

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

October 26, 1869.

Wil. Char. & Ruth. Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Road was held in this City on Wednesday last—W. L. Steele, Esq., presiding.

Mr. Harris, the Superintendent of Public Works, claimed the right to appoint the State Directors. A decree of the Superior Court of Wake was read restraining him from exercising such power.

The Stockholders elected the following Directors: R. H. Cowan, B. H. Sumner, W. L. Steele, S. J. Person, H. W. Guion and A. R. Holmesley.

The Board is the same as heretofore, except that R. C. Badger takes the place of W. A. Smith, resigned.

Dr. Wm. Sloan was re-elected President, and the other officers continued.

The next annual meeting is to be held in Wilmington. We are gratified that Dr. Sloan announced to the meeting his determination not to sell the Bonds of the State in his possession.

The State Fair.

The first State Fair since the Fall of 1860, was held in Raleigh last week. We attended the first three days, and considering all the circumstances and the difficulties the Executive Committee had to contend with in re-opening the annual exhibitions, we unhesitatingly say that it was creditable to all concerned.

The display of Agricultural Implements was decidedly good, as was also the products of Orchards and Vineyards, but in common farm products the exhibition was rather inferior.

The Address of Mr. Battle, the President of the Society, on Tuesday, was highly spoken of by all who heard it. We publish it in this issue.

The address of Prof. Kerr, which was to have been delivered on Thursday, was postponed till Friday; consequently we did not hear it.

K. P. Battle, Esq., the President of the Society, and Rev. J. Brinton Smith, the Secretary, are entitled to much praise for the manner in which they discharged their arduous duties, and for the great energy and exertions used to make the Exhibition a success and accommodate visitors and exhibitors.

Mr. Smith is a Northern man who has come into the State since the close of the war, but he really shows by his conduct that he is identified with North Carolina and is willing to work for her advancement. We are always ready to welcome such Northern men as he is, no matter what his politics are.

While on this subject, we must say a word to the farmers of Mecklenburg and adjoining counties in regard to the importance of re-organizing the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society and making preparations for an Exhibition in Charlotte next Fall.

The Synod (Presbyterian) of North Carolina, at the late session in Morganton, appointed the fifth Sabbath of October as a day for special and united prayer to the Great Head of the Church in behalf of the cause of Foreign Missions.

The Synod organized a new Presbytery by striking off a portion of the territory belonging to the old Presbytery of Concord, to be called The Mecklenburg Presbytery. The first meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery is to be held with Steel Creek Church.

The next session of Synod will be held in Raleigh in October, 1870.

ROCK ISLAND FERRY.—The goods manufactured at the Woolen Mills in this City, attracted considerable attention at the State Fair, and we heard many intelligent citizens of the State express surprise that such a fine quality of goods was manufactured in North Carolina.

LECTURES.—The Young Men's Christian Association of this City has secured the services of Mr. S. M. Hewlett to deliver a course of Lectures at 26th St. Hall this week, commencing Tuesday evening, 26th. Mr. Hewlett has the reputation of being a popular Lecturer. We hope the audience will be large, as we presume the Association will apply the receipts to charitable purposes.

The Raleigh Sentinel, speaking of Prof. Hewlett's Lecture in that city last week, says: "We had heard much of the humorous power of Prof. Hewlett, but the half had not been told us. He is absolutely the most entertaining and interesting lecturer we have ever heard, save John B. Gough, who perhaps has no equal in the world."

Mr. Robt. F. Davidson has removed his Furniture Establishment to the large Store room next to this office, where he now has a large and elegant stock of new Furniture. He has reduced prices in order to induce purchases here at home.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Fertilizers for Wheat—Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. New Stock at Scarr's Drug Store. Cheese, Lard, Mackerel, &c.—R. M. Miller & Co. Drug Store for Sale—Dr. J. N. Butt. Town property for sale—S. C. Alexander, Agent. Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs—Kilgore & Cureton. Land for Sale—J. W. Morrow, Adm'r. Removal of Furniture Store—R. F. Davidson. Assignee's Notice—J. E. Brown. City Lots for Sale—Rufus Barringer, Attorney. Attachment Notices—E. A. Osborne, Clerk. Property for Mortgage—Jones & Johnston. New Stock of Confectioneries and Groceries—A. R. Nisbet & Bro.

