

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT
W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
November 5, 1867.

Bad State of Affairs.
The news from the Georgia election shows that the white voters, mainly, refused to participate in the election on the Convention question and for delegates. This is to be regretted, although the orders of Gen. Pope, apportioning delegates was unfair and calculated to exasperate the white people.

The elections in Virginia have taken place, and it appears that negroes and the white men who cooperate with them have carried the State, to the displeasure of the largest portion of the white people. The Virginia papers are filled with accounts of the bad conduct of the colored people on election day, and it is stated that thousands of colored men have been discharged from employment because they voted for extreme radical candidates.

We don't know how much cause there is for this apparent conflict of races in Virginia and Georgia—we have only seen statements on one side—but we do know that it is unfortunate and will result in evil. The fact is notorious that the black man is dependent on the white man of the South for support, and if the white man withdraws his aid and encouragement the black man must suffer. We believe that the black man is disposed to do right if he was not tampered with by politicians and office-seekers; but if he suffers himself to be arrayed against the interests of the whites his doom is certain.

The Charleston News, a fair and moderate paper in every respect, thus speaks of affairs in Virginia and South Carolina:

"Two respectable merchants of Richmond, Va., have been notified by a negro vigilance committee to leave the city within forty-eight hours, on account of their opposition to the Radical ticket for the State Convention. In itself this menace will be of no effect. It will not cause the persons who have been threatened, to leave their homes, and flee to the North for safety; and it will not, in any way, add to the security or safety of the colored people of Virginia. There is no doubt that Gen. Schofield will promptly put down any movement that threatens the peace of the District which he commands; and the result will be that the colored people will be threatened with greater strictness, and will allocate many of the good friends who have been anxious to advance their interests.

South Carolina has, happily, been free from much of the violence and disorder which has caused so much trouble in the 'Old Dominion.' With one or two exceptions, the colored people have been quiet and prudent. The explanation of this comparatively happy condition of affairs may be found in two circumstances:—the confidence reposed by the colored people in the good faith and friendship of their former masters, and the absence of those horrid racial speakers which swarmed upon the people of Virginia, Northern line, but which has done Carolina the favor to leave her nearly entirely alone. As long as these conditions are unchanged, and there is no reason why they should change, this State may be expected to preserve her wonted calm.

Indeed, the more far-sighted and observant of the colored people are rapidly learning that their security, and their very existence, depend on the preservation of friendly relations with the whites among whom they live. They are beginning to understand, that neither the United States Government, nor the Northern people, would support them in any action looking to negro dominion, or intended to convert the field of the sunny South into an African Utopia. They may expect that their freedom will be upheld and maintained; but they must be careful how they join in any course that will array the prejudices, the passions, and the necessities of the white race against them, and which could have but one result,—their depression and ultimate annihilation.

This, in Carolina, need not be feared. The colored people will recall the lesson that is held out to them by their misguided brethren in Virginia, and they may rest assured that, while they are orderly, industrious and faithful, no attempt will be made to oppress them, and that they will not be held responsible for those things in which they had no part, and over which they had no control.

Superior Court.
The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this county commenced last week, and will continue this week if the lawyers consent to try any of the large number of civil cases on the docket. Judge Little presides.

The past week was occupied with State cases—mostly larceny charges. A negro man was tried on the charge of having murdered his own child by bad treatment. He refused to take any colored man on the jury, and was tried and acquitted by a white jury. The evidence, however, was pretty strong against him. He was defended by Messrs. J. E. Brown, J. M. Hutchison and N. Boyden, and prosecuted by the Solicitor, W. P. Caldwell.

The U. S. Mint at Charlotte.
Dr. I. W. Jones, who has been appointed to take charge of the U. S. Mint at this place, will open it on an early day as an Assay Office, and is now making the necessary repairs. We learn that the establishment as a Mint has not been abolished by any Congressional Act, but the matter was left discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury, who has directed that it be opened for the present only as an Assay Office. Whether it is ever again operated for the purpose of coining will depend on the success of the mining interests in this section.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—John Hileman is the Conservative candidate for the Convention, and Wm. T. Blume the Republican candidate.

