

North Carolina News.

**OPINION RENDERED**—The opinion of the Supreme Court, on the question of the Legislature holding over till 1872, was received and read in both Houses yesterday. Judge Poston and Dick gave an opinion adverse to holding over; Judges Rodman, Settle and Wade, decline to give an opinion on the question.—*Raleigh Sentinel, 14th.*

**SOME PIG.**—Mr. H. P. Tate, of this place, killed a hog last Monday which weighed 601 pounds net. Who can beat it?—*Greensboro Patriot.*

**The Supreme Court of North Carolina** re-elected S. F. Phillips, Esq., reporter, and H. D. Coley State Librarian.

**A HEAVY BUSINESS.**—We are credibly informed that the firm of Brown & Bro., tobacco manufacturers of Mocksville, N. C., have paid to the proper revenue officers the sum of about \$30,000 tax on their business for the year 1869.—*Salisbury North State.*

**MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD.**—The Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad met at the President's office yesterday. The resignation of Governor Holden as a Director was accepted. The vacancy was not filled.

The old officers were all re-elected. There was a very general and considerable reduction of salaries.

The survey of the proposed branch from Wilson to Greenville was ordered, and the offer of President Bridgers to lease the road at six per cent upon its cost was confirmed.—*Wilmington Journal, Jan. 7th.*

The number of convicts now in the Penitentiary, is 104—all young men, and taken as a whole, extremely good looking.—*Ral Standard.*

We learn that some spunky women in the northern portion of Iredell, Ku Kluxed a brute in the shape of a man, recently, who was in the habit of ill-treating his wife and paying too much attention to females of bad repute. They stripped and tied him to a log and gave him the full limit of the old law with an additional installment. He made them many promises to be of good behavior hereafter, and thanked them that they treated him so leniently. No use for the military bill in this case.—*Statesville American.*

**REMARKABLE ESCAPE.**—The Man who was blown to sea in an open Boat Recovered.—We published last week an account of a man being blown out to sea through New Inlet in an open boat from alongside of the steamship Lucille, on the night of Saturday the 1st instant. This man, Schuyler Hooper, we are pleased to record, has again reached the land, being blown ashore on Cape Lookout two or three days after his misfortune. He was found in an exhausted condition, but has since been fully restored. His escape is very remarkable and his delivery from a horrible death indeed miraculous. The boat is still ashore on Lookout where it was stranded with its exhausted occupant.—*Wit. Journal.*

**ARRESTED.**—C. L. Estes, an individual who has figured in this section extensively since the war, and a brother to Gen. L. G. Estes, former collector of revenue for the district of North Carolina, was placed under bond of five hundred dollars on Thursday last, for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court by U. S. Deputy Marshal, Sam'l Blizge. We understand that the charge against Estes is of a most serious nature, it being alleged that he received a bribe of four hundred dollars, while on revenue service in Goldsboro, to conceal a tobacco fraud that had come to his knowledge.—*Northern Journal of Commerce.*

There are many others besides Estes, though higher in authority, who ought to be dangling at the end of a rope for their rascality, corruption and bribery.

**PLAYED OUT.**—We understand that the Door-keepers of the Senate and House of Commons can get no stationery for the hands from the Secretary of State, for the reason that the bills for the stationery have been presented at the Treasury and protested. Secretary Menninger will not give out any more paper, pens or ink, pencils, envelopes or sealing-wax, until the bills for the purchase of these articles are paid.

We learn that the bill for gas used in the capitol was presented a few days ago, and not paid.

**What a spectacle!** The honest old State of North Carolina, whose people have just finished paying into her Treasury over a million of dollars of tax, payable, even at the beginning of the year, to pay for the pens and paper used by members of the Legislature, or to settle a gas bill! All the members of the Legislature, except Hlythe, getting \$7 a day, and still the Treasurer unable to pay for a quire of paper for them to write letters on to "the dear ones at home." A million of taxes collected and can't pay the gas bill!—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

**HOW'S THAT?**—By an exhibit which we have of the income of the N. C. Railroad, we find an excess of over forty thousand dollars for six months, under the management of President Smith, over that of the corresponding period of the year previous. It would seem that the Major is running the machine with some discretion, and improves as he remains in office. Better keep him at the work, as there is some showing of making his road not only a paying but a money making institution. This is evidently good management in every department; and since through trains have been running from Charlotte to Weldon, the travel has increased at least one hundred per cent.—*Raleigh Standard.*