The Lease of the N. C. Railroad.

We stated last week that the Directors of the N. C. Railroad had agreed to lease that valuable and important work to the President of the Raleigh & Gaston Road, and probably others, for the term of 20 years, with the understanding that the Stockholders are to receive an annual dividend of six per cent.

We do not suppose that anything we can say will change the action of the Directors, but we hope facts will be presented that will cause the Stockholders to reject the contract.

We are opposed to the contract, 1st. Because the Road is now so well managed by Maj. Smith that we are satisfied he will make six per cent dividend for the Stockholders without encumbering it with a lease. 2d. We do not believe that by leasing the Road the Stockholders will receive 6 per cent per annum, for the reason that there is no provision in the contract for paying the eight per cent interest on the first mortgage Bonds of the Road now in the hands of individuals to the amount of four or five hundred thousand dollars.

The Stockholders cannot receive a dividend until this interest is paid, and it is not provided in the contract who is to pay this mortgage interest, which certainly takes precedence over all other indebtedness. If the money received from the parties leasing the Road (which is fixed at the sum of \$240,000) is applied to paying the interest on the mortgage Bonds, then certainly the Stockholders cannot receive 6 per cent, because the lessees do not obligate themselves to pay more than a certain sum. 3d. We are opposed to the contract because if the Road is to be farmed out we think it ought to be put up to the highest bidder who will give the highest price and the best security.

The President of the Road, Maj. W. A. Smith, is a practical man, and we have great respect for his opinions, and therefore we are surprised that he is represented as favoring the contract. We do not believe that he is dishonest or that he would do anything, knowingly, to injure the interests of the State or individual Stockholders; but we do think that he is mistaken if he favors the contract recently made by the Directors of his Road.

The tax-payers of the State would prefer that the Road should be left in the hands of Maj. Smith, believing that he will increase the net proceeds from year to year so as to reduce taxation as well as make the work profitable to individual stockholders. The whole indebtedness of the Road amounts to about \$800,000, and if this debt or the interest is partly paid how can the contract result in any great advantage to the Stockholders than under present management.

We are friendly with the leading men of both parties in the State, and have no particular friends to reward or enemies to punish, and only desire to see the public works managed or disposed of in a way that will be of greatest benefit to the State and people. We are independent of all "rings" and combinations, and care nothing for the frowns or smiles of either.

P. S.—We are gratified that the Raleigh Standard, which at first favored the lease, now opposes it.

Gov. Holden has appointed Thursday, the 18th day of November, as Thanksgiving day in North Carolina—being the same day designated by President Grant.

Charlotte was the only locality in North Carolina represented in the late National Commercial Convention at Louisville, Ky. We are gratified that our friends Macaulay and Waring went.

At least 500,000 votes were polled at the late election in Pennsylvania. The Democratic party was defeated by only about 4,000. And yet some people are silly enough to talk about the Democratic party being dead!

All the principal business houses in Plymouth, N. C., were destroyed by fire on Monday night, 19th inst. Loss about \$100,000—but little insurance.

The Privateer Cuba. We take the following in regard to the sloop-of-war Cuba, which has been detained in the harbor of Wilmington by the United States authorities for some weeks past, from the Wilmington Journal of the 20th inst.

Yesterday morning Deputy United States Marshal Neff and Collector Rumley, with an officer of the Revenue Cutter, boarded the Cuban steamer "Cuba" with a writ of libel and demanded the surrender of the ship. Commander Dornin, in charge of the vessel, immediately dispatched for Commodore Higgins, who repaired on board. The demand for the surrender being repeated, Commodore Higgins replied that by order of the President of the United States his vessel was lying quietly in the harbor awaiting the issue of the writ pending before the United States Commissioner. He protested in the name of the Republic of Cuba, of whose navy he was an officer, against any molestation on the part of the officers of the Government. Upon the officer insisting upon the surrender, the Commodore refused to surrender to the civil officers, but would obey the orders of the President of the United States or other competent authority coming through the officers of the United States navy. The Deputy Marshal repaired on board of the United States Gunboat "Frolic," and immediately Lieutenant Pearson, Executive officer of the "Frolic" proceeded on board of the "Cuba" and demanded the surrender of the ship by order of the President of the United States, which he exhibited to Commodore Higgins. That officer, protesting against the action of the Government in seizing a man-of-war belonging to a foreign power, surrendered his vessel to Lieutenant Pearson, and the vessel was hoisted on board of the "Frolic" and the crew ashore and discharged. Commodore Higgins again remonstrated against this action. The men were regularly enlisted in the Cuban navy, and the action of the Government officers would result in the total banishment of the crew of the "Cuba" or place it out of the power of the officers to man the ship if she should be discharged by the Government. The crew were sent ashore and discharged.

