

Regulations for the Distillation of Brandy from Apples, Peaches or Grapes.

The following Circular was published by the Assessor of the Raleigh District, but we copy it as applicable to all portions of the State:

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE 4TH DISTRICT, Raleigh, July 1, 1870.

1st. Every still in the possession of any person and set up must be registered on Form 26, either as being "for use" or "not for use," and all stills that have not been so registered must be forthwith registered by the person in possession thereof, with the Assistant Assessor. An omission to register incurs a penalty of \$500.

2d. Each person having a still so registered, and intending to use the same for the distillation of brandy, must, before commencing distillation, give notice on Form 27 to the Assessor through the Assistant Assessor of his intention to distill.

3d. On receipt of notice, Form 27, the Assessor, with the aid of his designated Assistant, will proceed to make a careful survey of such still or stills.

4th. After the completion of such survey, and before the commencement of distillation, each distiller shall make and execute a bond on Form 30; and with at least two sureties to be approved by the Assessor. The penal sum of said bond shall not be less than double the amount of tax on the spirits that can be distilled in his distillery during a period of thirty days, as ascertained by the survey, and in no case shall such bond be for a less sum than five hundred dollars.

Distillers of brandy, producing less than one hundred and fifty barrels annually, are required to pay a special tax of fifty dollars per annum, and every such distiller producing more than one hundred barrels of forty proof gallons each within the year, shall pay an additional tax of four dollars for each barrel over 100 barrels.

A party commencing business in August will pay \$37.50 special tax and four dollars per barrel for every barrel in excess of seventy-five barrels, or a party commencing in September will pay \$33.33 special tax and four dollars for every barrel in excess of 66 2/3 barrels.

Every distiller from fruit must provide himself with a book in accordance with Form No. 25, in which he shall, from day to day, make or cause to be made a true and exact entry of the hours between which the still is operated each day; the kind, quantity, and conditions of the fruits used; the number of times each still has been boiled off during each day, and the quantity of stillings and of brandy produced thereby; which book must be always kept open to the inspection of any revenue officer. Severe penalties are provided in the law for making false entry in such book, or for fraudulently altering any entry made therein, or for omitting to make or have made the entries required.

Distillers are at liberty to procure the book in any way they see fit. All the foregoing requirements must be complied with by the distiller before the Assessor can approve his bond, and the distiller must not commence work at his distillery before the bond is approved and the special tax paid.

On completing the process of distillation, the distiller must draw the brandy distilled by him into casks, each of not less capacity than ten gallons, wine measure, and must retain the same at the designated place of deposit at the distillery until the tax is paid thereon and the tax stamps attached thereto.

Severe penalties are provided in the law for altering, changing, consuming, or removing the spirits before the tax is paid thereon and the tax stamps attached thereto.

16th. On or before the 25th day of each month, the distiller shall notify the Collector of his district, on Form A, stating the probable number of packages of brandy that will be distilled by him within the month, and probable number of wine gallons, with his request to have the same gauged and marked; and on the receipt of such notice, and after the last day of the month, the Collector shall cause the brandy produced during the month to be gauged, proved, and marked by a gauger, who, upon the order of the Collector, shall proceed at once to gauge, prove, and mark each package at the distillery or designated place of deposit; and shall cut upon the bung stave of each package the wine gallons, the proof, and the proof of gallons; and shall cut or burn on the head of each cask the name of such distiller, the district, the serial number of the cask and kind of spirits, &c. The gauger, on completing each inspection, shall immediately make report thereof, in triplicate, on Form 59, and sign the same, delivering one copy thereof to the distiller, and transmitting one copy thereof to the Assessor and one to the Collector of the district.

Immediately on the receipt of such return from the gauger, and on or before the tenth day of each month, the distiller shall make a return, in triplicate, on Form 15, which return shall be signed by the distiller and sworn to by him before the Assistant Assessor, and shall be transmitted to the Assessor. On payment of the tax upon the brandy, (fifty cents per gallon) as shown in the gauger's report, the Collector shall prepare tax paid stamps of the proper denomination, with all the blanks filled up, and deliver to the distiller.

Upon the receipt from the Collector of the tax-paid stamp, the distiller shall affix the same to the packages in a secure and permanent manner, by fastening the same upon the head of the packages, at the place previously designated by the gauger, and by driving tacks, one in each corner, one in the centre, and at each side of the stamp, making not less than seven in number; and shall cancel the same by writing across the face of the stamps his name, &c.

