



W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

October 9, 1866.

For our own part, we can say that rather than have our State governments abolished, negro suffrage forced upon us, the property of our people confiscated or dependent on by squads of soldiers, and the women and children starved to death or rendered homeless and homeless, we would prefer the adoption of the proposed amendment. We are as deeply interested in the welfare of the country as any man, our heart is with the South, and here in North Carolina we expect to live and die.—Charlotte Democrat.

That is about what Gen. Dockery's letter may be construed to mean. No one, we presume, would differ on that simple presentation of a choice between two evils. But has the Democrat or has Gen. Dockery pondered the whole question? We think not.—Raleigh Sentinel.

If Gen. Dockery occupies the position that we do, we beg permission to modestly say that Gen. Dockery is right. But in forming an opinion as to the right course to pursue, we do not take into consideration Gen. Dockery's or any other man's position—we look at the situation as it is, and calculate what may happen hereafter; and after mature reflection we repeat that, if the President fails in the Northern elections to secure power sufficient to maintain or enforce his policy, we would prefer the adoption of the proposed amendment rather than run the risk of being left to the mercy of the next Congress, and having confiscation enforced, a provisional Governor appointed, and our country garrisoned and plundered by military bands.

We do not intend to quarrel with any one about this matter. We are a friend of the President's policy—we have done all in our power to strengthen that policy—but suppose we cannot get what we want, what then? Is it not our duty to accept of the least of two evils? We are a conquered people, and our conquerors have it in their power, if we do not accept of the proposed amendment, to compel us to submit to Mr. Thad. Stevens' scheme of confiscation, negro voting, &c., which will not only degrade but ruin every man, black and white, in the South.

It will be remembered that in 1861 we all said we would not do so and so, and in 1865 the people of the South generally declared that they would never submit to subjugation and such such treatment. But it is certain that we have been compelled to do the very things we said we would not do; and many who talked most and loudest about not submitting were the first to "cave in." Therefore, considering the uncertainty of the times, and our past experience, we suggest that it is premature and imprudent to declare what we will do and what we will not do. Every one of our public men should remain unpledged, and be free to do what he may honestly believe will save his constituents from trouble and promote their welfare.

No one ought to proclaim, as some candidates are now doing, that he will never consent to the adoption of the proposed amendment. We are not aware that Gov. Worth has expressly said he will not, under any circumstances, agree to the amendment. We hope he will not say so, and we beg him and all others to reflect on the matter and not make pledges that they may hereafter find impossible to maintain without bringing complete ruin upon the State.

We do not like the amendment, but if we can do no better, we would advise its adoption.—While we do not propose to discuss its merits, we will make a short reply to the following questions of the Raleigh Sentinel:

"Where is it said in that amendment, that if the Southern States will adopt it, that that will settle all disputes and bring about reconciliation? Where is it so declared in the action of Congress? What prominent man in the Republican party has said anything like it? ... Does the Tribune, or the Times, or Forney's Chronicle, say so? Not a word of it. Does any Senator or Representative say so, who voted for the Howard amendment? Who is he? Where is it so said? Not one."

In reply to the above, we copy the following extract from an Address to the American people recently issued by Horace Greely, Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, and 16 others who speak for the radical party:

"That plan [the Constitutional amendment] has been made. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States and rejected by none. Under it, the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by rebellion, including representation in either House of Congress. And the door thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without."

So the Sentinel will see that the Tribune and several prominent men of the Republican party declare that the adoption of the amendment will bring about reconciliation.

TRADE.—Trade was quite brisk in this market last week, and produce generally brought good prices. Some 250 bales Cotton were brought in and sold at figures ranging from 35 to 38, but on Saturday a decline of from 3 to 5 cents per pound took place.

Our merchants have large stocks of dry goods and groceries in store, and are ready to sell goods as cheap and pay as high for produce as can be obtained in the State.

We were mistaken last week in saying that the Northern elections would take place on last Tuesday. We were led into the error by seeing a statement to that effect in several of our exchanges. Tuesday of this week is the day for the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, &c.