The vessel was turned over into the charge of Marshal Neff, after placing a guard of some twenty U. S. Marines upon the "Cuba." The Marshal demanded the surrender of the "Cuba" and place it out of the power of the officers to man the ship if she should be discharged by the Government. The crew were sent ashore and discharged.

The parcel given by the officers of the "Cuba" and accepted by the Government has been violated by the latter, and we suppose they are now in charge of the Marshal, who becomes responsible for their safe keeping until the hearing before Commissioner Rutherford is concluded.

This action of the President of the United States is most extraordinary and all the circumstances of the case. By an order the vessel is seized and virtually confiscated while she is being tried before the proper tribunal to see if she has even rendered herself liable to be tried for any violation of law—before, indeed, she had been held for trial. The discharge of the crew effects what Spain could do in banishing the crew of the vessel, and the vessel should be discharged, would not be allowed to recruit in a port of the United States.

This action, of course, disposes of the case of the "Cuba" before the Commissioner and transfers it to the District Court. The trial of the officers will be resumed on Thursday. The turning loose of one hundred sailors and marines, without control and without money in our city, is an outrage upon our citizens, and Mayor Neff should hold, and the people ought to hold, the Marshal responsible for their good behavior. Unless some provision is made for them by the Government or the city, we expect to hear of much trouble. If these men are citizens of Cuba that government has been grossly outraged; if they are citizens of the United States the Government should make provision for them, and not cast them loose to create disturbance or to suffer for the ordinary necessities of life in a strange city.

The Governor's Proclamation.

If the information in possession of Gov. Holden is correct, every good citizen must endorse his course in issuing the following Proclamation. Unauthorized arrests, assaults and deprivations of all sorts must be stopped, or no man will feel safe in his property. We believe that the lawlessness mentioned by the Governor is the work of a few bad men who have banded together for plunder more than to control politics, and we hope they will receive certain and sure punishment if caught. No set of men ought to be permitted to tarnish the good name of the people of North Carolina or of any particular county. Here is the Proclamation, and we approve of the Governor's motive in issuing it:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, Oct. 20th, 1869.

Notwithstanding the existence of peace and good order in other portions of the State, I regard it as my duty to announce that in four Counties, to-wit: Lenoir, Jones, Orange and Chatham, there is, and has been for some months past, a feeling of insubordination and insurrection, inasmuch that many good citizens are put in terror for their lives and property, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to secure full and fair enforcement of the law. Information has reached, and continues to reach the Executive, that in the above Counties, a state of feeling exists which is totally incompatible with the free exercise, by the friends of the Government, of that independent and peaceful operation of the machinery of action, which is the birth right of every American. In Lenoir and Jones various thefts and murders have been committed; jails have been forcibly opened and the prisoners taken thence have been removed; an officer of the law has been slain; and in Orange the law has been slain in the open day while engaged in his ordinary avocations. Private dwellings have been entered and the occupants terrified, and some of them whipped or murdered, others have been shot or hanged by order of the traitors, and it is feared that thus far the civil law, though firmly asserted and maintained, has not been adequate to bring the insubordinate and wicked to condign punishment. In Chatham the jail has been forcibly opened and a prisoner, confined under sentence of a Court of the United States, has been liberated, and is now at large, and slain on the public highway, and another officer of the law has been slain in the open day while engaged in his ordinary avocations. Private dwellings have been entered and the occupants terrified, and some of them whipped or murdered, others have been shot or hanged by order of the traitors, and it is feared that thus far the civil law, though firmly asserted and maintained, has not been adequate to bring the insubordinate and wicked to condign punishment. In Chatham the jail has been forcibly opened and a prisoner, confined under sentence of a Court of the United States, has been liberated, and is now at large, and slain on the public highway, and another officer of the law has been slain in the open day while engaged in his ordinary avocations. Private dwellings have been entered and the occupants terrified, and some of them whipped or murdered, others have been shot or hanged by order of the traitors, and it is feared that thus far the civil law, though firmly asserted and maintained, has not been adequate to bring the insubordinate and wicked to condign punishment.