The brandy, when put up, marked, and stamped as required, may be disposed of by the distiller by sale or otherwise, at the place of manufacture, in the original casks or packages to which the tax stamps are affixed. Distillers desiring to retain the brandy for their own consumption, must put it up, mark it, and stamp it, the same as if intended for sale. Under these regulations, it is permissible that a distiller legally authorized may receive either of the fruits, apples, peaches or grapes, or the undistilled products thereof, from another person for the purpose of distillation, returning to that other person all or a part of the brandy produced therefrom. Distillers cannot dispose of the brandy distilled by them in any other than the tax stamped packages, nor at any other place than the place of manufacture.

7th. No assessment for per diem tax will hereafter be made against distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes, exclusively.

W. D. JONES, Assessor 4th Dist. N. C.

Go to Work.—If men who loiter on street corners, grumbling because they have no work, will betake themselves to the country, our rural friends will give them a hearty welcome, and work in abundance, at fair wages. What say our idlers?

Meeting in Lincoln County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, held at the Court House in Lincoln on Monday the 4th day of July, for the purpose of recommending candidates, irrespective of party, to fill the various county offices, J. W. Lowe, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Robt. Smith requested to act as Secretary.

W. S. Bynum being requested by the Chairman, explained the object of the meeting, calling upon the people in his earnest and forcible manner to discard party and work together for the welfare of the country.

On motion the Chair appointed Jno D Shaw, Dr. Henry Mott and S Reese to draw up resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, and L D Black, J M Rendleman and S P Sherrill as committee to suggest candidates for the various offices.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st. That we recognize the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the Reconstruction Acts as accomplished facts, settling forever several political questions, and call upon all peace loving and law-abiding citizens to discountenance all measures calculated and intended to interfere with them in any way whatever.

2d. Deploring the existence of secret political societies by whatever name known, we urge and advise our fellow-citizens to stand aloof from, or sever their connection with the same.

3d. The interests of the State demand that the different races therein should cultivate friendly feelings and make mutual concessions to each other, and should work together for the common good.

4th. We denounce the corruption and extravagance of the last Legislature, and favor re-entrance and reform in every branch of the Government.

5th. We denounce all acts of lawless violence, and earnestly urge all persons when they are, or think themselves wronged, to appeal for protection and redress to the civil law, and pledge ourselves to stand by and sustain the officers thereof in the discharge of their duties.

6th. We invite all men having the interest of the State at heart, and more anxious for its welfare and more earnestly desirous that peaceful relations and mutual confidence should exist among all classes of our fellow-citizens, than that any party name should triumph in the approaching elections, to unite with us in the effort to carry out the spirit of the above resolutions.

7th. It is the opinion of this Convention that the office of Sheriff is not vacant.

8th. This Convention desires to express its preference for Maj. Wm. A. Graham as a candidate for the Senate, and the belief that he is the choice of the people of this county for that position; but this being merely a County Convention it is proposed to the people of Gaston and Catawba that delegates be appointed from those counties to meet delegates appointed by this Convention, at Lincoln on the 9th of July, to recommend a candidate for the position of Senator from this District—it being understood that said Convention will have in view the same general objects as the present.

9th. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Democrat, with the request that other papers in the State will copy.

The committee on nominations reported the names of the following gentlemen, which were unanimously approved by the meeting:

For Representative—Wm S Dinnium, Sheriff—J H King, Treasurer—Andy Roseman, Register—John D Shaw, Surveyor—Jno B Smith, Coroner—Peter S Beal, County Commissioners—James M Kids, Jas M Smith, Abner McCoy, Monroe Seagle and Jos Stamey, Sr.

The following persons were appointed a committee to recommend a candidate for the Senate: Dr. E A Brevard and J M Smith, and on motion the name of the Chairman was added to the committee. The meeting then adjourned.

J. W. LOWE, Chairman. ROBERT SMITH, Secretary.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of Davidson College—June, 1870.

The Alumni Association of Davidson College, met at the call of the President, M. McQueen, in the Old Chapel, Wednesday, June 29, 1870. On motion of F. H. Johnston, the Association resolved to hear the Annual Oration in the Old Chapel, at 5 o'clock. The exercises of the College Board of Trustees, however, prevented the carrying out of this order. After conferring with the Faculty, the Association was assured that hereafter Wednesday afternoon, of Commencement Week, would be given to the Association, if desired, for any exercises they may wish to have. Whereupon Rev. R. N. Davis—(class 1846)—was appointed to deliver an Oration before the Association, 3 o'clock p. m., Wednesday of Commencement week, 1871. And the President and Secretary were directed to appoint an alternate in the event Mr. Davis declines.