It will be seen by an article which we copy from the Standard, that Gen. Dockery declines being a candidate for Governor; and it will also be seen from the same article what his friends propose to do.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Statement of the First National Bank of Charlotte. New Goods.—J. Buxbaum & Co. Railroad Stock for Sale.—F. Dewese, Adm'r. Land for sale.—A. J. Orr. Thorough-bred Horse for sale.—J. S. Neely. Auction Sale.—S. A. Harris, Auctioneer. Commission Merchants.—Barnett, McInnis & Earl, New York. Commission Merchants.—Williams, Black & Co., New York. Land Agency.—W. L. Alexander, Texas. Dwelling House opposite the Episcopal Church for sale.—Apply at this Office.

N. C. SYNOD.—This body assembles in this place on Wednesday next.

"Delegates to Synod are requested to repair, on their arrival in Charlotte, to the Charlotte Hotel, instead of the Mansion House, as previously stated.

Those coming by private conveyance will report themselves at the Drug Store of Dr. Seagr, or at the Store of Messrs. Brem & Brown."

We are not in the habit of alluding to private letters that we receive either approving or referring to our course as a public journalist, but we will say that within the last few days we have received many letters from some of the best and ablest citizens of the State (men who fought and suffered for the Confederate cause) cordially endorsing our suggestion that candidates for the Legislature should not pledge themselves in advance against the proposed Constitutional amendment, but be free to act hereafter as circumstances and the welfare of the people may seem to demand.

It would be well for candidates to remember that pledges are easily made but sometimes hard to redeem.

REVIVING THEIR SOCIETIES.—Several of the Counties are reviving their County Agricultural Societies. Is it not time Mecklenburg, the leader in enterprise and public spirit, should be moving? Our County society should not be permitted to die out. We know that the agricultural interest is languishing under the difficulties by which it is surrounded—but should we quietly fold our hands and let the weeds grow? In times before the war our Fairs attracted a good deal of attention, and many pleasant re-unions were enjoyed. Let us restore those good old days, as far as we can, by reviving as much of the past as our good friends the "Yankees" have left us the means to do so with. Our land is still here, as fertile as ever—and our energy and brains can still be employed in their cultivation and beautification. All will admit that the Society, with its fairs, did good—and it will do so again. Then let the President, that we make application to the Federal authorities to have the grounds returned, and as soon as that is done call a meeting, and if we cannot have a fair this fall we can the next.—Daily Times.

We heartily join the Times in calling for a revival of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society. We hope the Executive Committee will meet this week and take steps to re-organize the Society. If the proper exertions were made, we think the authorities at Washington would give the Society all the remaining hospital buildings on the Fair Grounds unsold. The Editor of the Times and ourself will do all in our power to assist the Executive Committee and old officers in reviving the Society. Now is the time to move in the matter.

LETTER FROM MRS. DAVIS.—The Charleston Courier, of September 28, says:

"From a private letter which we have received from the estimable wife of the distinguished prisoner at Fortress Monroe, we learn with inexpressible regret that his health continues to decline. All that the pecuniary circumstances of his family are becoming very embarrassing. Nothing is known to Mrs. Davis of the probable future of her husband, and we confess we see little encouragement to hope for his early release.

We are surprised and regret to learn that Mr. Davis' pecuniary circumstances are embarrassing for we had been informed that liberal donations had been offered him. We know that he lost a large fortune by the war, and was left almost penniless, but it has been reported that all the wants of his family have been abundantly supplied.

The Raleigh Sentinel asks what prominent man in the Republican party has said that if the Southern States adopt the Howard amendment it will settle all disputes and bring about reconciliation. The Sentinel says no such person has made any such promise or pledge, and neither has the New York Tribune.

The Sentinel is mistaken, and we copy the following extract from the New York Tribune, (a radical paper,) of the 28th Sept., to prove it.—The Tribune, in a lengthy article, shows that it was not satisfied with the Amendment, because it preferred something harsher and more degrading for the South, but says:

"Our recent State Convention, in its Platform Committee, voted down our distinct affirmation of Jefferson's doctrine that 'every one who fights or pays' should be invested with the Right of Suffrage, and declared instead [for our vote also] that any State now unrepresented in Congress which shall ratify the Amendment shall thereupon be admitted to representation in accordance with the provisions of that amendment. This, therefore, we understand to be the position of the Republican Union party of our State—that every State lately in rebellion which shall, with reasonable promptitude and in hearty good faith, accept and ratify that amendment, shall thereupon be entitled to immediate representation in Congress in accordance with its provisions. And, as we believe we can do more for the cause of Impartial Freedom by acting with that party than by bolting from and battling against it, we hold ourselves bound to conform to its action to its professions and virtual pledges. If any of the outlying States shall, during the lifetime of the present Congress, ratify the Amendment as aforesaid, we shall feel bound to advocate the admission thereupon of their loyal representatives to seats in Congress. As to those which shall see fit to stand out beyond the 1st of March next, we shall feel at liberty to act according to the circumstances then existing, and to the riper and clearer convictions which we trust the loyal States and People will meanwhile have attained."

This is certainly a pledge that the adoption of the amendment will bring about "reconciliation." But we want the Sentinel to understand that we are not advocating, at present, the adoption of the amendment. We prefer the President's policy, but we do contend that if the President fails in his effort to enforce that policy, it would be better to adopt the amendment rather than have Thad. Stevens' plan forced upon us at the point of the bayonet.

And we also want it understood that we do not write on this subject for the purpose of affecting the prospects of either Gov. Worth or Gen. Dockery—the matter is too important to be treated in a partisan light—we want to see peace and prosperity reign throughout our land, and especially do we want to see our own people restored to their position in the Union, where they can assist in preventing injurious legislation. Therefore we again say that no public man should pledge himself in advance against the amendment.

We fear that the Sentinel is doing much harm by demanding pledges of candidates, and we shall not be surprised if hereafter funds cause to regret its present course.

A friend in Rockingham county, in a business letter to us, speaks in the most cheering terms of the tobacco crop of that county. He is a large planter himself, and says that he has never had a better crop of tobacco.

TEXAS LAND AGENCY.—We direct attention to the card of W. L. Alexander offering his services as Agent in Texas to purchase or sell land in Texas. Mr. Alexander was an officer in the late Confederate Navy, is a native of North Carolina, and we feel justified in saying that whatever business may be entrusted to him will be well done.

REVIVAL.—We are informed that a great revival of religion has taken place at Big Steel Creek Church in this county, under the preaching of the Rev. Dr. Nall of Alabama. Much good has been accomplished.

For the last few evenings Dr. Nall has been preaching at the Presbyterian Church in this place.

We see that our friend, Dr. A. Covington, Esq., has announced himself a candidate for reelection to the Senate from Anson and Union counties. In his card, which we find published in the Wadesboro Argus, he unintentionally makes a mistake in his allusion to the proposed Constitutional amendment. He says:

"If elected, I will never so far degrade myself and my constituents as to favor, in any manner, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Howard amendment, which disfranchises the white man and allows the negro to vote—or, in other words, degrades the white race to the level of the black."

Mr. Covington is altogether in error in his construction of the Howard amendment. It does not disfranchise the white man and allow the negro to vote. It prevents certain persons from holding office, but does not prevent them from voting. The question of who shall vote is left with the people of each State to decide for themselves.

Mr. Covington made a good representative—we have not a word to say against his re-election—we merely call his attention to the erroneous statement.

Ex Gov. Perry of South Carolina, in a letter to a New York mass meeting, makes the following truthful remarks:

"In regard to the freedmen, there is a disposition everywhere to protect them in their persons and property, upon which South Carolina will soon be altered so as to give them the right to testify in all cases, and be tried as white men are. This has already been done in many of the Southern States. It is impossible for the General Government to continue for any length of time its guardianship for the negro. This must devolve on the State Governments, and the people among whom they live. Moreover, the freedmen will soon find that the Southern people are their best friends. They stand in need of their labor, and must employ them. The experience of the last twelve months proves unquestionably, that the negro has done better, and has been better cared for, where there was no military garrison or Freedmen's Bureau. The only places where there has been any disturbance in South Carolina or the other Southern States, have been where there was an interference on the part of the military authorities.

It was to be hoped that after slavery was abolished, all agitation about the negro would cease. There is not the least disposition in the Southern States to restore slavery, if they had the power of doing so. Nor is there any feeling of hostility on the part of the Southern people towards the negro. He behaved well, generally, during the war, and was faithful to his master. Time will show conclusively that he has not been benefited by a class by freedom. There may be some individual exceptions. But as a people, they are destined to go as the Indian did, when brought in contact with the white man. No people increased more rapidly than they did in slavery, and none will diminish faster in freedom.