It is made my duty by the Constitution "to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection and to repel invasion." I deeply regret that it seems necessary to resort to the military power to enforce the law and to protect the citizen. But the law must be maintained, or shot or other punishment, hoping that a returning sense of reason and justice would arrest these violations of the law. But these evils, instead of diminishing have increased, and no course is left to me but to issue this proclamation of admonition and warning to all the people of the Counties mentioned, who are engaged in these flagrant violations of law, or whether indifferent or insensible to what is occurring in their midst. I now call upon every citizen in the Counties aforesaid to aid the civil power in a fearless enforcement of the laws. No set of men can take the law into their own hands. Every citizen, whatever his color, or whatever his religion, has a right to be at peace in his own house, and cannot be taken thence except by due process, and cannot be punished save by law. If there be those who counsel resistance to established authority, and who are engaged in these flagrant violations of law, they should be punished accordingly; if there be those who, without respect or regard to the law, or who would deprive any one of life, such persons are murderers, and should be punished accordingly.

I now give notice in the most solemn manner, that these violations of law and these outrages in the aforesaid Counties, must cease; otherwise, I will proclaim those Counties in a state of insurrection, and will exert the whole power of the State to enforce the law, to protect those who are assailed or injured, and to bring criminals to justice. In a matter like this there should be no party feeling. It is my fixed purpose to protect every citizen without regard to his antecedents, his color or his political opinions; but to do this the law must be sacred, must be spread over all alike, and must be inflexibly maintained. Done at my City of Raleigh, this 20th day of October, 1869.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

A prominent citizen of this State remarked to us last week while in Raleigh, that he attributed the high character which Charlotte sustained abroad for business energy and prosperity to the liberal advertising done by the business men of the City. He said that of so many different names of business houses appearing in the papers led people to believe that Charlotte was a thriving place, and in that way attracted the attention of capitalists to the City. And not only that, but men's names who are often seen in newspapers as advertisers have better credit because they are considered prosperous. We think the gentleman, who is a good business man himself, is correct in his idea regarding advertising.

RALEIGH.—Except Charlotte, there is no place in the State that has improved so much since the war as Raleigh. We saw that many new buildings had been and are being erected of the most substantial kind.

The new Blair Hotel near the Capitol is an elegant establishment, and will be fully ready for the reception of guests by the 1st of November. It will be kept by that prince of landlords, J. M. Blair, who is the cleverest and most accommodating Hotel-man we ever met. He will also continue control over the Yarrowbone House, where he has given general satisfaction for several years past.

Business men in Raleigh told us that trade had largely increased in the City within the past year. Reconstruction has certainly benefited Raleigh.

Gen. A. Dockery is county Treasurer for Richmond county, and although he has deservedly lost the confidence of his neighbors politically, he is safe and honest in business matters.—Fayetteville Enquirer.

If a man is "safe and honest in business matters," he cannot be a bad man politically, although he may differ with others about the best course to pursue under certain circumstances. Gen. Dockery is, indeed, an honest man. The man who is safe and honest is the only sort that ought to be trusted hereafter with office or the public interests. There is no political question in contest now.

THE FIRST SNOW STORM.—St. Louis, of all our great cities, carries off this fall the prize of the first snow storm. They had a snow storm there on Tuesday last, continuing from seven in the morning till noon. The old weathercocks say that this early beginning of snow is a sign of a rough winter.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.—Much complaint is made that persons driving along the streets or walking the pavements, will not keep to the right. Good manners require that persons should go to the right, whether white or black.

Popular Coalitions.

A noticeable feature in the late election in Ohio was the success of the mixed ticket of Democrats and Republicans, "half-and-half," in Cincinnati. Chicago proposes to follow in the path pursued by Cincinnati. Thus do the people occasionally make a manly protest for their own protection, against the tyranny of party, and bravely refuse to obey the despotic edicts of King Caucus.

