I allers liked widows, since I know'd one down in Georgia, that suited my ideas adzactly. About a week after her husband died, she started down to the graveyard, whar they planted him, and she read the prescription on to the monument. When she got there she stood a looking at the stones which was put at each end of the grave, with an epithet on 'em that the minister had writ for her. Then she burst out, 'Oh! hoo!' says she, 'Jones was the best of men. I remember how the last time he come home, about a week ago, he brought down from town some sugar and a little tea, and some store goods for me, and lots of little necessities, and a little painted boss for Jemms, which that blessed little child got his mouth all yaller with sucking of it; and then he kissed the children all round, and took down that good old fiddle of his'n, and played up that good old tune:
"Rake her down Sal, Oh, rang-dang diddle, Oh! rang-dang diddle, dang, dang, da."
THE MAN WHO NEVER HAS ANYTHING OF HIS OWN—Of course you have encountered this pest. He borrows your penknife, your razor, your writing utensils, your umbrella; and what you lend him goes, as a rule, to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Not that he is dishonest, but he considers himself a sort of pensioner at large upon the world for minor conveniences, and has no idea that their restoration is expected. As he is usually a good-natured fellow, who would give you anything he had if he had nothing to give, you don't like to snub him, and so he passes through life in his shiftless, careless way, unconscious of his demerits—a tolerated nuisance.

ARTEN WARD WAS OUT LATE ONE NIGHT RECENTLY. Here is his account of his return home:

"It was late when I got home. The children and my wife were all abed. But a candle—a candle made from taller of our own raisin—gleamed in Betsy's room. It gleamed for I!—All was still. The sweet silver moon was in a shinin' brile, and the beautiful stars was up to their usual doings! I felt a sentimental mood still so gently o'er me stealin', and I pawed before Betsy's window, and sung in a kind of optative voic as follows, impromptu, to wit:
Wake, Betsy wake, my sweet galoot!
Rise up, fair lady, while I toot my lute!
The window—I regret to say that the window went up with a violent crash, and a form in spotless white exclaimed, "Cum into the house you old fool. Tomorrer you'll be goin round complain about your liver."
OXFORD LAW SCHOOL.
Commences Monday, July 16th, 1866
Tuition \$50 per term of 20 weeks. Board \$4 25 per week. Location, OXFORD, N. C.
COL EDWARD CANTWELL, A. B., a graduate of the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., (and formerly one of the Military Judges of the Confederate States.) Instructor.
Thorough training given at this School for the Bar or for Mercantile life. The lectures will embrace Principles and Practice of Law, Book-keeping, Conveyancing and commercial Jurisprudence. Text Books supplied at cost. French and German languages extra. For particulars, address as above.
June 4, 1866

SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE!

Bargains to be had at
Cochrane, Wilson & Co's.
Bombazines, Alpaccas, and fine Mohair at low prices; Scotch Gingham, Plain and Figured Crepe Reverts, all Wool Delains, Printed Jaconets, French Cambrics, Organdies, &c.
AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
Embroidered and Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Sets Line Collars and Cuffs, at Remarkable low prices.
Remember the House, and call before purchasing elsewhere.
P. S.—Silk Basques at New-York cost. If they cannot be sold at that, we will give them away.
May 28, 1866

Sugar.

A Nice lot of superior SUGARS in barrels, or by the retail, at
June 4, 1866. A. SINCLAIR'S.

COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHY.