**C. H. Brogden, Esq.** has declined the Collectorship of the 2d district, tendered him some time since.

**HON. F. E. SHOWER.**—We met this gentleman on our streets a few days since. He had just returned from Washington, where he had been waiting the action of Congress in the contested election matter between himself and Mr. Boyden. Congress has taken no action in the matter as yet, and the probability is that the whole affair will turn upon Mr. Shower's capacity to take the iron clad oath.—Mr. Boyden, we believe, having given up all the points so far as the illegality of the election is concerned. It only remains now for Congress to pass a resolution relieving Mr. Shower's disabilities and he can take the seat to which he was elected by a very large majority of his constituents.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

**A SWEEPING WAR DECISION IN ALABAMA.**—The Supreme Court of Alabama decides that there has been no property in slaves since 1863; also, that every judgment given by Alabama courts from 1861 to 1865 are null and void, and that the officers of the courts and Legislatures were usurpers during that period.

[A foolish and unrighteous decision.]

Washington Items.

A treaty for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States was negotiated by President Baez and our Commercial Agent Perry, at San Domingo. Of the truth of this statement, there is no doubt. The Government's motive for the acquisition of San Domingo is its geographical position to this country as a means of national defense, as well as its general maritime advantages, and hence, as a preliminary case, San Domingo was effected, and the jurisdiction of the United States established over that part of the territory of San Domingo. Several Senators who are cognizant of the particulars of the negotiation privately assert that San Domingo is of as much importance to us as the Island of Cuba, if not more, and that the acquisition of one will more easily lead to the possession of others.

General Reynolds, commanding the military district of Texas, has forwarded to General Sherman the petition of certain citizens of that State, asking that a law be passed by Congress to punish persons who are guilty of willful false swearing in taking the iron-clad oath. It seems that there are a large number of disqualified persons who, for the sake of obtaining office, have subscribed the test oath, and there are no means of punishing them under the laws of Texas. What the Texans ask is, that Congress pass a general law on the subject which shall be applicable to all the late rebel States, and place the execution of it in United States courts instead of the State courts. General Sherman has laid the matter before the Reconstruction Committee.

The committee on elections of the House intend to call up this week the contested election case of Wallace against Simpson, of the fourth South Carolina district. The committee have decided that Simpson, who was elected as a democrat by a 4,000 majority, is *prima facie* entitled to the seat.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, sent a special messenger here, who filed, yesterday, in the State Department an official transcript of the New York Legislature in repealing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. When the question comes up in Congress the democrats will make the point that it is as competent for the New York Legislature to repeal the ratification as it is for the Ohio Legislature to ratify it after once rejecting it.

Free Banking System.

Mr Palmer, of Iowa, introduced in the House of Representatives last week, a bill to amend the National Currency act. The bill amends the national laws so as to authorize the establishment of free banks. Parties making application for charters must present to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the basis of security, five twenty six per cent bonds, which must be cancelled by the Secretary, and in lieu of them he is directed to issue for deposit by the proposed banking associations four per cent bonds, running forty years, principal and interest payable in coin, not taxable by federal, state or municipal authorities, and the interest on the bonds which may be held in Europe payable in the money of European countries. These bonds are to be convertible at the option of owners from coupon into registered or from registered into coupon. It compels the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel an amount of greenbacks or three per cent certificates equal to seventy-five per cent of the circulating notes issued under the free banking system; provides for the redemption of the notes in New York as well as at the counters of the banks issuing them; prohibits banks from paying interest on current deposits; provides that the engraving and printing of the new circulating notes shall be executed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department; that each denomination of notes shall be on distinct paper, and from lathe work dies, bed pieces and rolls never before issued, in part or in whole, for other notes.

The New Apportionment.