If all the children in New York City were turned loose to provide for themselves how many would live, prosper and do well? The negroes are as imprudent as children, and require the guardian protection of some one almost as much as they do. The aged and helpless will soon perish. It is a peculiarity of the negro character that they will not wait on each other, and take care of each other in sickness, unless made to do so."

Three cases of cholera have occurred in Wilmington, N. C. The journal says there is no danger of the disease spreading.

GEN. GRANT.—We don't care much about Gen. Grant's position on political questions, but inasmuch as attempts have been made to define it, we copy the following letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Hillyer of New York:

"I see from the papers that you have been making a speech in which you pledged me to a political party. I am further in receipt of a letter from Gen. Gresham, of Indiana, in which he says that his opponent for Congress had published an extract from a letter received from you, in which you pledged me to the support of President Johnson, and as opposed to the election of any candidate who does not support his policy. You nor no man living, is authorized to speak for me in political matters, and I ask you to desist in future. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment, without influence from me."

A Warning to Young Men.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Dispatch, Sept. 25, contains the following sad story:

On Thursday last, Dr T. C. Morgan died at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, of cholera. About three years ago, Morgan was a surgeon in the 10th Missouri Infantry, United States Volunteers, and was looked upon by all who knew him as a talented and promising young man.—Good looking and an accomplished musician, he mixed largely in society; but in an evil hour he entered the path of dissipation, and, as a consequence, for the last twelve months his course has been backward and downward. Losing all self-respect and esteem, he became a loaded and miserable drunkard, playing on the violin for a living at that moral nuisance, now abated, the "Sunnyside." Lately poor Morgan has been so reduced as to be without any home but the workhouse. A fortnight ago he was sentenced to this institution for twelve days as a public vagrant; and it was just after being turned loose that he was attacked by the epidemic, and with a ruined constitution, survived but a few hours. Morgan was a native of the State of New York, and was born in one of those charming interior towns where, no doubt, his family still resides all unconscious of the dismal and soul-harrowing fate of the once noble and promising son. There are hundreds of young men in our city to-day who are, as it were, hon eless.—Without the restraining influences of the family fireside they plunge into the incipient stages of dissipation and debauchery and ere they are fully aware of their condition, are on the downward road to ruin. The fate of the poor wretch whose demise we record above, should serve as a warning to others, who are following, although ignorant, perhaps, of the fact, in his footsteps.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The Salisbury Banner tells of a man living on Buck Creek, in McDowell county, who, when General Stoneman's self of the Federals, to do some private stealing on his own account. He visited the residence of an aged Presbyterian minister there, and stole, among other things, the old preacher's black broadcloth coat, and now, almost every Sabbath when there is preaching, the thief sits in the congregation with the old pastor's coat on his back! wearing it with the complacency of one who felt that he was possessor by divine right. All the congregation know the coat, and so does the parson. But it may be the rogue thinks they do not.

PARDONS.—We learn from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, of the 3d, that pardons were, on the 2d, ordered by the President to be issued to the following North Carolinians, viz: F. H. Snow, N. E. Canady, Jos. A. Smith, P. H. Neal, M. Berger, Jr., F. M. Miller, Marshall Osborne, W. B. Parks, W. M. Green and Mills H. Eure.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Greensboro Patriot publishes a call for a Convention of the people to be held in Greensboro, on Saturday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the extending of the railroad from Egypt to some point on the North Carolina road. All friends of internal improvements are invited to attend.

The National Express and Transportation Company has closed its office in this city for the present, and will withdraw the Messenger from the A. & N. C. Railroad after Saturday, the 6th inst.—Newbern Commercial.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Secretary Seward is again quite ill, having a relapse, it is said, of the disease from which it was thought he had recovered.

A letter has been received by the Postmaster General relative to the discovery of a mountain of pure rock salt, without any admixture. The mountain is in Nevada, and is several thousand feet high.

By a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Coffee is held to be liable to a tax of one cent per pound when roasted, and to a similar tax when ground. If the Coffee is roasted and ground by the same person the tax is two cents per pound.