A conservative convention in Wake county nominated Judge Fowle, Rev. B. T. Blake, P. H. Mangum and J. A. Harris for the State Convention.

A citizen of Charlotte, S. C., writes from New York to the Charlotte News as follows:
'I know many of our people will conclude that the result of the late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio will be of great service to them. Such a hope is idle. The apparent defeat of the Republican party in those States does not mean that the Northern people are not as thoroughly united as to the rights of the South, as they were in the early part of the year. If our people did not learn enough of the perfidy of the Democratic party, during the war, they deserve to have the lesson taught them again.' Ac.

New Advertisements.
Administrator's Sale—J. P. Ross, Adm'r.
Stray Cattle—Jno. Wolfe.
Administrator's Sale—Dr. E. O. Elliott, Adm'r.
Capt. S. E. Belk with Dr. K. Koopmann.
Ragged Money bought and Drafts on New York furnished at the City Bank of Charlotte.
Notary Public at the City Bank of Charlotte.
Court Order—Amzi Ford, Clerk.

The President and the Impeachment Matter.
Sometime ago a correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Washington, asserted that if Congress undertook to remove the President from office before trying him on the impeachment charges, he would resist with all the power at his command. The truthfulness of this assertion has been denied by other correspondents, but the correspondent of the Post asserts it and sustains his declaration with the following remarks:

"Every device has been resorted to by the Radical partisans to discredit the statement of your correspondent that President Johnson had declared his intention to resist any attempt to depose him before trial and conviction by all the means which the Constitution affords for its own protection and preservation. One writer says the intimate friends of the President assert that he denies the correctness of the language attributed to him by his Boston organ; but my dispatch was not obtained from the intimate friends, but from President Johnson himself, who also declared, at the same time, that it would be criminal in him to entertain a different purpose. The President said further that it was well the people should know his views and understand his purposes; and your correspondent has no fear that Mr. Johnson will retract the statement, however unpalatable it may be to those engaged in the revolutionary plot against the Executive Department of the Government. But this declaration of President Johnson of a purpose to protect and defend the Constitution is not new. In his letter to General Grant, dated as late as August 19, 1867, he says:—'By his oath the Executive is bound, to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution; and it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce, any and all of its provisions. Any other course would be the destruction of the republic, for the Constitution once abolished there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and no Judiciary to afford the citizen protection for life, limb and property.'"

A correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows, from Washington:
'Impeachment is gathering no strength. Members of Congress appear in little knots in search of winter quarters, and they are eagerly sounded on the subject. From all that can be learned, they stand as they did at the close of the last session. In the New York delegation there are certainly no converts to impeachment, and a leading member of the Senate, now here, said, recently, that from all he could learn, he did not believe there were half a dozen changes in the House on the subject, and he knew of none at all in the Senate. The New York election will unquestionably have much effect on the subject, and if the State is later or earlier to the republicans by a close vote, that will be the last of the impeachment. Only if New York is carried by a majority which Republicans dare not hope for, will the impeachment sentiment increase among members of Congress. As heretofore stated in these dispatches nothing has been developed from the Judiciary committee, of a reliable character, indicating any change of views on the part of any of its members. A member of Congress, in speaking of the Virginia election, recently, pointed to 25,000 republican majority in that State as forcibly illustrating the power of Congress in spite of the President's opposition, and as rendering the necessity for impeachment less apparent than ever. The proposition for a continuous session of Congress to the end of Mr. Johnson's term is favorably received by the republican members who have been there.

Registration.
The Registration Boards of this county have again opened books for final revision. Those who have not registered have an opportunity of doing so. Militia officers are now entitled to have their names put down. The First Board, of which F. W. Ahrens is Chairman, meets at the Court House, Tuesday, November 5th, and will continue in session five days. The Second Board, H. P. Helper Chairman, will meet at Deeweese's on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst., and at Harbisonburg on the 8th and 9th. The order of Gen. Canby, on the subject, will be found on our first page.