The propriety of appointing a Class Historian for each class was considered, and finally a member of each class was appointed to prepare a brief sketch of his class, and report through the Secretary, or before the Association at their annual meetings.

J. S. Chas. Moore, (class 1841.) who was appointed at the last meeting, read a report of his class, showing: That out of a class of 12 but one had died in the last twenty-nine years. That five were preachers, three were doctors, three were farmers and one a Lawyer. The report was received and ordered to be filed.

On motion of J. Rumble, it was resolved, that the Association will recommend to the public the Davidson Monthly and aid it by contributing to its pages and increasing its circulation.

On motion of E. Nye Hutchison, P. P. Wain, (of the class of 1869.) was elected President, and E. Constantine Davidson, (of the class of 1849.) Vice President, and Jas. H. Hill, (class 1854.) Secretary.

The Secretary was directed to send a copy of these proceedings to Charlotte papers, and request their publication in the same, and in other papers friendly to the Institution.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

R. Z. JOHNSTON, Sec. pro tem.

Gen. Grant spent the Fourth of July at Hartford, Connecticut. The Herald says that he was enthusiastically received along the entire route from Washington to Hartford, the people of all political denominations turning out to welcome him. [Gen. Grant is the first President who has degraded the office by running about over the country.]

Public Instruction.

The Board of Education of North Carolina apportioned to the different counties for the present school year which closes September 30th, 1870, the sum of \$165,290.50. Public Schools have been established in the counties of Alexander, Ashe, Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, (Carter, Caldwell, Camden, Catawba, (43 schools,) Cherokee, Chatham, Chowan, Clay, Cumberland, Craven, Davidson, Duplin, Forsyth, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Henderson, Hyde, Iredell, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, (29 schools, 27 white and 2 colored,) McDowell, Mecklenburg, (1 colored school,) Mitchell, Moore, New Hanover, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Stokes, Surry, Tyrrell, Warren, Watauga, Wilkes and Yancey.

The money apportioned by the State can only be used for paying Teachers' wages. Each township is required to raise annually a sufficient sum to build and repair school houses, supply necessary school furniture, &c. The law requires each public school to be kept for a term of not less than four months. Teachers of Public Schools may receive their wages monthly if they choose—the School Committee of each Township certifying on the first three vouchers that the School will be kept for four months.

The Public School Fund is derived from the State poll tax, (the whole of which is set apart by law for schools); seventy-five per cent of the county capitation tax; the income from all moneys arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties to the State; the interest on all moneys derived from sale of any swamp lands; all money paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the interest on all stocks, bonds, &c., belonging to the Board of Education.

The Board of Education succeeds the old Literary Board, and is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General. The Governor is President, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is Secretary, and the State Treasurer is Treasurer ex officio of the Board. No member of the Board is allowed per diem or mileage for services or commissions on any money received or disbursed for the Board.

The salary of no officer is paid out of the Public School Fund, nor are County Treasurers allowed to deduct commissions for disbursing it. School Committees serve without pay, and County Examiners are paid from county funds as other salaried officers are paid. The whole amount of State poll tax and seventy-five per cent of the county capitation tax being appropriated to the School Fund, it is hoped that every tax payer will see that said taxes are paid. Thus will the School Fund be increased, and the apportionment to the counties enlarged.

WARREN.

By the courtesy of the obliging Editor of the Charlotte Democrat, the author of this communication proposes information to those desiring educational facilities.

The necessity of education is no longer a question of controversy, but is universally admitted of paramount importance. Every one can see that a cultivated intellect enjoys numerous advantages over the uncultured mind. To know and think for oneself dignifies humanity, and affords entertainment of the highest order. To think consecutively renders human investigations more certain and powerful. The attainment is eminently essential in scientific investigations, and is no less important in the practical duties of every day life. Mind is essentially active and progressive in its tendency. The great desideratum in the development of the human understanding is that of giving proper direction to the mental faculties.

The great aim of the teacher should be to render study attractive, and the instructor who has that gift will find his task more than half accomplished. Some allowance may be made for those who are popularly styled "dull pupils;" but even such may be stimulated to an occasional effort, and thus they may be ultimately won over to application and success. The mind, in its intellectual acquisitions, may be compared to one passing through a spacious building containing beautifully decorated halls where new scenes continually open before the mind, and as the intellect is exercised, and as the mind becomes more vigorous and self-reliant.

