

The Democrat. Office Up-Stairs on the Corner of the Public Square, Granite Block

Cotton Trade of the World.

Mr. Ott Trumpler, of Zurich, has issued his annual circular, containing complete statistics of the Cotton trade of the world during the commercial year ending September 30, 1871.

The consumption of cotton in Europe during the year was 5,268,000 bales, compared with 4,387,000 bales the year before, 4,503,000 the previous year, and 4,388,000 bales in 1860-61.

The increase during the year was 707,000 bales, the supply from America exceeding that of 1860-70 by 803,000 bales, and that of Egypt and Brazil together by 136,000, while the supply from India fell off 216,000 bales.

The quantity of cotton actually spun is set down in the circular at 4,768,000 bales. The total imports were 5,270,000 bales, and the stock October 1, 1870, was 150,000 bales.

Mr. Trumpler, therefore, estimates the stock now held by spinners to be 500,000 bales; hence the consumption of Europe was 101,308 bales, compared with 84,335 the year before, 86,595 in 1868-9, and 80,000 in 1860-61.

It will, therefore, appear that the quantity of cotton taken from consumption during 1870-71 is the largest on record. Expressed in pounds, the quantity consumed for a series of years were as follows:

Pounds.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Pounds. 1859-60 - 1,750,000,000; 1865-66 - 1,436,000,000; 1866-67 - 1,539,000,000; 1867-68 - 1,676,000,000; 1868-69 - 1,599,000,000; 1869-70 - 1,640,000,000; 1870-71 - 2,033,000,000

Europe's supply of cotton was increased, in pounds by 21 per cent last year. Of the total consumed, America furnished 60 per cent, India 25 per cent, and other countries 17 per cent.

The consumption of American cotton in Europe in 1860-61 was 3,433,000 bales, out of a total of 4,388,000 so that the total product of the staple at that time, outside of the United States, was only 855 bales. During the year under review these competing producers furnished Europe with no less than 4,414,000 bales, or more than two and a half times as much as before the American war.

The statistician is also of opinion that present prices are not low enough to curtail the production of any of the countries. On the contrary, the South has curtailed her planting this season, while in the average put under cotton in India, Brazil and Egypt remains about the same.

India has felt our competition more than any other country, for while she furnished to Europe in 1868-69 1,763,000 bales of cotton, in the following year she could only contribute 1,457,000, and last year only 1,291,000. Brazil has also fallen from 708,000 in 1867-8 to 519,000 last year.

Egypt, however, steadily increases her production, and its superior qualities enable her to compete with the best Orleans staple.

The average price for fair Egyptian during the last year in Liverpool was 83d., while the average price for Middling Orleans was only 81d., and of fair Dhollerah 74d. She produced last year 337,000 bales but as these bales weigh 500 lbs., they are equal to half a million bales of India cotton.

The climate and soil of Egypt are peculiarly adapted to cotton growing, and as it is a country that can produce a grade of the staple that is necessary for fine goods, Great Britain will do everything in her power to remove existing difficulties and assist its ambitious rule to school his people in the production of this staple to the exclusion of everything else.

The Military Arrests in York. From the Yorkville Enquirer, Nov. 16th. Active operations by the military stationed here have considerably subsided within the past two weeks, and the arrests which so conspicuously marked the first days following the President's proclamation, have diminished in numbers to an extent quite gratifying.

We learn that it is the intention of the authorities to commence the examination of prisoners before the United States Commissioner this week.

The following list embraces the names of those who have been arrested since our last report: Samuel Blair, Jr., Thos P Black, W D Barnes, W R Lowry, Dr R R Darwin, J C Robeson, C B Blanton, G S Wright, S H Rippey, J S Carroll, R M Roark, J E Carroll, A E Warren.

North Carolina News Items.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.—This body meets in Raleigh on the first Monday of December. Grand Master Charles C. Clark, presiding. Donald W. Bain, Grand Secretary.

Ten citizens from the Big Island neighborhood were imprisoned here yesterday by the U. S. authorities. There is now over forty prisoners in the jail.—Rutherford Vindicator.