A GOOD MANURE SPECULATION.—The following, however ridiculous, shows some sharp practices, and proves that women are sometimes good financiers:
"'The N. Y. World gives a new version to the story about the White House dinner to Prince Napoleon. Seward, supposing the bill to be the same as that for his duplicate entertainment, \$175, proposed that he and Smith, Secretary of the Interior, should pay for it between them. On learning that it was \$500, he refused to have anything to do with it. The restaurateur became importunate. At last Mrs. Lincoln sent for the Secretary of the Interior. 'Mr. Smith,' said she, 'I'll tell you how that little bill can be settled. You see there are several cavalry regiments stationed on our property (the large mall back of the White House). Now those horses have left heaps of manure, and it all belongs to us. Now you want manure for the public grounds, particularly those around the White House. Now I will sell it all to you for \$900 for gardening purposes. You send me the money and I'll pay Gautier.'"

THE STORM.—On Sunday and Monday, October 27th and 28th, a severe storm of wind and rain prevailed in the Eastern part of the State and along the Atlantic coast. A good deal of damage was done. In Texas, the destruction was very great. In this section it amounted to nothing more than a gentle rain, which fell steadily from Saturday night till Monday night.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Two white men, named Humphreys and Townsend, were arrested in Robeson county Thursday, 23rd ult., charged with the murder, in 1865, of a colored man, the factor Oreoline, who, it was said, had piloted the Federal troops on their way through that county. They were taken through this place on Thursday night, en route for Charleston, there to undergo trial before a Military Commission.—Wilmington Post.

Such statements as the above ought to make the people anxious to reconstruct the State Government and get from under military rule, which is frequently, and unavoidably, one-sided. The parties arrested, even if innocent, will be put to great trouble and inconvenience by being tried at Charleston, for their witnesses will have to travel a long distance and be at considerable expense. Besides, the men under arrest, by being confined in prison far away from home and among strangers, may die for the want of proper attention. The so-called re-acton at the North will do them very little good. What will any man or his destitute children care for re-acton after he is dead and in his grave?

"EVIL TO HIM WHO EVIL THINKS."—A Washington letter-writer makes the following statement:
'It will surprise your readers to hear that the Secretary of State still keeps the ridiculous parade of a military guard before the door of his private residence. Even Stanton dismissed this nuisance shortly before he was ejected from his office. General Grant, however, in this respect outdoes Seward. He not only has the War Department guarded at every entrance by armed soldiers, but his son, a lad of about nine years old, daily rides a charger to school with an orderly in his rear."

Of course, the people's money pay the expense of an Orderly to wait on Gen. Grant's son! Is this a Republic?

NATIONAL STATISTICS.—The last monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics has just been published. From this document we gather the following interesting facts. During the four months ending July 31st, the foreign commodities imported amounted to \$141,888,398; of which \$71,992,358 was entered for consumption and the remainder warehoused. The Domestic exports during the same period amounted to \$166,851,152.

The Western N. C. Railroad.
A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel writes from Morganton and gives some interesting statements in regard to the construction of the Western Extension:

"The general appearance of the line of the Western N. C. R. R. is cheering. All seem anxious for business and prosperity. There is an air of industry and attention to business which goes far to show how much more the people are interested in the industrial pursuits of life, than in party politics. This Road runs through a most inviting portion of North Carolina—Fredell, Catawba and Burke counties. Few men are favored with greater personal popularity than Col. S. McD. Tate, the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad. At the expiration of his first year, he was re-elected almost unanimously, receiving thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty-three, out of thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five stock votes. These two odd votes will probably be given to the Colonel next time. At all events he merits the compliment, for I rarely ever saw more unanimity than is manifested for Col. Tate, along the whole Road.

Fewer Roads in the country wear a more cheerful aspect than this Western N. C. Railroad. It is finished up to Morganton, and under contract up to the Blue Ridge. The finished part is not only finished, but it is one of the neatest looking of Railroads. The ditching of cuts, and the style of the Road generally, cars and all, is refreshing. It is to go to Tennessee, some eighty out of two hundred miles or so are done. As yet no through freight or travel. Yet 'doing well for the times' and going ahead.