It is now a well understood fact that when the next Congressional apportionment shall occur, the relative power and influence of the sections will be materially altered. Already the political arithmeticians are busily engaged in solving the problem of the status of sections under the next apportionment of the House of Representatives. A thoroughly competent statistician estimates that New England will have 21 members instead of 27; the Middle States 54 instead of 61; the Western States 94 instead of 80; the Southern States 79 instead of 75—if the House consist of 243 members instead of 245 as now. Thus, whilst New England and the Middle States will lose, the Southern and the Western States will gain strength. The former now have 88 seats as against 80 in the Western States. Under this arrangement they will have only 75, whilst the Western States alone will have 94, and the Western and the Southern States together 173. It is thus plain that at the first meeting of Congress which shall occur after the election under a new apportionment, the West, in alliance with the South, will be able to put an end to the oppressive monopolies and generally selfish legislation of New England. That the West and South will co-operate upon all essential issues is a palpable necessity of the situation. Even were the interests of these two sections less clearly identical, even though they should fail to be united by the bond of a common interest, at least they would be driven into alliance by a common danger.—*Wilmington Star.*

**THE SISTERS OF THE STRANGER.**—The Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D. D., of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is engaged in a good and important work in the City of New York as pastor of the "Church of the Strangers," a church, the name of which in the City of New York will indicate pretty clearly its character, its work and its object. In connection with this church there is an organization of Christian women—"The Sisters of the Stranger"—aided by Christian men, the object of whose work is to give help of every practical kind to those who are strangers—money help where needed and when there is anything in the treasury. The association cares for the sick, puts strangers in the way of employment, and obtains legal advice when needed. There is a pleasant room to which strangers are welcome every day, where they may read, talk or write. The first directress is Mrs. Dr. Deems, No. 20 East Ninth street, New York. The treasurer is Miss Sturtevant, No. 45 Bible House.

The Utah Central Railroad, which connects Mormondom with the civilized world by rail, was completed last week, and Brigham Young, with a desperate firmness worthy of the condemned man who adjusts the hangman's noose round his own neck, drove in the last spike. The celebration of the event among the Mormons was apparently as general as if the railroad opening were not a death blow to their peculiar institution. Brigham Young, in his speech on the occasion, said that Utah now wanted to be admitted to the Union.

Never deal with an undertaker, if you can possibly avoid it. They are a mean lot, always wanting to screw you down.

Northern Definition of Carpet Beggars.

The New York News truthfully says: No Northern man who has located in the South with the purpose of making it his future home, and of becoming identified with its interests, is regarded by the Southern people as a carpet-bagger. But there are hundreds and thousands of Northern men there who are utterly without a character at home, and who have straggled down that way and squatted among the negroes, with the avowed design of living in their midst only as long as they can make it profitable. Many of these men, under the system of military rule enforced by the government, are in high places. They do not hesitate to avow themselves temporary sojourners. When Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, visits Ohio, he speaks of going "home." Senator Welsh of Florida, still claims to be a citizen of Michigan. Rev. B. F. Whittemore, of Boston, a member of the lower house from South Carolina, is now in his second term, and is notoriously investing all he can make out of his position in real estate in Massachusetts. He is even building a handsome residence near Boston to be occupied by himself, when the negroes of his district in South Carolina shall be ready to repudiate him. There are but very few Southern Congressmen of Northern birth who do not design ultimately to return to their old homes to enjoy the fruits of their raid upon the section in which they now live. These men are carpet-beggars. Their mission South is entirely a mercenary and selfish one. They are nothing for the people, white or black, beyond what they can make out of them; and they should be in no wise confounded with *bona fide* settlers, whether the place of settlement be in Alabama or New York.

[There are several of the class, above described, in North Carolina, and they have blebbed the State most terribly. Let Republicans, Conservatives and Democrats unite and drive them off.]

Anecdote for the Doctors.

Dr. W. K. Bowling, of the Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery, is one of the "jolly writers" on the solemn subjects of "physicians' fees," "singratitude of patients," "delinquent patients," etc., and draws "fun" from all such topics, as the bee sucks honey from the freshest clover blossoms. Read the following description of his method of "charging" his patients:

"Do you charge anything for this?" said a substantial countryman, eyeing the hieroglyphics upon a prescription paper he had handed him, after he had thumped every rib in his body and every vertebra in his backbone, placed the bulb of a thermometer under his tongue and made a note of its revelation, and, with equal care and accuracy, secured the temperature of both axillae; had placed a drop of his blood under a microscope of three hundred dollars' power, and written down what it said, besides, with gaslight, ball-eye and laryngoscope, illuminating his interior basin' down to his umbilicus; while all the time our steam atomizer was going 'at' a white heat, its alcohol under a consuming fire, and the inevitable and everlasting carbolic acid going to waste, hissing, sizzling and singing, and calling to mind the oft-repeated order of poor Barnaby Rudge's raven of 'Jenny put the kettle on, we'll all drink tea, and all as if the unconscious machine was rejoicing in anticipation of a victim.