It is not our design to write a dissertation on education and the manner of teaching, but to invite public attention to Mount Amena Female Seminary, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C. This institution is owned by and under the control of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina. Those who have to educate their children from home, generally inquire for such institutions as are within the range of their means. The next inquiry is respecting the health of the location, and the efficiency of the instruction. In all these respects Mount Amena deserves the serious consideration of those seeking educational facilities. The location is eminently healthy; the building is commodious and thoroughly and neatly repaired; the course of instruction is equal to any similar institution; the teachers are quite competent, and the board and tuition put down to the lowest living rates, thus bringing education within the power of those of limited means. The Seminary is nine miles East of Concord, which is the nearest Railroad Station, and where conveyances can always be obtained from western, Blackwell and Berkhead. The next first half annual session will commence on the first Monday in August. Those desiring further information will be furnished Catalogues on application to Dr. J. L. Henderson, President of the Board of Directors, or to Daniel I. Dreher, Principal, Mount Pleasant, N. C.

THE WHEAT CROP—Good Reports.—From Virginia to Georgia we have reports of an excellent wheat crop; from East Tennessee we learn that the harvesting has been going on for some time in all the counties; that some little stunt is reported (indicating an abundance of rain for the growing corn crop), and that the heavy wheat is considerably tangled in some places, but that "the yield will be tremendous." In Virginia the crop is so large that farmers are afraid that they will hardly get a compensating price for it. But they may dismiss all such apprehensions. The European crop, doubtless, will be less than average yield, and our surplus, in making up this European demand, will give a fair compensation to our wheat growers, and help us very much in meeting our purchases of European goods and the interest on government bonds held over the water. At the same time, looking at our great body of bread consumers, we rejoice that our wheat crop this year will be large enough to meet all foreign demands, without giving to the "bills" of our home markets any chance for a corner on wheat. Let the people rejoice!—N. Y. Herald, July 4th.

The New York Working Men's Union are out with a call for a public meeting, to consider the importation of Chinese labor and its probable effect upon wages. The feeling against the Mongolians is very strong in all the trades, and if Mr. Koopmanschore were to walk the streets of New York he would hear some things said of him, and the business in which he is embarked, which would scarcely be considered complimentary.

North Carolina News.

Hon. F. E. SHORER.—We understand that this gentleman, arrived here yesterday morning, in good health and spirits. He will now enter upon the campaign, and although the time is short and the ground to be gone over is large, he will endeavor to visit each county in the District before the election. If he should fail, or not be able to visit all, the people may rest assured that it will be for no lack of a disposition on his part to do so. Mr. Shorer is thoroughly alive to the wants and necessities of our people, and in him they have a most excellent, worthy, and zealous advocate and friend. A gentleman of ability, tact and moderation, he will be enabled to do them much good service.—Salisbury Examiner, 7th inst.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—We are regularly in receipt of this valuable Agricultural and Family Weekly, published at Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Bernard, at \$3.00 per year. Every farmer and planter in the South should feel it a duty to foster and encourage such meritorious home publications as the Carolina Farmer. It is our own agricultural journals that give us the best information concerning our Southern soils and climate; and if properly sustained they will continue to grow in interest and value until they will become indispensable to every well-ordered farm and fireside.

A part of the garrison at Fort Macon, under command of Major King, 4th U. S. A., passed through here on Sunday bound for Raleigh, whence they go (as we learned) to Person County.—Newbern Times.

Four negro women were drowned at Hairston's quarter, in Davie county, a few days since. It appears that a negro was conveying them across the Yadkin river in a canoe, which happened to strike a snag and was capsized. The oarsman managed to save himself by clinging to the overturned canoe until rescued.—Salem Press.

There are seven North Carolinians in Union Theological Seminary, viz: John W. Primrose, Raleigh; L. W. Carrie, of Moore county; W. H. Davis and J. H. Davis, of Salisbury; R. M. Tuttle, of Caldwell; J. W. Roseboro and Charles M. Payne.

The Republican party has much reason to dread the coming alliance between the South and the West, and its ablest counsellors are discussing the possibilities of that alliance in connection with the future of parties. The New York Times manifests no little apprehension at the probability of a future political alliance between the South and the West, as the consequence of the strong commercial ties uniting these two sections. It instances as one of the bonds of union between them their common want of more currency and their common aversion to a dependence on Eastern banks for its supply. The Times admonishes the East to "discard measures that have been framed for its special benefit, or, in the administration of which it has managed to secure special advantages." It says: "The wisest counsels are those which are timely."