One of the most refreshing sights of the season is the busy movements of the pick and shovel, on the route of the Western North Carolina Railroad. It looks like 'good times' coming."

"THE LAND WE LOVE."—The number for November has been received and is particularly attractive. There is in this number a good likeness of Julia Jackson, the only child of the illustrious 'Stonewall.' One can detect a miniature resemblance to the father, and, gazing upon the little face, many will recall, with sad and tender admiration, the name and the fame of the great Chief.

The mechanical execution of this work is admirable. Bankrupts. It appears that citizens of the Eastern part of the State are taking the benefit of the Bankrupt Law more freely than in other sections. The Raleigh Register gives the following list of persons who have been adjudged Bankrupts:

—W. F. Sanderson, Washington county; Robinson White of Pasquotank; John W. Hinton of Gates; Richard Kough of Chowan; C. W. Skinner, Jr., Chowan; Joshua Swift of Washington; Zero Hamilton of Camden; James R. Dillon of Washington; John L. Wood, Pasquotank; B. S. Dashiell, Pasquotank; W. N. Andrews, Wake; J. B. Fearing, Pasquotank; Jones Watson, Orange; W. P. Mallett, Orange; R. K. Speed, Pasquotank; John R. Harrison, Wake; T. E. Skinner, Wake; W. B. Smith, Wake; B. F. White, Pasquotank; F. K. Eaton, Pasquotank; J. G. Bromell, Wake; Wm. H. Hughes, Granville; Wilford Upchurch, Wake; John T. Williamson, Wake; W. F. Snipes, Chatham; Reddin Bridgers, Wilson; Silas Webb, Carteret; J. A. Leland, Craven; Mrs. E. C. Yancey, Orange; Sam'l Carson, Washington; William Shannon, Pasquotank; Sims Upchurch, Chatham; David and Daniel Kahnweiler, New Hanover.

SPECIAL TERM.—A special term of the Superior Court was ordered by Judge Little to be held for the county of Union on the 4th Monday in January next. The Governor has commissioned His Honor Judge Shipp to preside.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, telegraphs that the Democratic leaders are quarreling among themselves, and that the State will go Republican.—Exchange.

The main-spring of the action of the so-called 'leaders' of any party is office, and if they can't get the fat places for themselves and particular friends, of course they will quarrel. But the people will take the advice of those 'leaders' and throw up their hats when they make speeches, no matter what becomes of the material interests of the country.

The action of the Philadelphia Convention in 1866 would have resulted in great good to the country if it had not been for the stubbornness of what is called the Democratic party of New York and some other Northern States. By the by, the party at the North called Democratic, is not in any wise entitled to the name. It does not advocate one principle as taught by the democratic party of old times. It is now nothing but an office-seeking combination.

THE FENIANS.—This strange organization seems to be giving the English people a good deal of trouble. A few weeks ago they rescued two prisoners from the hands of the police, and in one or two instances men have been found murdered under circumstances which indicate that they were the objects of the vengeance of the secret order. All this has, of course, caused a commotion in a people so pre-eminently the friends of law and order as the English. A good deal of fuss has been made in the newspapers, and in the disturbed localities the police has been strengthened, being in some places armed. No clue, however, has been found to show who were the disturbers of the peace, or who committed the outrages.

In this country we cannot see why there has been so much consternation in England. Here we look upon Fenianism as only a trap to catch the ignorant, and the order as but a mine out of which the 'knowing ones' manage to extract large sums of money contributed by the dupes whom they have inveigled—for no one can tell what good the order can possibly accomplish for Irishmen, or for any other people under heaven.

TO THE COTTON PLANTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—From the commission merchants of Petersburg, and the proper officials, we have derived the following information, which, if used, will be for the benefit of both planter and factor:
'The main point which should be known is that under permit they can ship or remove cotton without any prepayment of tax. This privilege has been allowed under regulations. Persons desiring to ship cotton can get Form 109, which must be used, from the assessor or his assistant, and ship it to the collector in the market to which they desire to send it. The collector will deliver it to the commission merchant, who may be designated by the firm. The producer may send it as soon as it is ready, without paying the tax in his district. The advantage of this arrangement is that if it is not desired at once to sell the cotton, it may be stored, to take advantage of the market. The assessor has no right to refuse the permit, and should be reported if he does. If you prefer to prepay the tax you can do so. If not, do as advised above.—Petersburg Index.