Col. E. P. Jones took three premiums on his seed planter and cotton scraper at the Augusta Fair. They appreciate good machines down in that country.

\$500 REWARD.—The securities of John C. Withrow, of Rutherford county, N. C., will pay a reward of \$500 for his arrest and delivery in the jail at Raleigh, N. C., on or before the 4th Monday in November, 1871.

Said John C. Withrow forfeited his recognizance, under an indictment for going on disguise, &c., at the adjourn term of the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Raleigh, N. C., in September last.

W. W. GREEN of Shelby, for the Sureties.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Dr. A. M. Nesbitt of Salisbury, was fatally burnt at a charcoal pit in Rowan county recently, and last week died from his injuries.

"Mine host" (Col. Jim Morris) of the "Commercial House," in this place, is destined to become one of the most popular hotel keepers. He believes in the virtues of printing ink and of course must succeed.

Bro. Bonitz, put us down for a kind word also for Isaac (the polite Isaac) who stays with Col. Morris.

Myriads of wild pigeons daily pass over this place, and from the number of shots fired our sportsmen have had a good time shooting at them. They fly so low you could shake a stick at them easy.—Rutherford Vindicator.

Mr W. F. Davis, of Boston, has purchased Dr. G. W. Blackall's Kittrell's Springs property, and will immediately prepare for winter boarders. Why should northern people go to Florida, so far away from home, when they can find a much better and more uniform climate in this State? At all events as Kittrell's is on the main thoroughfare South, let them give Mr Davis a call, and we venture to say they will be induced to remain. Mr D. is not only a whole-soul gentleman of the "old school," but a live and energetic business man, and well knows how to conduct a first-class hotel, and make all around him comfortable and contented.—Raleigh Sentinel.

DAVIDSON SUPERIOR COURT.—There were but few cases of interest tried at this term of the Court. In the case of the assault and battery in which Col. W. F. Henderson and his former employe, Mr Jenkins, were involved, we learn that the former submitted, and the latter was acquitted. Judge Cannon fined Col. Henderson \$100 and costs.—Salem Press.

ROBBERY.—On Monday night, in Kinston, the house of Mr. James A. Pridgen was entered by a burglar and robbed of bank-notes to the amount of \$600. The burglar entered the dining-room by cutting a slit from the window-blind and raising the sash. Mr. Pridgen's sleeping apartment adjoining the dining-room, the door of which was left unlocked, contained the trunk where he kept his money. The trunk contained about \$2,600, two thousand of which were in a small box, also two gold watches and a silver watch, which escaped the notice of the burglar. A negro man by the name of John Bright had been hanging on about town in a very suspicious manner, and left for Wilmington on the morning of the robbery. Mr. P. did not discover his loss until after the train had left. As soon as Mr. P. discovered he had been robbed he telegraphed to the sheriff of Goldsboro' to arrest Bright, which he did—lodging him in jail with several other prisoners—he was brought down to Kinston the following day, but no money was found on his person. After searching Bright, and no evidence of his guilt being brought to light, he was immediately released. The strangest part of the matter was that Mr. Pridgen was sleeping in the room with the lamp burning brightly on the mantel. The supposition is that drugs were used to produce a stupor.—Raleigh Sentinel.

DAVIE COUNTY.—This county settled up with the Treasurer yesterday. Tax Collector Mr J. M. Johnston paid in the amount net \$5,610.34.

Corn is selling in Davie from 50 to 65 cents, and they are going in to the making of rectified whiskey. Berry Poster is preparing to embark in the manufacture on a large scale.—Raleigh Carolinian.

SPECIAL TERM.—The Governor has ordered a special term of the Superior Court for Rowan county, to be held on the first Monday in January, 1872, for the trial of civil causes. Judge Clond to preside.

It is stated by a Raleigh paper that S. H. Wiley, Collector of the Sixth Internal Revenue District, has resigned and that Dr. J. J. Mott of Catawba county, has been appointed in his stead. [Doubtful.]