Letter from Hon. D. L. Stearns to a friend in Georgia.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, May 17, 1866.
My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the ninth of this institution in the autumn of 1855, the classmate and successful competitor for collegiate distinction, among others, of the late Wm. W. Avery, and Perrin Busbee. They, like your friend, achieved early celebrity, with the promise of greater eminence, if it had pleased Providence to grant a longer lease of life. Mr Busbee died in August, 1853. Mr Avery was a member of the first Confederate Congress. He fell mortally wounded in a conflict with Kirk's raiders, in the neighborhood of Morgantown, on the twenty-ninth of June, 1864. Though I have no personal acquaintance with the gentleman at whose instance you addressed me, I am familiar with his history, and most cheerfully recognize the claim which his residence here and association with you confers, to all the aid I can render in the prosecution of his researches.
I have never published anything on the subject to which you call my attention, and in relation to the information you desire, as to the best method of teaching geography, cannot hope to do more in the compass of an ordinary communication than to review the remembrance of the outlines of the course of instruction to which you refer, and in relation to which I have neither published nor written a lecture, much less a book, as you seem to suppose. I have confined myself to oral instruction.
Among the ideas that mock the grasp of the human understanding, are those of unlimited time and unbounded space. The finite cannot comprehend the infinite. Who are we, that the sun, the centre of our system, as distant from our planet ninety five millions of miles, and that a cannon ball flying at the rate of four hundred miles an hour, from the nearest of the fixed stars, would not reach us in five hundred and seventy thousand years, we feel the utter inability of the most powerful understanding to grapple with the conception even of computed time and measured space.
We are taught in childhood that the earth is a sphere nearly eight thousand miles in diameter and twenty five thousand miles in circumference, that the area of its surface is equal in round numbers to two hundred millions of square miles, one-fourth of which is land and three-fourths water. What distinct definite ideas do we acquire from these details, which burden and encumber the memory for a time, but which in most instances are soon forgotten or inaccurately retained?
Is there no method by which we may gain tangible ideas of the comparative extent of the surface of the earth, and that portion of it which we call our country? I have endeavored for some years to impart useful information to the younger classes in the University, by resorting to a systematic scale of comparisons, to which I have annexed the name of comparative geography.
The area of the State of North Carolina, for example, is, in round numbers, fifty thousand square miles. Some of my pupils, like myself, have traversed it from the eastern to the western, from the northern to the southern border, and the most of them have such a knowledge of its surface as to be able to form conceptions more or less satisfactory of its extent. May not these conceptions be impressed more distinctly, vividly and durably, upon the mind and memory, by regarding North Carolina as the unit in a system of geographical computations and comparisons? As Greenwich marks longitude for the world, England, if preferred, may be adopted as the standard for universal computation and comparison.
The area of North Carolina and of England (divided of the principality of Wales) is fifty thousand square miles; of the United States and British America, three millions. The thirteen States which formed the American Union comprised a million; the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, added a second million; and the subsequent acquisition of Florida, Texas, California, and New Mexico, a third million of square miles to our domain.
To recapitulate, at the organization of our government in 1789, our territory was a million of square miles, or a fifth; after the purchase of Louisiana, two millions, or a twenty-fifth; and at the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, three millions, or about a seventeenth of the globe.
North Carolina was equal at the first era to a twentieth, at the second to a fortieth, and at present to a sixtieth of the Union. Or, to state the facts in more general terms, the globe might be divided into a thousand States of equal extent with North Carolina; into seventeen empires as large as the United States; and the Union into sixty States of equal area with North Carolina.
North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland have an area of 122,474; England, Scotland, Ireland and the contiguous isles, 122,551 square miles; Virginia, North and South Carolina, about 121,000.
The peninsula of Italy, according to Liddel, (Hist. of Rome, p. 2.) is about 90,000 square miles, or an area nearly equal to the square of Great Britain and Ireland. Italy, the Papal States, and the little Republic of San Marino, are computed by Colton at 103,080.
North Carolina is equal in extent to the half of Italy, the ancient mistress of the world, and North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, to England, the most powerful empire the world has ever known.
As compared with the other great powers of Europe, she is equal to the half of Prussia, the fourth of France, the fifth of Austria, and the fortieth of European Russia. She extends over an area equal to the seventieth of Europe.
Palestine, the most ancient and interesting of historical nations, in configuration similar to New Hampshire, is in extent about the same

with Maryland, is something larger than the fifth of North Carolina.

Greece, whose history is more generally and intently studied in American schools than our own, with Macedonia for her northern boundary, was estimated by Heeren at 29,385 or three-fifths of North Carolina. Greece, with her present boundaries, is about equal to two-fifths of North Carolina. Greece and Macedonia combined under the dominion of the great conqueror, were somewhat smaller than this State.
Attica, the most renowned of all the Grecian States, with an intellectual supremacy wider and more durable than the Roman empire, was a little triangle of seven hundred square miles, similar in outline, and equal in extent to the county of New Hanover, embracing an area of a sixteenth of North Carolina, or a seven thousandth part of the land surface of the globe. The puncture of a needle on an ordinary terrestrial globe might serve to indicate her relative extent, position and proportion.
The comparisons may be rendered more expressive by preparing maps or diagrams upon the blackboard, to exhibit them to the eye, somewhat similar to the manner that the comparative heights of mountains, and lengths of rivers are frequently delineated on the margins of modern maps. If North Carolina shall be assumed as the unit in such an arrangement, this State and England may be represented by the central circle or parallelogram, Prussia by including double, France quadruple, and Austria quintuple space. A circle or parallelogram forty times as large as that representing North Carolina, will show the relative extent of Russia in Europe; sixty times, the United States or British America; and the exterior, seventy times the extent of North Carolina, will delineate Europe.

The population of the globe is ordinarily estimated at a thousand millions, or twenty to the square mile. North Carolina, with a thousandth part of the land surface of the globe, has a thousandth part of the population, and the average density of each is twenty to the square mile, so that in both respects North Carolina may be most conveniently referred to for computation and illustration. The average density of the population of the United States is something more than half, England twelve times, Prussia and Austria eight times, and France one time as great as that of North Carolina and the globe.
Vivid as your impressions of the horrors of war may be, they may perhaps be intensified by a comparison of the extent, resources and population of sparsely inhabited northwestern Georgia with Belgium, the most densely populated country on the globe. Belgium has four hundred and nine inhabitants to the square mile—more than twenty times the average of North Carolina, and probably thirty times as great as that portion of your State north of Atlanta, Wellington, with the sobriquet of the Iron Duke, was the most humane, and with the exception, perhaps, of his great competitor at Waterloo, the ablest commander of modern times. Such devastation in the neighborhood of Brussels as that witnessed around Atlanta, would have produced a spectacle at which the world would have stood aghast!