War in Europe.
We are so much engrossed with our own national difficulties and troubles, that to some extent we are inclined to over-look and disregard the troubles of others. Our foreign dispatches have kept our readers pretty well advised as to the progress and probable nature of the war now assuming formidable proportions in Europe. As yet confined to the operations of an insignificant force of insurgents under Garibaldi, some of the most powerful nations of Europe must be drawn within its vortex before its close. Although the Italian government is inactive, and has done literally nothing to check the progress of the revolutionists, and hampered by considerations of policy and popular support, Victor Emanuel finds himself in a difficult and unpleasant position, unable to decide upon the best and surest plan of operations, yet it is safe to presume he is fully aware of the importance of some action, as all may be lost by inaction. And, too, he may expect aid from other sources and not reckon without his host.

Meanwhile the French are moving. Though Garibaldi may even now be in possession of Rome, he will not be left long in undisturbed occupancy. As soon as the French troops are in collision with the Garibaldians, which cannot be delayed many days, even if it has not already taken place, the Italians cannot longer hesitate, or rather they will all attach themselves to the Garibaldians, whose forces will then become those of the Kingdom.

Should this war break out, as present appearances seem to indicate, like all other European struggles, other nations must be drawn into the conflict. The compactness of their territories, the numberless jealousies and designs of rival governments, and more than all, the half-settled bickerings and disputes of the recent short-lived war, all tend to involve other nations than the immediate disputants into this new difficulty. Although it is announced that Prussia does not intend actively to assist her former ally against France, we doubt very much if Bismarck can quietly sit by and witness the unequal contest between her powerful rival and Italy. If no direct aid be given, the designs of Prussia upon South Germany will be advanced, and while France is engaged in her war with Italy, she may emerge from it to find the unity of Germany complete and the success of Prussia established. We look for a terrific struggle to grow out of these complications, to be succeeded by new combinations and alterations of European boundaries, in which Rome is to become the capital of Italy, and Prussia to be advanced and France to retrograde in the scale of nations.—Wilmington Journal.

Washington Items.
A new panel of 26 white jurors has been drawn to try Surratt. It is not intended by the recent Cotton regulations to require permits and bills of lading for the removal of cotton from point to point within the District where the same is produced, as in the case of the removal from such district. A collector should not exact a fee from the taxpayer for marking his cotton.

A correspondent of the Boston Post says:
'While those who profess to act "outside of the constitution" are digesting President Johnson's declaration that he will resist any attempt to suspend or degrade him before trial and conviction, I will add, upon reliable authority, the declaration of General Sherman, that such an attempt would be clearly revolutionary, and should be resisted by the President with all the means within his control. This declaration, made to those who had a right to know his views, may have suggested the propriety of his return here to assume the command of the Department of Washington, which includes Maryland and Delaware. Such, also, was the substance of an opinion expressed by General Grant when approached on the subject during the last session of Congress by the chairman of the House Military Committee. Mr. Schenck declared to his friends that before taking any extreme action in the premises the opinion of General Grant should be obtained, and he volunteered to procure it. When the subject was mentioned, General Grant promptly responded, in substance, that any attempt to suspend the President before trial and conviction, would be in violation of the constitution. This reply of the Commanding General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connection to repeat that President Johnson will hold ready obedience should the House of Representatives impeach and the Senate convict him as required by the forms of the constitution.

The President has proclaimed the 28th of November as a day of National thanksgiving.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—IMPEACHMENT.—We have a number of Congressmen here, and during the past two weeks about fifty have visited the city. They generally concur in the belief that the Summer bill to give suffrage to the negroes in all the States will be disapproved in caucus of the republican members, and that it will assume the form of a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for suffrage to this class. They also concur in opinion that impeachment must be disposed in caucus, and that the result will be an agreement that the testimony be reported and the project then abandoned.—Washington correspondent of Baltimore Sun.