[How much is the tax if the Coffee is drank.]

We clip the following from the Austin, Texas, Gazette, of the 28th ult:

"Fine warm weather, flowers and fruits abundant—business brisk—new buildings going up; young people courting by moonlight, older ones playing whist within doors—the negroes holding a protracted meeting at the Methodist Church, and quite lively; a general appearance of everybody having enough to eat and drink. Such is Austin at present, with the prospect of an Ice Machine and a Conservative Legislature. All very good."

The indications are that the negroes of the Northern States are far from being satisfied with the action of the two late Radical Conventions. A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, from Pittsburg, Penn., where the Radical "soldiers and sailors" recently had their so-called "Convention," says: "A large meeting of colored citizens was held to-night in the New City Park, among them were two companies of the black boys in blue. Frederick Douglass spoke upon the political situation, and criticised with severity the Constitutional Amendment. He described the proviso as a cheat to the loyal negroes."

SAD CASUALTY.—It is with pain that we announce the death of Mr. Hermann H. Kreuder, who, with his uncle, had in charge the lower store of Messrs Calnan and Kreuder, on Gervais street. It appears that the young man had yielded to a sudden aberration of mind, causeless as it was unaccountable, (for it was only a moment before that he was in laughing conversation with his friends,) and retiring to a rear room, he seized a small revolver, kuelled down, and exclaiming in an unnatural manner "this is my last prayer," put the weapon against his breast and fired. Friends present gathered around him, but he remarked, "gentlemen, I am a dead man," and without any other observation, in a few moments expired. The deceased was a young man of generous impulses, and had many warm friends in Columbia, who will mourn the sad incident which has deprived them of a companion.—Columbia Carolinian.

THE HAMBURG RAILROAD.—They are working vigorously upon the Columbia end of this road. It is to cross the Congaree river below the city, and to cross the Charleston railroad a mile below its depot and pass over and unite with the Charlotte road between its depot and the Junction, about midway.

An Illinois editor, speaking of a bankrupt in that State, says he broke every bank and Sabbath day that has been in that State for the last five years. Enterprising man, that.

ILLUSTRATING IT.—Two French peasants were discussing the Continental war, when one attempted to explain to the other the nature of the telegraph. After repeatedly failing, he was struck with a brilliant notion, and exclaimed: "Imagine that the telegraph is an immense long dog—so long that its head is at Vienna and its tail at Paris. Its head is on its tail, which is at Paris, and it will bark at Vienna. Do you understand now, stupid, what the telegraph is like?" "O, yes," replied the other, "I have an idea, now, what a telegraph must be."

UNLUCKY WEDDING DAYS.—Every nation is more or less troubled with superstitious fears respecting marriage and death. Days and months are singled out as unlucky for marriage, and are avoided as steadily and persistently as if a dread something stood before them in the future. It is the same in regard to death on certain days, and the after happiness or misery of the deceased is made to depend greatly on the season and the day in which they shake off the mortal coil. The nations of Northern Europe seem to cling to these superstitions longer than any others, and the Scotch people probably longest of all. With them, even to this day, Saturday is an unlucky day for marriage, and none are performed on that day, and very few on Sunday. The last day of December, when it does not fall on Saturday or Sunday, is the great wedding day of the Scots. The average for several years on that day was 1,055, while for any month in the year besides, the daily marriages would not average 75. When the 31st of December falls on Saturday, however, superstition blinks the day, and the marriage record is nearly a blank; but the day previous is usually taken in its stead. Something similar, but not to such an extent, prevails in Sweden and Norway.

Latest News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Attorney General Stanbery has given the opinion that the sale of the Cherokee land belonging to the Cherokee to a Connecticut Emigration Company is illegal, and has charged Harlan with being interested in the matter.

Secretary Seward is improving and will soon resume his official duties. The official statement of the public debt to October 1st, shows it to be \$2,573,339,000, less \$128,213,000 cash in the Treasury. A comparison with the debt, as it stood on the 1st of September, shows a considerable reduction.