A comparative view of the financial condition of the country at different times in our history will exhibit facts not less impressive, suggestive, and instructive. The whole expenditure of the Government during the four years of John Quincy Adams's administration, complained of at the South as extravagant, were \$49,313,213, and less than the hundredth part of the expenditures of the Confederate and Federal Governments during four years of fraternal strife.
The average annual expenditure by Mr Adams is small in comparison with the interest of the war debt of the United States, in a degree that I do not care to exhibit by an attempt at precise computation.
The public debt of the United States, the object of such intense concern and anxiety to Gen. Jackson, was mainly created during our three years' war with Great Britain. It attained its maximum in 1816, when it amounted to \$127,334,934. The aggregate is greatly less than the interest of our present national debt.
Discouraging as these figures may seem to be at the first glance, assure yourself that, with the blessing of God, patience, energy, industry and frugality at the South, with kindness, forbearance and magnanimity at the North, will enable us to retrieve our fallen fortunes in a shorter period than is ordinarily anticipated. Most earnestly do I pray that the proper spirit may be manifested promptly and fully on the part of both sections, and that the Great Disposer of events may crown our efforts with success, and in this supplication, from my remembrance of your collegiate career, I have no doubt you will heartily unite.

TRIAL OF MAJ. GEE—The Raleigh correspondent of the New York Herald thus writes concerning this interesting case:

The Military Commission which has been in session for several weeks at this place engaged in the trial of Major John H. Gee, late of the Confederate service and keeper of the prison pen at Salisbury, for cruelty to Union prisoners, is still holding its daily sessions here. It is estimated that the trial, up to the present time, has cost the Government a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and yet they have failed to establish an iota of proof incriminating the prisoner. Per contra, it is shown that he did all he could, with the means at his command, to alleviate the sufferings of the Union men in his custody. The authorities at Washington should forthwith discontinue the trial before a hundred thousand more is expended, censure the Court for its prodigality and discharge the prisoner.

The contract for carrying the United States mail between Milton, North Carolina, and Barksdale's depot, was recently awarded to a colored man, who, after having the test oath read and explained to him, threw up the contract for the reason that his conscience would not let him take the oath!—Norfolk Virginian.

AUGUST NIEMANN, Practical Watchmaker & Jeweler.

(Next door South of the Mansion House,) CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line promptly and efficiently. He professes to thoroughly understand his business, and those patronizing him may expect to have their work well done.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Music-Boxes, &c., repaired at short notice and on satisfactory terms.
AUGUST NIEMANN, Next door to Mansion House.
April 30, 1866

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Charlotte, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Claims collected anywhere in the State.
April 2, 1866

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBSON & McCORMICK having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.
Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
ROBERT GIBSON, M. D., J. P. McCORMICK, M. D.
Dec 11, 1865

FULLINGS & SPRINGS

Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. Phillips. We are offering our stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
at cost for cash. Our former friends and patrons will do well to supply themselves at once.
We will keep at all times a good supply of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, which will be made to order in the best style and manner. We will keep also a good stock of Hats, Shirts, Drawers and other furnishing Goods.
FULLINGS & SPRINGS.
Jan 29, 1866

Hutchison & Springs, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Agents of the most reliable INSURANCE COMPANIES in the United States. Be on the SAFE SIDE and insure your property against loss or damage by fire.
ALSO, INSURE YOUR LIFE for the benefit of your wife and children.
RISKS taken at moderate rates.
Call on Hutchison & Springs, No. 4 Granite Row.
E. N. Y. HUTCHISON, J. M. SPRINGS, Agents.
March 5, 1866

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets,

Trimmed and untrimmed; Bonnet Ribbon, French Flowers, &c., very handsome, at
May 14th. McLEOD & STEELE'S.
Handsome and Fashionable styles of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, Laces, Shawls, &c., very cheap at
May 14th. McLEOD & STEELE'S.

Grain and Grass Scythes,

Scythe Souths, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Collins' Axes, &c., at
McLEOD & STEELE'S.

Ladies', Misses' and children's BOOTS and SHOES, Congress Gaiters, and Slippers, very handsome and cheap, at

McLEOD & STEELE'S.

J. T. BUTLER, Watchmaker & Jeweler, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that he has opened a shop in the store occupied by C. M. Query, next to Springs' corner, where he will give prompt attention to repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Watch-glasses and materials in general at wholesale and retail.
May 27, 1865.

The Southern Express Company.

For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c. for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.
Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c. &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.
H. B. PLANT, President.
Dec 13, 1865.

Tailoring.

JOHN VOGEL, PRACTICAL TAILOR,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kern's Hotel, next door to Brown & Pitt's store.
January 1, 1865.