NEWS FOR THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—Among the decisions by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the following: Selling or offering to sell distilled spirits at less than two dollars per gallon does not raise any presumption in law that the tax has not been paid, because spirits may have been rectified and then diluted.

BRIGHTON YOUNG ON MARRIAGE.—On Sunday last Brighton is said to have treated his audience to a very quaint kind of speech. He wants all the young women married off instantly, and wants all the young men in Zion to marry them; and he openly threatened if the young men failed to do the job, that he and the bishops and the elders would take the matter in hand and marry them all themselves. Marrying for love was played out; that old fashioned way of getting married was exploded. It wouldn't do here, because if a young man allowed himself to love a young girl, and then married her, the dickens was usually to pay when he wanted to take a second wife. She had his heart, and it was impossible to divide the affections with two or more wives. But he insisted that the young men, as a duty—a religious duty—should go for the young women and marry them all off. They were instructed, also, to marry them by couples and pairs and triplets; to quadruple and sextuple, if they could support them. The only consideration for a prudent young man was to inquire how many wives could be supported. The young women also were ordered to marry whenever a young man, Saint, went for them, and to become mothers in Israel.—Salt Lake Vindicator.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Cotton declined 1 cent—Sales 1,800 bales at 19 cents. Flour dull. Wheat active. Gold \$1.40 1/2 @ \$1.41. North Carolina State Bonds \$49 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—The trade report is unfavorable to Cotton. The Manchester market is dull.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Cabinet held a prolonged session to-day. All the Departments were represented.

John Minor Botts is here, and is despondent about Virginia. A radical member of Congress now here has already prepared a bill providing for national suffrage by act of Congress. It differs in material respects from similar bills presented by Mr. Sumner last session, and confines the suffrage to elections for national officials.

Letters are being received from negroes in the South saying they are all in fear of the whites, and urging that they be allowed to form colored militia companies.

[If such permission is granted, the whites will have to organize also in self defence.]

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—Washington advises that the Congressional Committee on Southern Railroads has concluded taking evidence, and it is said will report in favor of seizing certain roads. Grant has decided that no more extensions will be granted to Southern Railroads.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has paid its indebtedness to the Government of \$1 million. Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, died suddenly of apoplexy in Boston, on the 30th October. He will be succeeded by Lt. Governor Claffin.

The official majority in Ohio, against negro suffrage, is 50,692. VIRGINIA.—Our tables show 80,088 votes for the Convention and 53,716 against it. The Convention will consist of 105 members. Twenty-five negroes are elected to the Convention, and eighty white men. Seventy-two Radicals are elected and thirty-three Conservatives.—Richmond Dispatch.

WHEAT IN ENGLAND.—The English wheat crop is much lighter than was anticipated. The price of wheat in England is higher than at any other time since the close of the Crimean war, and has doubled since 1864; it advanced in the first fortnight of October, in the average of 15 per cent. The French buyers are active. There are difficulties in the way of transporting wheat from Russia, which prevent a supply from that quarter.

INCENDIARISM.—The gin-house on the plantation of our old friend, Major N. R. Eaves, was burnt last Friday night. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. About ten or twelve bales of Cotton were burnt, in which the freedmen, who alone occupied the premises, were largely interested.—Yorkville Enquirer.

SALT AS A MANURE FOR WHEAT.—A correspondent of the Canada Farmer gives the result of his experience in using salt as a fertilizer for wheat. He says:

Last spring I thought I would try it, and bought six barrels, and applied one barrel to the acre, on three acres Genesee Club spring-wheat; at the same time I sowed half a barrel across five acres of wheat in another place. Now for the result. The three acres sown side by side on the same day, and the strip across the field I can see as plainly as if the one was wheat and the other oats. The reason I applied salt to the Club wheat was this: I have been troubled with the straw breaking, and salt is highly recommended to stiffen the straw; whether it will or not I cannot say yet, but I can say that the wheat I salted keeps far ahead of the rest.