"Charge?" we echoed, interrogatively. "No, sir, oh, no!" And we said it in a voice softened and modulated to the very sweetness of melody. (We had acquired the trick at an old-faded la, me, fa, sol singing-school when a 'boy.') "Charge?" we repeated, with an intonation as direct as the musical fall of a dew-drop from the willow into a silver basin, in the atmosphere of a Hannah Morean moon, whose light could be sliced by a golden knife. "No, sir. We formerly did so; but the expense of book-keeping, and the added per cent upon those who paid to secure us against losses from those who didn't, made the charging system (excuse us for a moment till we extinguish this lamp)—made the charging system a punishment to the honorable and a blessing to rogues, thus reversing a law of heaven. No man could be guilty of so revolting a sin after it was pointed out to him, and of course we quit charging. For our expenditure of skill upon your case this morning you only have to pay me ten dollars, which, under the abrogated and consequently obsolete rule of charging, would have been twenty. So you see, my dear sir, that you save ten dollars by this new system of charging nothing, and taking pay as we go." As he handed us the X, he said he had no doubt that the new rule was the best for all parties. "Except the rogues," said we. "In course," he assented, "except the rogues."—*Journal of Chemistry.*

The press are lavish in their praise of Mr Stanton because when he had an opportunity to make money out of Uncle Samuel, he didn't do it, but only took his salary. We think Mr Stanton was a man of great mind, and one who has been invaluable to the country in the time of its greatest need, but is it anything remarkable that he didn't steal? Is it any great virtue he possessed over other men that he had a chance to appropriate other peoples money to his own selfish purposes and did not do it? We do not believe that his friends say anything extremely remarkable about him when they claim for him that he died poor. We have known many a man to do that and there wasn't a word said about it, and it has been urged as a reason why a man shouldn't be a first-class editor. We had better make it a disgrace and a shame for our public officers to steal, than to talk as if it was an almost isolated case when a great man died honest and poor.—*Northern Times, (Republican).*

**ECONOMY OF SEED IN PLANTING.**—Experiments have recently tended to prove that roots and grains, by being planted much farther apart than is usual, will actually yield larger crops than are now obtained. This has been shown to be the case with potatoes, and more recently with wheat. It is found that the wheat plant increases above the ground in proportion as its roots have room to develop without interference with those of its neighbors. In one experiment, wheat thus treated furnished ears containing over one hundred and twenty grains. It was found in the course of the same experiments, that on every fully developed cereal plant there is one ear superior to the rest; and that each ear has one grain which, when planted, will be more productive than any other. By selecting, therefore, the best grain of the best ear, and continuing the experiment through several generations, a point will be reached beyond which further improvement is impossible, and a fixed and permanent type remains as the final result.

By a law which goes into effect on Monday, it is illegal for first cousins to marry in New Hampshire.

Hickory Tavern, N. C.

**Editor of the Charlotte Democrat.**—For the benefit of your numerous readers and the public generally, I give you the following connected statement of what has been shipped from Hickory Tavern Depot, on the Western N. C. Road, in the way of freights, during the last twelve months:

Butter 18,170 pounds, Eggs 5,140 dozen, Beeswax 4,666 pounds, Honey 1,750 pounds, Bacon 16,838 pounds, Apples (green) 253 barrels, Oats 879 bushels, Rye 637 bushels, Corn 6,886 bushels, Flour 198 sacks, Dried Fruit and Berries 215,430 pounds, Roots and Herbs 168,256 pounds, Chestnuts, Onions, Potatoes, Flax Seed and other miscellaneous articles, 300,000 pounds. There has been 300 sacks of salt sold here during the past year.

This place is situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, 60 miles west of Salisbury and 20 east of Morganton. It is a thriving town of several hundred inhabitants, and has been built up since the close of the war. There are ten stores and a number of work shops carried on, and every thing needed in any part of the country can be obtained at this place.