So binding are the ties of party, and so rigid is party discipline, that a remarkable combination of circumstances is required to give success to one of these popular or no party movements. Grievous taxation, official corruption, and local grievances of various kinds are active promoters of the feeling which sometimes leads the masses to disregard the behests of party, and to frame a ticket pledged to represent the popular will in an honest and efficient administration of government. Equally necessary are brave and independent leaders, who will espouse the cause of the masses, and organize victory for them, over the party hacks.—Wilmington Star.

If the people do not determine to elect men regardless of party names who are honest enough to inaugurate reform in public expenditures, they may expect to suffer pecuniary burdens and see corruption as the result of party favoritism. There are dishonest men in both parties.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE TOWN.—On last Sunday night some candidate for the halls stuck fire under the door of Mr. E. D. Gaddy's store. Only the dampness of the wood prevented it from being burned; and with it the whole of the wooden buildings on Rutherford street would have certainly been consumed.—Wadesboro Argus.

On Dit, that the R. & G. Railroad Company are considering a proposition to rent or lease the W. & W. Railroad from Goldsboro' to Weldon.—Raleigh Sentinel.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn that our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Joseph Medly, had his leg badly broken by an iron giving way when he was raising his mill stones, and striking his leg.—Wadesboro Argus.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Monday morning, as the eastern-bound train on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad was near Liberty, the sleeping car, containing a number of passengers, was thrown from the track and precipitated down a steep embankment by the breaking of a rail. The car was smashed up, but, fortunately, no one was seriously hurt. Judge Biggs, of North Carolina, who was near the stove, was considerably burned.

Some people don't believe in advertising because they say "nobody reads the papers." But let them get into a scrape and you will find them flying around to the newspaper offices with the request, "please don't mention that little affair; it's a mistake; I don't want my name published all over the country."—Raleigh Standard.

Wedding Etiquette in London.

In the matter of bridesmaids, eight or twelve are the fashionable number. White dresses, (muslin or tulle) trimmed with a color, and made with high bodies open in front, and papiers, are most worn. Bonnets are more fashionable than veils and wreaths, but the bonnets have generally veils to them. People like to have little children as bridesmaids if they can, and they generally wear those tulle hats which are so pretty and becoming. It is not customary for the bride's family to give any part of the dress to the bridesmaids. Now the bridegroom generally presents a locket to each, and they should follow the bride after the ceremony to the vestry door, and the two principal bridesmaids are entitled to sign the register as witnesses; but, if, as is mostly the case, the vestry be small, the others should not go in, but stand to follow the newly married pair down the church as they make their way to the carriage. While the bride and bridegroom are in the vestry, the favors are distributed among the guests; these should be arranged in a pretty basket, lined with white satin, and either the ladies' maids pin them on or they are given away by the younger bridesmaids.

There should be as many groomsmen as there are bridesmaids, the best man taking the best bridesmaid. These do not join the bridesmaids until the ceremony is over, and then, either at the vestry or the church door, after the bride and bridegroom are gone, when the bridesmaids, each escorted by the particular groomsmen, drive back to the bride's home.

The bride arrives with her mother, generally speaking; sometimes with her mother, her father joining her at the church door, who conducts her to the altar, and takes his place beside her on the left, the bridegroom on the right, the best man to his right. On the best man devolves the duty of seeing that the bride and bridegroom's carriage is ready for them, that the bridegroom has the ring and license, and such like matters. It is not the fashion to have coffee handed around before breakfast; the interval—which, as I have said, is short—is often filled with examining the wedding presents, which are still laid out for inspection. The bride and bridegroom go into breakfast before any one else, next to them their respective fathers and mothers, who sit beside them, and then the bridesmaids and groomsmen, all of whom occupy the upper part of the table. Hot soups and outlets are handed around, but all the rest of the repast is cold. The cake occupies the centre of the table, and the bride is supposed to cut it before any one else. Nobody among fashionable people now-a-days thinks of sending cards, but slices of cake are still despatched to friends—a kindly custom which it would be a pity to forego.

Wedding speeches are the very same everywhere. An old friend of the family, generally the clergyman who has officiated, proposes the health of the bridegroom; the latter return thanks, and proposes the health of the bridesmaids; the best man responds to them; then follow the healths of the parents of the happy couple. These are about all the toasts that are now permitted.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Oct. 25, 1869. CORRECTED BY STEPHENSON, MACAULAY & CO.