Blanks.
Just printed, and for sale at the Democrat Office, Marriage Licenses (new form), Subpoenas, Executions, Administrator's Bonds, and all other Blanks used by Clerks and Sheriffs.

THE GOOD CITIZENS WHO WERE so kind as to subscribe for the purpose of enabling Mr. Jeremiah Maxwell to re-build his Dwelling House in Providence neighborhood, will find the Subscription List at the Drug Store of Dr. Searr. It is hoped that the amounts subscribed will be paid as soon as convenient, as they are greatly needed.

NOTICE.
As Administrator of Mary Carruth, deceased, I will sell at Auction on the 27th of November, 1867, (at the residence of Mrs. Jane McRee), all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of 1 Gold Watch, 1 Bed and Furniture, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Bureau and other articles too tedious to name. Terms Cash.

All those indebted to said Estate must settle up at once, or the claims will be put in suit, and those having claims must present them within the limits of the law or this will be pleaded in bar of recovery. E. O. ELLIOTT, Adm'r. November 4, 1867. 3w

Capt. S. E. Belk
With B. KOOPMANN, where he will be pleased to see his friends and all those desiring to purchase Goods. November 4, 1867.

WILL OUTWEAR THE GARMENT.—I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do, and neither does it draw the work.—Testimony of Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th Street, New York, before the Commissioner of Patents. Brem, Brown & Co., Charlotte, Agents for the above Machine.

Western Division, W. C. & Rutherford R. R.
On and after Thursday, 31st of October, 1867, the Passenger Train on this Division will run tri-weekly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

GOING WEST:
Leave Charlotte, 8:00 a.m.
" Lincolnton, 10:45 "
Arrive at Cherryville, 11:30 "
GOING EAST:
Leave Cherryville, 12:30 p.m.
" Lincolnton, 1:30 "
Arrive at Charlotte, 4:00 "
Oct. 28, 1867. E. S. GUION, Eng. & Sup't.

Grocery and Provision Store.
ALEXANDER BERRYHILL,
At the centre Store under the Mansion House, has for sale a good assortment of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Meal, Bacon, and anything usually kept in a Family Grocery Store. Persons who buy at retail will find my prices as low as any in this city. A. BERRYHILL. October 28, 1867. 6m

MARRIED.
In Union county, on the 29th ult., by G. D. Brown, Esq., Mr. A. Davis, to Miss M. L. Quin, of Cabarrus county, on the 23rd ult., by Rev. D. A. Penick, Jr., Mr. John Bradford to Mrs. Mary Klutta, in Wadesboro', on the 24th ult., Mr. W. O. Bennett to Miss Rosa M. Hammond, daughter of H. B. Hammond, Esq. In Salisbury, on the 29th ult., Mr. George H. Snydam to Miss White McRorie, daughter of John McRorie, deceased. In Richmond, Va., on the 29th ult., Mr. F. G. Claborn to Miss Ella C. daughter of Geo. Palmer, Esq. In Yorkville, on the 29th ult., Mr. Frederick W. Robinson, formerly of Petersburg, Va., to Mrs. Charlotte J. Hackett, of Yorkville.

DIED.
In this city, suddenly, on the 1st inst., Miss Jennie B., daughter of Rev. R. Burwell, aged 16 years. In this city, on the 30th ult., Ida, youngest daughter of Rev. R. H. Griffith, aged 4 years and 6 months. In Cabarrus county, on the 19th Oct., 1867, Mrs. Mary E. Erwin, wife of C. H. Erwin, in the 30th year of her age. In Salisbury, on the 29th ult., Mr. Wm. Murphy, an old citizen and prominent merchant of that town. In Lancaster District, on the 29th ult., Capt. James M. Ingram.

Administrator's Sale.
As Administrator of William Ross, deceased, I will sell at his late residence, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, and from day to day till finished, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep,
About 20 head of Pork Hogs, 30 head of Stock Hogs, 3 Road Wagon and Harness, 1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, Farming Implements, Blacksmith Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture (some fine Beds), &c. &c. Terms made known on day of sale. Nov. 4th. J. P. ROSS, Adm'r.