This is one of the healthiest places to be found anywhere, and is a peculiarly delightful climate. The vegetation in the neighborhood of the heads of the small streams and springs resembles that of the tops of the highest mountains. When we take into consideration the elevation of this point the mystery is explained—we are on the top of a mountain, but not conscious of it. The elevation at this place is 1,194 feet, 433 feet higher than Salisbury, and 54 feet higher than Morganton. This, perhaps, accounts in a great degree for the peculiar delightful and extraordinary healthfulness of this particular locality. It is about mid-way the line known as the "healthy belt." It is just 10 miles west of all miasmatic diseases and other malignant distempers common in miasmatic localities, and about the same distance east of the various mountain diseases where they are more or less aggravated in their forms, such as diphtheritis, double pneumonia, pleurisy, and especially those most of all to be dreaded mountain diseases which prevail all the year, Typhoid Fever and Rheumatism, in all its forms, frequently producing incurable organic diseases of the heart.

I hope any one reading this article will not become alarmed at this statement, for I will assure them that notwithstanding this that the Western part of North Carolina is the healthiest country on the globe; two hundred, yes, five hundred per cent more so than the miasmatic regions. In fact, there is no climate equal to it except this narrow belt situated between the western and eastern divisions of climate which is marked here as the gulf stream on the Atlantic coast.

This is destined to be one of the finest business places in Western North Carolina. It is where the Wil. Char. & Ruth. Railroad will cross the Western N. C. Railroad, extending via Lewis and connecting with the Yadkin Valley or N. W. & N. C. Railroad at Patterson, Caldwell county. I use by an Act of the Legislature that there has been money appropriated for the purpose of building a Turnpike Road through several counties in the West, and among them Caldwell and Watanga. It is to be hoped that the wishes of the people of those two counties will not be disregarded, and that it will be spent on the old market road, and not diverted for personal interest in an unnatural route to the great displeasure of nine-tenths of the voters of those two counties.

From the large increase of freights at this point, it being over two hundred per cent in the last few years, goes to show what an industrious and energetic people can and will do, even under many embarrassments, such as are generally experienced after a long and ruinous war. This is certainly one of the most desirable points in the whole country to build up schools. I wish to call attention to this in particular, so that this great advantage may be made available as soon as possible by those who have matters of this kind in charge. Iron ore is found here in great abundance. The best of mineral waters are in this immediate vicinity and the best improved springs.

**A. H. STURTON,**  
Railroad Agent at Hickory Tavern.  
All the energies of the officers of the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad, and of the citizens of Charlotte and Wilmington, should be directed towards effecting a connection between Lincolnton and Hickory Tavern. Such a connection will be of more benefit to Charlotte than any other Road that we know of, because it will tap the Western N. C. Road at an important point.

A Matrimonial Enterprise.

Considerable enterprise is displayed by the Viennese in promoting matrimonial projects. Recently the more prominent dowagers of Vienna organized a "Society for the Endowment of Marriageable Daughters," and as the Grand Duchess Gisela (oldest daughter of the Emperor) has undertaken the protectorate, its success is considered assured. The object is to enable fathers and guardians in moderate circumstances to secure to daughters or wards, after contributing for a number of years to the society, a dowry of 200 or 300 guineas, or from \$100 to \$150 in gold—a very acceptable sum to help in beginning house-keeping in Germany. The dowagers are not to be imposed upon, however. They are wiser in these affairs than those Americans who are frantic to trade wealth for a title. No dowry is paid until the marriage ceremony is completed. Another matter, concerning which there is a variety of opinion in this country, namely, when is a girl an "old maid," has been determined positively in Vienna. Twenty-five appears to be the age at which the society will consider a lady member an "old maid," for then any lady, on giving up her curly papers, will have an amount of two hundred guineas returned to her, even without her marrying.

**SUICIDES.**—Last year one hundred and eleven people killed themselves in New York. The largest proportion of these suicides was by shooting, the next by hanging, and next by cutting the throat—only five drowned themselves, and five took laudanum. From these facts, we infer that the generality of self-murders in this country don't know how to kill themselves with the least pain; for shooting and hanging do not always cause instant death, and until death occurs the agony must be intense. Throat-cutting is a horrible method of shutting off this mortal coil—in fact, it may be described barbarous. In France suicides are far more tastefully and artistically performed. The method most in vogue is for a man to shut himself up in a small room with a pan of charcoal, and some have thought that suffocation by this means is one of the easiest deaths.

By a law which goes into effect on Monday, it is illegal for first cousins to marry in New Hampshire.

N. C. Conference of M. E. Church, (North.)

The second session of this Conference was held in the Presbyterian Church at High Point, on Thursday, January 6, 1870. Bishop E. S. Jones, D. D., presided.