During the past week Cotton ranged from 23 1/2 to 24—closing dull on Saturday at the former figure. The tendency is downward. Sales for the week 318 bales. Flour \$4.25 to \$4.50 per sack. Wheat \$1.65 and \$1.75 per bushel. Old Corn \$1.25 and \$1.30—new \$1. Meal \$1.30 to \$1.35. Oats 70 to 75 cents. Bacon, from wagons, 22 1/2 cents hog round; Baltimore Bacon 23 cents; Lard 22 to 22 1/2 cents. Fresh Butter scarce at 35 to 40 cents; Chickens and Eggs in demand. The price of Groceries, &c., remains at about former quotations. Large stocks in market.

The News.

There is absolutely nothing afloat in the newspapers that may be called "news." The Northern papers are filled with local matters, which are of no general interest; and we suppose that such will continue to be the case until the meeting of Congress in November.

The news from Cuba does not show much change in affairs on the Island. The prospect is that the Cubans must surrender sooner or later to the Spaniards.

There seems to be a calm throughout Europe at present. No signs of war in any direction, except the local insurrections in Spain.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.

After several ballottings, on Friday last the Legislature of Tennessee elected Hon Henry Cooper to the U S Senate, defeating ex-President Johnson by four votes. This was effected by the Conservative opponents of Johnson uniting with the Radical Stokes men. We think the defeat of Mr Johnson will prove beneficial to Southern interests in Congress.

EARTHQUAKE IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 22.—This morning at half past five o'clock, the shock of an earthquake, lasting more than a minute was felt in this vicinity. Nearly every one was awakened; door bells were rung and buildings shaken. The shock extended all along the River; the shock was also felt at Concord, Portland, Boston and other places in the East.

MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23.—Cotton declining at 26 cents. Gold 31. North Carolina Bonds, old 47, new 38. Liverpool, Oct. 23.—Cotton steady; Uplands 12 pence; Orleans 12 1/2. Sales 9,000 bales.

At Scarr's Drug Store,

A large supply of English, French and American Hair Brushes. English and French Tooth Brushes of the finest quality. Sarg's Vienna Glycerine Soap for the Toilet and Nursery, containing 33 per cent of glycerine. Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief. French Buffalo Horn Combs. Nail and Shaving Brushes of various qualities and prices. Fine Tooth Combs, &c. Kerosene Oil Lamps, a large assortment just received at my office. SCARR'S DRUG STORE. Charlotte, Oct. 25, 1869.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE

On Fair Terms. For Sale Thirty-six half-acre improved lots in Charlotte, lying in the West limits of the city, in the rear of the property of Dr. Jno. H. McAden and others. If not disposed of privately, one half of said property, in alternate lots, will be sold at auction, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday, the 19th of November next. A plan of the lots may be seen at my office. Terms, one-third cash, and the residue on three and six months credit—the title reserved as security. RUFUS BARRINGER, Attorney for G. W. Platt. Charlotte, Oct. 25, 1869.

Money wanted on Good City Property.

As the Agents and Attorneys of the parties in interest, we wish to raise from \$3,000 to \$5,000, on a mortgage of that very valuable property in Charlotte, known as the "Beckwith Property," situated near the centre of the city, and now occupied by C. M. Query. All difficulties in regard to the title of this property have been fully adjusted; and parties with money to lend will here find a perfectly safe investment. JONES & JOHNSTON, RUFUS BARRINGER, Charlotte, Oct. 25, 1869.

In Store,

6,000 Pounds Arrow Cotton Ties, 25 Rolls Bone Bagging, 10 Bales India Bagging. For sale by R. M. MILLER & CO. Cheese. 10 Boxes English Dairy, 10 " Factory. For sale by N. Y. State Cheese, R. M. MILLER & CO.

Lard.

500 pounds Lard, in 35 and 10 pound Caddies, for sale by R. M. MILLER & CO. Mackerel. 10 Half Barrels Mackerel, 25 Quarter " " 15 Kits " " Just received and for sale by R. M. MILLER & CO.

Flour.

100 Barrels Flour, all grades, for sale by R. M. MILLER & CO. Sugar, Coffee, &c. We also have a full stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. Give us a call before purchasing, as we are confident we can sell you goods as cheap as any other house in the City. R. M. MILLER & CO. Oct. 25, 1869.