The punishment and impoverishment of the South, alone, has not been sufficient to satisfy the avarice of the East. So long as the South was the only sufferer, no other section would interfere with New England's favorite occupation of appropriating the goods of other people to her own enrichment. But such is the greed of that accursed section for money and for privileges of all sorts, that it must constantly have new fields for encroachment. It does not propose to share anything even with those who have added it in robbery, but proposes to seize the whole of the spoils. During the whole period of the existence of the Federal Government New England has outraged and plundered the South, and of late years, by the same instrumentalities by which she has victimized the South, she has victimized the West. The rapid growth and development of the latter region have been such as to give it courage and to inspire its Eastern oppressors with a wholesome fear of its power. It so happens that a grievance that is common to both the West and South is beginning to cause them to gravitate towards each other. It is perceived that they may accomplish together what neither could effect alone. This has given rise to an encouraging and growing hope in the West and South, and to a disturbing fear in the East. Should this condition of affairs lead to a redress of grievances common to the West and South, all will be well. Should it not, the time is not distant when the two powers will unite to take into their own hands the redress of these grievances. Not, of course, by secession and the sword, but by the consolidation of their influences—in a regular and legal manner. It must be plain to every reflecting mind that the commercial friendship between the West and the South, now in its incipency, will ultimately ripen into a closer and more intimate alliance, that cannot prove otherwise than formidable to any opponent or rival. The signs of the times promise the fighting, at a no distant day, of a great political and commercial battle between the two powers—a battle whose issue cannot be other than defeat to the East and victory to the West and South. It may be staved off for a very distant period; for it may be safely assumed that Eastern money-getters will not voluntarily release their hold of the money bags. Every year as it passes will multiply the links of business intercourse between the West and the South, and when the chain is complete the sympathy between them will be such as to combine them as a unit against all encroachers and trespassers.—Wilmington Star.

THE SMALLPOX IN PARIS.—We are sorry to hear that there is no apparent diminution of the smallpox in Paris. It has been prevailing there as a sort of epidemic, and the Paris comic papers have found in the ruling passion of the citizens for vaccination frequent subjects for amusing caricatures. One thing, however, will be apt to follow these reports of the continuance of this loathsome disease in the gay French capital—to wit, a reduction this year of the usual heavy American summer migration to Europe, for Paris is the grand object and centre of all the hopes and aspirations of our young men and butterflies of fashion, who find life at home too slow, too monotonous and too precise to satisfy any but "old fogies."

Family Flour. 125 SACKS fresh ground Family Flour, for sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. June 27, 1870.

KISTLER HOUSE, LINCOLNTON, N. C. This Hotel is located in Lincoln, N. C., one of the healthiest and most pleasant towns in Western North Carolina, noted for an abundance of pure Alum Water. Mrs. L. H. KISTLER, Proprietress. July 4, 1870. 4w

Wool-Carding Machine. All Wool delivered at Barringer & Wolfe's Store in Charlotte, will be Carded and returned in good order. W. B. COCHRAN, June 20, 1870. 3m

Stolen or Strayed. From the Campus at Davidson College, on the night of the 20th June, 1870, a BAY MARE five years old, under medium size, with large blaze in forehead, a dark streak on the back, running from mane to tail and slight enlargement in front of hock joint of the left leg. Said Mare had on a neat bridle and cavalry saddle. Any information respecting this Mare will be thankfully received. If stolen I will pay for her delivery to me at Coddle Creek P. O., Cabarrus co, Fortly Dollars. JAMES C. NEIL, July 4, 1870.

Dr. Tut's Expectorant. All who have used this invaluable medicine for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Inflammation of the Lungs or Chest, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs attest its usefulness. For Lung affections it has no equal. July 11, 1870.

Royal Baking Powder, &c. Another supply of Royal Baking Powder, Miller's Cattle Powder, the best Powder now in use. Parlor Matches, in wood boxes. Fresh Congee Water, Farran's Seltzer, Aperient, Brown's Essence of Ginger, Toot's Essence of Ginger, Ice Cold Soda Water, Kitchen Crystal Soap, a superior article for polishing purposes, at WILSON & BLACK'S, next to Stenhouse, Catawba & Co's. June 27, 1870.