Rev. W. G. Matton was elected Secretary, and Rev. E. J. Bird assistant.

Three preachers were admitted on trial, and five were received into full connection in the Conference.

The statistics were reported—	
Members,	3,400
Probationers,	876
Total,	4,276

The business of the Conference was concluded on Saturday afternoon and the appointments read. The Bishop preached on Sunday morning in the Presbyterian Church, after which three were ordained elders. Rev. E. Q. Fuller, D. D., Editor of the "Methodist Advocate," published at Atlanta, Ga., preached at 3 o'clock, and the Rev. J. H. Postell at night.

The following are the appointments:

**EASTERN DISTRICT—W. G. Matton, P. E.**  
Alanance, Orange and Chatham—L. S. Ghdston. Guilford and Rockingham—W. B. Richardson. Randolph and Montgomery—S. N. Whitson.  
Davidson—G. W. Hye.  
Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Stanley—S. A. Roper. Charlotte—to be supplied.  
Union and Anson—to be supplied.  
High Point—to be supplied.

**WESTERN DISTRICT—Wm Rawlins, P. E.**  
Lincoln and Catawba—to be supplied.  
Catawba River—Alfred Stokes.  
Gaston and Cleveland—T. M. Joiner.  
Caldwell and Burke—J. H. Postell.  
Rutherford, McDowell and Polk—Isaac Wells.  
Watauga and Ashe—T. W. Matney.  
Alexander and North Iredell—S. N. Backer.  
Yadkin and South Wilkes—J. N. Welborn.  
Surry and North Wilkes—E. J. Bird.  
Davie and North Rowan—J. W. Naylor.  
Rowan and South Iredell—W. Crawford.

Alberghy—to be supplied.  
Forghy and Stokes—W. F. Gray.  
John S. Mitchell, D. D., transferred to the New York East Conference.—*Correspondence of the Raleigh Standard.*

The above don't state whether the membership of the Northern Church in this State and the Ministers are all white or part colored.

**ARREST OF A THEATRICAL MANAGER.**—Charles W. S. C. Jan. 8—Last night a colored man, for whom a ticket, had been bought by a white man, applied for admission to the drama of the Academy of Music and was refused admittance by the Manager, John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the Lessee. Another colored man applied for a ticket for the reserved seats and was refused by order of the Lessee. This morning warrants were issued upon the affidavits of the two colored men, and Mr Ford was arrested at the Academy of Music for violating the State law to carry out the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. Mr Ford gave bond to appear at the next term of the Court of General Session.

I use by an Act of the Legislature that there has been money appropriated for the purpose of building a Turnpike Road through several counties in the West, and among them Caldwell and Watanga. It is to be hoped that the wishes of the people of those two counties will not be disregarded, and that it will be spent on the old market road, and not diverted for personal interest in an unatural route to the great displeasure of nine-tenths of the voters of those two counties.

Attention Saw Mill Owners.

MR. P. L. JORDAN, of Mississippi, is now prepared, at the Mecklenburg Foundry and Machine Shops, (at the Old Navy Yard), to Gum and File Circular and Straight SAWS with his Patent Gunning and Filing Machine. Being in your old Saws and have them made new at a small cost.  
Jan 10, 1870 2w

A. T. & O. R. Road Stock for Sale.

Enquire of M. L. WRISTON & CO., Auctioneers, in the Mansion House Building.  
Jan 10, 1870 2w

Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court, I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday, January 23rd, 1870, the Tract of LAND known as the "Smart Tract," situated on the Tuckasee Ford Road, adjoining T. T. Sandifer and others; lands of the late Robt. Wilson.  
TERMS—Twelve months credit with interest from date, with bond and good security.  
Jan 3, 1870 4w E. A. OSBORNE, C. S. C.

Sale of City Property.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1870, by virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, that valuable property in the City of Charlotte, on Tryon Street, known as the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Springs, containing half an acre with good Dwelling and all necessary out-buildings.  
TERMS—\$1,000 cash and the rest payable within one and two years, bond and good security required.  
Jan 10, 1870 5w W. M. MAXWELL, Commissioner.

Cotton Seed.

Highest cash price for COTTON SEED delivered at Raleigh, March Creek on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at my Mill.  
Raleigh, N. C., Jan 10, 1870 1w W. R. MILLER.