KILGORE & CURETON, Druggists,

Springs' Corner, Charlotte, N. C. Have received a large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES AND FANCY GOODS, and keep constantly on hand. Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, of superior quality, which they offer at reasonable prices. Call and examine a good cheap Colored Paint, which they are offering at reduced prices at SPRINGS' CORNER.

Blue Stone! Blue Stone!

Just received at KILGORE & CURETON'S, Springs' Corner. Oct. 25, 1869.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County,

In Superior Court. First National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., plaintiff, against T. W. Kennard, defendant.—Claim for a Bill of Exchange drawn at Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 2d, 1869, at 15 days sight, by R. L. Kennard, in favor of plaintiff, and accepted by defendant—amount \$550 31. Samuel Grose, plaintiff, against T. W. Kennard, def't.—Claim for merchandise and money loaned to the amount of \$2,444. William Eider, plaintiff, against T. W. Kennard, def't.—Claim for services as a machinist to the value of \$180 26. Wittkovsky & Rintels, plaintiffs, against T. W. Kennard, defendant.—Claim for goods sold and delivered to the amount of \$375. The Defendant in each of the above stated actions is hereby notified that a Warrant of Attachment has this day been issued against the property owned by him in the counties of Mecklenburg and Union; that said Attachments were made returnable to the next Term of the Superior Court of said county of Mecklenburg, to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1869, when and where the said Defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint in each of the aforesaid actions. Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our said Court, at my office in Charlotte, this 21st day of Oct., 1869. E. A. OSBORNE, Clk' Sup. Court.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., by Rev. J. F. Butt, Mr Robert W. Roberts and Miss Maggie Morrisso, all of this county. In this county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. John Douglas, Mr R. C. Freeman to Miss L. C. Brown. In Rowan county, on the 23d ult., by Rev. S. C. Pharr, Mr G. W. Houch and Miss Laura L. Baker. In Anson county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Ed. and Miss Roxa L. Livingston. Also, Mr Charles Griffin and Mrs. Caroline Marsh.

DIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Polly Springs, wife of the late Andrew Springs, at an advanced age. In this city, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Margaret McKelvey, the 66th year of age. In Raleigh, on the 22d inst., Mr Drury Lacy, Jr., in the 80th year of his age.

SALE OF LAND.

In accordance with a decree of the Probate Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House, in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 30th November next, a tract of land belonging to the Estate of W. W. Morrow, dec'd, containing about 236 acres, all of which is in original form, except a small part, which is second growth pine land. The tract adjoins the lands of John Walker, E. M. White, the Matthew Edwards land, and lies from 3 to 4 miles from Charlotte. J. W. MORROW, Adm'r. Oct. 25, 1869.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

The undersigned having property and interest in another part of the State claiming his attention, wishes to close out his business, and offers to sell his entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, which he will sell on liberal terms, corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C. The stand can be secured for the next, or a term of years, and I speak with confidence when I say it is one of, if not the very best stands in the City. It is in the business part of the City, surrounded by E. M. Holt & Co., Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., W. J. Black, R. M. Miller & Co., R. M. Oates & Co., heavy dealers, and who purchase nine-tenths of the Cotton that come to the City. I will state positively that the above offer is not made on account of pecuniary embarrassment, and if any one thinks I have not made money, please make enquiry at the Bank. Oct. 25, 1869. DA. JAS. N. BUTT.

For Sale, Five small new tenement Houses, in the Western part of the City. The property now pays a handsome dividend on the investment. Oct. 25, 1869. J. N. BUTT, At the Drug Store.

Fertilizers for Wheat.

We have now in store ONE HUNDRED TONS OF FERTILIZERS for WHEAT. ALSO, Fifty Tons of LIME PLASTER, fresh from the Kilns in Maine. HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., Oct. 25, 1869. New Building, College Street.

A Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the 6th day of November, I will sell at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the House and Lot situated on the corner of Third and C Streets. The House is well built, and contains seven rooms and a pantry. The premises embrace a full lot and there is a good stable upon it. Said property belongs to Biddle Institute, and will be sold for cash. S. C. ALEXANDER, Agent Biddle Institute. Oct. 25, 1869.

REMOVAL.

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