KU-KLUX CONFESSIONS.—From all appearances there seems to be a general disposition in Catawba and Lincoln counties, among those who were unfortunate enough to be decoyed and entrapped, innocently, into the Ku-Klux organization, to make a full confession of the whole matter and wash their hands forever of this order.—Hickory Tavern Eagle.

A COOL PROSPECT.—There isn't any room for doubt that the coming winter is to be a awful cold. The prophets all say so; and the man is insane who disputes the prophets. They have found the moss growing thick on the trees, frogs standing on their heads, sunflowers pointing toward the North Pole, grape vines running around poles, instead of up them, and there are a thousand other signs to show that every human being will be frozen as stiff as a chip before February.

The Ku Klux Constitution.

From the New York Evening Post. Our resident correspondent in South Carolina has been permitted by Colonel Merrill (at Yorkville) to take a careful copy of this document, which is as follows:

Obligation taken by the Ku Klux. I (name), before the immaculate Judge of Heaven and Earth, and upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do, of my own free will and accord, subscribe to the following sacredly-binding obligations:

First—We are on the side of justice, humanity and constitutional liberty as bequeathed to us in its purity by our forefathers.

Second—We oppose and reject the principles of the radical party.

Third—We pledge mutual aid to each other in sickness, distress and pecuniary embarrassment.

Fourth—Females, friends, widows and their households shall ever be special objects of our regard and protection.

Fifth—Any member divulging or causing to be divulged any of the foregoing obligations shall meet the fearful penalty and traitor's doom, which is death, death, death.

Constitution.

Art. I.—This organization shall be known as the Order, No. —, of the Ku Klux Klan of the State of South Carolina.

Art. II.—The officers shall consist of a Cyclops and Scribe, both of whom shall be elected by a majority vote of the order, and to hold their office during good behavior.

Art. III.—Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of the C. to preside in the order, enforce a due observance of the Constitution and By-laws and an exact compliance to the rules and usages of the order; to see that all the members perform their respective duties; appoint all committees before the order; inspect the arms and dress of each member on special occasions; to call meetings when necessary; draw upon members for all sums needed to carry on the order.

Sec. 2.—The S. shall keep a record of the proceedings of the order; write communications; notify other Klans when their assistance is needed; give notice when any member has to suffer the penalty for violating his oath; see that all books, papers or other property belonging to his office are placed beyond the reach of any one but members of the order. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the C.

Art. IV, Sec. 1.—No person shall be initiated into this order under eighteen years of age.

Sec. 2.—No person of color shall be admitted into this order.

Sec. 3.—No person shall be admitted into the order who does not sustain a good moral character, and who is in any way incapacitated to perform the duties of a Ku Klux.

Sec. 4.—The name of a person offered for membership must be proposed by the committee appointed by the chief verbally, stating age, residence, and occupation, state if he was a soldier in the late war, his rank, whether in the Federal or Confederate service, and his command.

Art. V, Sec. 1.—Any member who shall offend against these articles or the By-laws, shall be subject to be fined and reprimanded by the C., as two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting may determine.

Sec. 2.—Every member shall be entitled to a fair trial for any offence involving reprimand or criminal punishment.

By-Laws.

Art. I. Sec. 1.—This order shall meet at

Sec. 2.—Five members shall constitute a quorum, provided the C. or S. be present.

Sec. 3.—The C. shall have power to appoint such members of the order to attend to the sick, the needy and those distressed, and those suffering from radical misrule, as the case may require.

Sec. 4.—No person shall be appointed on a committee unless the person is present at the time of appointment. Members of committees neglecting to report shall be fined 30 cents.

Art. II. Sec. 1.—Every member on being admitted shall sign the constitution and by-laws and pay the initiation fee.

Sec. 2.—A brother of the Klan wishing to become a member of this order shall present his application with the proper papers of transfer from the order of which he was a member formerly. Shall be admitted to the order only by a unanimous vote of the members present.

Art. III. Sec. 1.—The initiation fee shall be —

Art. IV. Sec. 1.—Every member who shall refuse or neglect to pay his fines or dues shall be dealt with as the Chief thinks proper.