Notice.

All persons holding claims against Mrs. Elias R. Curston, dec'd, are notified to present them to me, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all claims due the Estate must be paid forthwith.  
T. K. CURETON, Executor.  
Jan 10, 1870 4w

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, we will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Wednesday the 9th day of February, the following valuable Real Estate, to-wit:  
A Tract of LAND known as the Harris Tract, situate on Six Mile Creek, in the county of Mecklenburg, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the Lands of J. P. Morris, W. D. Harrison and others.  
A second Tract, situate on Six Mile Creek, in said county, containing 250 Acres, and known as the Matthews and part of the Torrence Tract, adjoining the Lands of T. L. Vail, J. Y. Bryce and others.  
These Lands lie in Providence settlement, and are regarded as of good quality, and well adapted to the production of Cotton, as well as cereals.  
TERMS—Nine months credit with interest from date, with bond and approved security.  
J. B. WINCHESTER, J. M. STITT, Executors of N. M. Stitt, dec'd.  
Jan 10, 1870 5w

Notice.

The creditors of McLeod & Steele are hereby notified to present their claims to me on or before the 1st day of February, 1870, either in person or by mail.  
JNO. R. LONDON, Trustee,  
Jan 10, 1870. P. O. Rock Hill, S. C.

Salt as a Manure.

A writer from the Seaboard of South Carolina, whose experience we published a few weeks since, finds that salt used as a manure produces a fine cotton, whilst a company is engaged in making at Augusta, Ga., a fertilizer which salt is an important constituent. This compound is manufactured agreeably to a formula by Mr David Dickson whose experience is favorable to the use of salt as a manure. Again, the Hon. Marshal Wilder of Dorchester, and Mr Hyde of Mass., gentlemen of eminence as agriculturists, pronounce the use of salt as a manure to be a failure in their region, which is the seaboard of Massachusetts. On the other hand, Mr Goddard and Mr Butler of Lenox, and Mr Boebe of Great Barrington speak thoroughly in favor of salt as a manure in their regions, which is in the Western part of Massachusetts. These opinions were given at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Can we elicit a conclusion of value from these apparently conflicting reports? Let us see. We have their statements unfavorable to salt as a fertilizer from gentlemen who have tried it on the seaboard both of South Carolina and Massachusetts. On the contrary, the experience of farmers in the interior of both States, strongly favors its use. Here then we have the report for the belief that salt is much more than a fertilizer for those adjacent to it or near enough to feel its influence. It is well known that the air of the seaboard contains a small amount of salt derived from the fine spray of the sea-water. Falling rains carry this into the soils of that section, and hence they are not deficient in this element, and are hardly ever benefited by its application.—*Carolina Farmer.*

Strayed or Stolen.

From my premises in Gaston county, near Spencer's Ford, about 2 months ago, a horse, shaggy nearly black, with some scars on his fore shoulder, and about 9 years old, tolerable tall and was in good order when lost. A fair reward will be paid for his recovery, or for information as to his whereabouts, addressed to me at Dallas, N. C.  
Jan 10, 1870. JONATHAN RHYNE.

NOTICE.

As Administrator of J. Sample Davis, dec'd, I will sell at his late residence, four miles East of Charlotte, on Thursday the 27th inst., all the personal property of deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cows, Hogs and Sheep, Seed Cotton, Corn, Oats, 1 Road Wagon, 1 Cart, 1 Old Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.  
Also, at the same time and place I will rent out, for the present year, all the Lads of deceased, not included in the Widow's dower.  
TERMS—Nine months credit.  
WM. MAXWELL, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of J. S. Davis, dec'd, are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims against the Estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
WM. MAXWELL, Administrator.  
Jan 10, 1870 3w

We Offer

200 BBLDS. New Crop CUBS MOLASSES, 100 Barrels choice Muscovado " " " 150 Sugar House " " " 1200 Flour all grades, 15,000 Bushels prime Corn, 250 Tons Peruvian Guano, 2,000 Sacks Slik.  
ALSO,  
A full Stock of Groceries and Provisions, Which we will sell low for Cash, or to prompt paying buyers.  
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON, Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Jan 10, 1870 1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DULS & HILKER, was dissolved on the first of January, 1870, by mutual consent. All parties having claims against said firm, will please hand them in to either of the undersigned; and all persons indebted to them must come up and make payment