The President has pardoned Albert G. Brown, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and General Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—New York, Oct. 6.—Cotton depressed, and sales cannot be made except at a decline of 4 to 5 cents from highest price on Tuesday. Uplands 33 to 39, Orleans 40. Gold \$1.49.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce have unanimously adopted resolutions appointing a committee to consider the expediency of petitioning Congress for a total abolition of the export duty on cotton.

A. T. Stewart, at a private dinner last evening, indicated his purpose to donate \$1,000,000 to build a tenement house for deserving indigents, provided the ground was furnished.

A grand dinner is to be given here to Gen. Wool during the latter part of the month, when it is said a letter from President Johnson, defining his future policy, will be read.

A Paris letter asserts that all the French troops will be withdrawn from Mexico, at once, during the Fall.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been finally signed.

NEW ENGLAND MORALS.—The Springfield (Mass.) Union says that "sensationalism, in all its most beastly and disgusting forms of licentiousness and profligacy, is on a rapid increase in all parts of New England cities and towns, and nobody can blink it out of sight without doing violence to his knowledge and sincerity."

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 2d inst., at the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, Capt. C. H. Elms to Miss Annie E. Brewer, of Norfolk, Va.

In this county, on the 2d inst., by F. M. Ross, Esq., Mr. R. B. Alexander to Miss Jane P. Wilson, daughter of Mr. Albertus Wilson.

In Concord, on the 4th inst., Mr. J. M. Cross of Raleigh, to Miss Jennie C. daughter of Col. J. O. Wallace.

In Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., Mr. Richard N. Tiddy of Newbern, N. C., (formerly of Charlotte,) to Miss Dillie L. Smith.

In Granville county, on the 1st inst., Rev. W. McE. Roberts of the N. C. Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, to Miss Mary E. Hicks.

In York District, on the 25th ult., Mr. Samuel W. Wallace to Miss Harriet E. Cook.

DIED.

At his residence, near Covington, Tipton county, Tenn., August 25th, 1866, Col. J. E. Stitt, formerly of Mecklenburg county, N. C., aged 61 years and 7 months.

From the Biblical Recorder.

OBITUARY. Died, in Charlotte, N. C., August 13th, after a long and painful illness, Capt. JOHN M. SPRINGS, in the 32d year of his age. At the time of his death he was a deacon in the Baptist church, of which he had been a member nearly three years. Previous to his becoming a Christian, he was a man of great weight of character, not only esteemed for his fine business talents but loved for his goodness of heart and irreproachable morals. When brought under the influence of Divine grace he counted all these as nothing that he might win Christ. He made a full consecration of himself and of his all to God, and in the brief period of his religious life gave a bright example of living piety. He came into the church to work for Christ, and at once was felt the influence of the piety and zeal of a Christian deeply in earnest. Ready for every good word and work he was willing both to give and to do in any enterprise for the prosperity of the church or the spread of the gospel.

Remarkably liberal, no appeal of distress was made to him in vain, while to give to the cause of the Master was a pleasure to him, and none gave more liberally or more cheerfully. His place in the house of God was uniformly filled not only on Sabbath but at the weekly prayer meeting, and he was a zealous and punctual laborer in the Sunday School of which he was the beloved Superintendent. Emphatically he was a man of prayer and although exhibiting a good deal of spirituality of mind and giving to those most intimate with him evidences of growing in grace, yet he constantly aspired after a higher degree of holiness and larger usefulness. During the eight weeks of his suffering he felt no regrets,—he uttered no murmur, but was enabled to feel entirely resigned to the Master's will and to realize the preciousness of the Saviour's presence and love.

When five weeks of suffering had past, the fact was mentioned to him to which he replied, "It has been a blessed five weeks to me," so fully was his heart blessed in his suffering and so greatly was it strengthened by God's grace. May the Lord to whom he was able to commit them so unreservedly, bless the bereaved widow and fatherless children. In his death the church has sustained a loss that will long be painfully felt. Though dead he yet speaketh. His sun has early set, yet it leaves behind a bright halo that glids the clouds of sorrow and its rays, as they pierce these results of sin point heavenward and bid us cheer.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Oct. 8, 1866.