State of North Carolina, Catawba county. Superior Court—June 20th, 1870. Geo. H. Moser, Adm'r of John Hoke, Sen., dec'd, ex. Daniel B. Hoke et al heirs at law of said Intestate. Petition to sell Land to make Assets. It appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned Clerk of said Court, that Elias Hefner and Walter and Franklin Hoke, minors, are non-residents of this State and cannot be reached by the ordinary process of Law, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk of this Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the City of Charlotte, N. C., notifying said non-residents, heirs at law of John Hoke, dec'd, to be and appear before me at my office, in the Town of Newton, on Friday the 5th day of August, 1870, and answer said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them and the lands sold according to the prayer of the petitioner. Test. MILES O. SHERRILL, Clerk. 28-6wpd

University of Virginia. We find in looking over the programme for the public day at the University of Virginia that quite a number of our North Carolina boys were mentioned as having graduated, or received certificates of proficiency in certain schools, viz: Proficient in the class of Anglo Saxon—J D Smith, Fayetteville; S T Nicholson, Enfield. Proficient in Literature and Rhetoric—L W Barringer, Raleigh. Proficient in Political Economy—G E Wilson, Charlotte; P F Pescud, Jr., Raleigh. Proficient in Constitutional Law—H E Stanton, Tarboro', N. C. Proficient in Medical Jurisprudence—P P Pescud, Jr., Raleigh. Proficient in Junior and Intermediate Mathematics—R L Freeman, Wilmington. Graduates in Mathematics—Jacob Batts, Edgecombe; N W Miller, Kenansville; C O Lamb, Tarboro'. Graduates in Latin—A J Britton, Northampton; E J Lilly, Fayetteville. Graduates in Moral Philosophy—J P Cannon, Cabarrus; A W Knox, Hillsboro'; P F Pescud, Jr., Raleigh; J M Walker, Greensboro'. Graduates in Chemistry—R L Freeman, Wilmington. Graduates in Medicine—R W Wooten, Kingston. Graduates in Law—R T Thorp, Granville.

The following gentlemen received Society honors during the last term, viz: Mr. R T Thorp, of Granville, received the Medal as best debater in the Jefferson Society during session of 1869-70. Mr. P. F. Pescud, Jr., of Raleigh, was elected President of the Jefferson Society for the Intermediate Celebration. Mr. J. F. Cannon, of Cabarrus, was elected Editor of the Magazine from the Washington Society.

MUSIC NOTICE. Robt. S. Phifer, Recently a scholar of the Conservatorium der Musik, and private pupil of Louis Plaidy and Dr. Paul, of Leipzig, Germany, offers to give instruction on the Piano. With the advantages he has received, and by strict attention to his profession, hopes to merit the approval of those who may employ him. Charlotte, July 4, 1870. 1m

For Sale. A valuable PLANTATION situated in Gaston county, 13 miles from Charlotte, on the W. C. & R. Railroad, containing 377 Acres, of which there are 35 or 40 acres of rich bottom land. This Plantation is well suited to the cultivation of Cotton and Corn. The place is worked by colored tenants, who are desirous of remaining on it. For terms apply to J. O. ALBORN, Woodland Station, W. C. & R. Railroad. July 4, 1870. 1f

SECOND STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods. July 2d, 1870. We are receiving a new stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, In every variety and style, very cheap: Embroidery, Lace, Ribbon, Linen and White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Canton Matting, Hats, &c., &c. We bought a great many Goods for less than their value and will sell them at correspondingly low prices. All persons in want of Goods, either WHOLESALE OR RETAIL should call and examine our Stock before buying. BREM, BROWN & CO. July 4, 1870. 2w

Wool! Wool!! We want to purchase a large amount of WOOL, for which we will pay the highest market price. McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO. June 27, 1870.

Stockholders' Meeting. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY, COMPANY STORES, N. C., June 20, 1870. The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at Hillsboro, N. C., on the 2d Thursday, 14th July, 1870. Stockholders who cannot attend will please be represented by proxy. F. A. STAGG, Secretary. June 27, 1870. 3w

Edgeworth Female Seminary. The next Session will commence on the first Monday of September. We make good scholars, good musicians and good teachers of our pupils, and give them a training fitted to make them practical and useful women. For Circulars address, J. M. M. CALDWELL, Greensboro, N. C. E. M. HOLT & SON, L. S. HOLT. (Successors to E. M. Holt & Co.) Grocers & Commission Merchants, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Our stock of Groceries is complete in every department, and we hope by strict attention to the wants of our customers to merit the continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on us during the past year.

Wanted. Cotton, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c., for which we pay the highest cash prices. Agents for Holt's Yarn, Sheeting, Plaids, &c. Also, for the unrivalled Brands of Flour made at our own Mills. It will be to your interest to see us before buying or selling. June 20, 1870.