FURTHER NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Ross, deceased, are notified to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims, must present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. J. P. ROSS, Adm'r. November 4, 1867. 5w

Stray Cattle.
A gang of Stray Cattle have been ranging near my place for the last three months. One black milk cow, with a small bell on, a split in the right ear and a half crop from the underside of the left ear; a large roan colored Heifer, with red ears, not marked; a large white and yellow spotted Cow, and a white and black spotted Cow. The owner can hear further particulars by applying to the subscriber and paying for this Notice. JNO. WOLFE. November 4, 1867.

NOTICE.
Drafts on New York Without Charge.
Parties, whether regular customers or not, wishing to send money to New York, Baltimore, and other Northern Cities, will be supplied with Drafts for any amount, at City Bank of Charlotte, without charge. Also, for sale, Drafts in amounts to suit purchasers, on England, Ireland, France, and all parts of Germany. A. G. BRENNIZER, Cashier. November 4, 1867.

Ragged Money.
Torn and defaced Shipmasters, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, bought at a very reasonable discount at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE, Trade Street. November 4, 1867.

Notary Public.
Notary Public for the City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, apply at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE, Trade Street. November 4, 1867.

State of North Carolina, Gaston County.
County Court, August Session, 1867.
Mary A. Hand vs. the Heirs at Law of J. R. Hand.
Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Williams and wife Margaret, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, for the said Henry Williams and wife Margaret to appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Gaston county, at the Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Dallas, on the 4th of November inst., and make defence to the said suit, as in default thereof the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly. Witness, Amzi Ford, Clerk of said Court, at Dallas the 4th Monday of August, 1867. AMZI FORD, C. C. C. 32-4w

New FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
(Next Door to Brem, Brown & Co's Dry Good Store), CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Where will be kept constantly on hand a full supply of choice Family Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar and Coffee, of all grades; fine Molasses and Syrups; fresh shore Mackerel, Rice, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Macaroni, Pickles, Catsups, Candles, Powder and Shot, Porcelain Caps, Wooden Ware of every description, &c. &c. of all sizes, &c. &c. FINE FAMILY FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, Peas and fresh Butter constantly on hand. Highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country Produce. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Give us a trial. W. W. GRIER & CO. W. W. GRIER. J. J. SIMS. C. W. ALEXANDER. October 28, 1867.

CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.
If you want a good cheap Buggy or Carriage, call at our Shop opposite the Methodist Church, where you can be accommodated in quality and price. Or if you want any repairing done call on me. J. TROTTER. Oct. 28, 1867. 3wpl.

NOTICE.
Dr. Wm. E. Carr has returned and is ready to attend promptly to all calls relating to his profession. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 28, 1867. 2w

CHARLOTTE MARKET, November 4, 1867.
CORRECTED BY STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
The cotton market has been irregular during the week, and at the close showed a downward tendency. At the first of the week it brought about 15 cents, but on Saturday 12 1/2 cents were the highest figures. Sale of the week 615 bales. Flour is scarce and in demand—we quote from wagons \$5.75 to \$6 per sack of 100 pounds. Corn—New Corn, 90 cents to \$1; Old, 1 1/2 to \$1.15. Wheat, \$1.75 to \$2, as to quality. Peas, 90 cents to \$1. Bacon—we quote Bacon, hog round, from wagons at 17 to 17 1/2 cents; Baltimore Bacon is selling from stores at 21 to 22 cents. Lard, 18 to 20 cents. Butter, 20 to 25 cents; Chickens, 20 to 25 cents; Eggs, 20 to 25 cents. These articles are in demand. Liverpool Salt, \$3 25 per sack. Corn Whiskey, \$2.25 to \$2.60 per gallon. Molasses, 70 cents to \$1 per gallon by retail. Country Tanned Leather—Sole Leather, 55 to 60 cents; Upper Leather, 60 cents; Harness Leather, 40 cents. Dry Hides, 10 to 12 1/2 cents; Green Hides, 5 to 6 cents.