CORRECTED BY STEWART, MACAULAY & CO. About 250 bales Cotton were sold in this market last week at figures ranging from 35 to 38 cents. Towards the close of the week prices declined, and on Saturday 314 was about the top of the market. Flour \$14 to \$15 per barrel—good supply on hand. Wheat \$2 50 to \$3. Corn \$1 50 to \$1 60—good supply with a prospect of decline. Peas \$1 25 to \$1 30. Oats 80 to 90, in demand. Bacon 20 to 21. Trade was very brisk last week, and good prices were obtained for produce generally.

Land for Sale.

Valuable tract of LAND, four miles from Charlotte, between the Statesville and Beatties Ford Roads, containing 232 Acres. Over one-half heavily timbered wood land. There is a fine MEADOW on the place. Also, a good log house and Barn. Can be bought low by early application to A. J. ORR. Oct 8, 1866 31

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold at the Public Square, on Tuesday, October 9th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., a large lot of

NEW WINDOW SASH,

with Glass. Blinds suitable for the windows. House Doors, Closet Doors, Sliding Doors. Also, to suit the above, Door Hinges, Pullies for Windows and Sliding Door Fixtures and Locks.

—ALSO— One Horse, one Cow, one Carriage, Wagon, Harness, &c., &c. Also, one complete Tobacco Press. S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer. October 8, 1866.

Quarterly Statement

Of the First National Bank of Charlotte, for the Quarter ending the first Monday of October, 1866:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Resources: Loans and Discounts, \$205,545.49; Current Expenses, 4,070.52; Premiums, 2,564.58; Due from National Banks, 55,073.15; Due from other Banks and Bankers, 2,727.65; United States Bonds, 122,000.00; Cash—National Currency, 12,942.00; Specie, 4,096.45; Legal Tenders, 29,074.92. Total Resources: \$438,094.76. Liabilities: Capital Stock, \$122,000.00; Surplus, 6,886.43; Circulation, 108,000.00; Deposits, 130,389.15; Dividends Unpaid, 925.00; Due to National Banks, 1,667.21; "other Banks and Bankers, 63,233.25; Collection Account, 385.40; Profit and Loss, 14,006.27. Total Liabilities: \$438,094.76.

I, John Wilkes, President of the First National Bank of Charlotte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Signed, JOHN WILKES, Pres't. Sworn to before C. OVERMAN, J. P.

DWELLING HOUSE.

Intending to remove to another part of the Town, I offer for sale the Dwelling House I now occupy, on Tryon Street, opposite the Episcopal Church. It is convenient to business, a pleasant neighborhood, and the lot is known to be one of the handsomest in the place. The terms will be accommodating. W. J. YATES, Democrat Office. October 8, 1866.

LARGE NEW STOCK.

WILLIAMS & COHEN. Would inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they have received and are now opening a large and attractive Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, which they offer at reduced prices to Wholesale and Retail buyers.

Their Stock is one of the largest in the place, and prices will be found as moderate. WILLIAMS & COHEN, Opposite Charlotte Hotel. Oct 8, 1866.

Railroad Stock for Sale.

I will sell, in the town of Concord, on Tuesday, the 10th of October, Six Shares in the North Carolina and One Share in the S. C. Railroad. Terms of sale made known on the day thereof. F. F. DEWESE, Adm'r, with the Will annexed, of Jos. Atwell, dec'd. Oct 8, 1866

Thorough-bred Horse for Sale.

I offer for sale my thorough-bred Stallion "Trickety," a Horse of beautiful form and a fine traveler. He is about five years old. J. S. NEELY. Steel Creek, Oct 8, 1866.

TEXAS LAND AGENCY.

W. L. ALEXANDER, NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. (Formerly of Lincoln, N. C.) Agent for purchase and sale of Real Estate, and furnishing such information as may be obtained from public records or personal examination of subject of enquiry. Persons wishing to purchase homes in Texas, cheap, will do well to consult me. All letters asking information must enclose a remittance. REFERENCES—Gen. Robt D. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon D. L. Swain, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Hon Kemp P. Battle, Raleigh, N. C. Oct 8, 1866. pd

BURNETT, McINNIS & EARL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Whitehall Street, NEW YORK. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, and all sorts of Southern Produce will have the special attention of our Mr. McInnis, who flatters himself that he understands handling Southern produce—his having been for the last 18 years engaged in business in Wilmington, N. C. Oct 8, 1866. 6m