Sec. 2.—Sickness or absence from the country or being engaged in any important business shall be a valid excuse for any neglect of duty.

Art. V. Sec. 1.—Each member shall provide himself with a pistol, Ku Klux gown and signal instruments.

Sec. 2.—When charges have been preferred against a member in proper manner, or any matters of grievance between brother Klans are brought before the order, they shall be referred to a special committee of three or more members, who shall examine the parties and determine the matters in question, reporting their decision to the order. If the parties interested desire, two-thirds of the members present in favor of the report, it shall be carried.

Art. VI. Sec. 1.—It is the duty of every member who has evidence that another has violated Article II., to prefer the charges and specify the offence to the order.

Sec. 2.—The charge for violating Article II. shall be referred to a committee of five or more members, who shall as soon as practicable summon the parties and investigate the matter.

Sec. 3.—If the committee agree that the charges are sustained, that member on trial has intentionally violated his oath, Article II., they shall report the fact to the order.

Sec. 4.—If the committee agree that the charges are not sustained, that the member is not guilty of violating his oath or Article II., they shall report to that effect to the order and the charges shall be dismissed.

Sec. 5.—When the committee report that the charges are sustained, and the unanimous vote of the members is given thereof,

the offending person shall be sentenced to death by the Chief.

Sec. 6.—The person, through the Cyclops of the order of which he is a member, can make application for pardon to the Great Grand Cyclops, of Nashville, Tenn., in which case execution of the sentence can be stayed until pardoning power is heard from.

Art. VII. Sec. 1.—Any member who shall betray or divulge any of the matters of the order shall suffer death.

Art. VIII. Sec. 1.—The following shall be the rules of any order to any matter herein not provided for: shall be managed in strict accordance with Ku Klux rules.

Sec. 2.—When the Chief takes his position on the right, the Scribe with the members forming a half-circle around them, and at the sound of the signal instrument there shall be profound silence.

Sec. 3.—Before proceeding to business the Scribe shall call the role and note the absentees.

Sec. 4.—Business shall be taken up in the following order:

- 1. Reading the minutes. 2. Excuse of members at preceeding meeting. 3. Report of Committee of Candidates for membership. 4. Collection of dues. 5. Are any of the order sick or suffering. 7. Report of Committees. 8. New Business.

Breadstuffs.

The corn crop of the West, the present season, has proved the best harvested for years. In many portions of Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Minnesota, corn is offered in the cribs at from ten to fifteen cents a bushel. In Illinois and Kentucky the wheat crop has also been very large. The wheat crop has also been very large. In Europe, on the contrary, there appears to have been a heavy deficit in the grain harvests in nearly all countries. In England the general falling off has been variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty per cent; while in Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, portions of Austria, and in Southern Russia—all countries that have usually exported large quantities of grain—there has been a great decrease from the average production. The ravages of the potato rot and the cattle in Great Britain will increase the demand for grain and animal food, and the United States will be able to supply both in any quantity at reasonable prices, as cheap bacon and pork, articles extensively consumed everywhere, are the natural consequences of cheap corn.

GOV. BULLOCK'S TRANSACTIONS IN GEORGIA.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Atlanta, Ga., about the resignation of Gov. Bullock, says this official got himself in a pretty scrape by issuing \$5,000,000 of bonds to H. J. Kimball and others, which bonds belonged to the Macon and Brunswick road. Kimball ran short of bonds and got the Governor to over-issue the amount of bonds due him, so that he could hypothecate them. This he did in New York for an advance of sixty cents on the dollar. When the time came to redeem them Kimball failed and could not do it; Bullock could not raise the funds, and his friends would not; so, as the Legislature was about to meet, he wrote his resignation to avoid impeachment, well knowing an expose would be made of the matter.

Dr. Angler, the State Treasurer, says Bullock has issued \$3,000,000 of State bonds in some way, nobody knows how. He charges him with great recklessness and extravagance in the appropriation of the State's finances.

COTTON CROP.—The latest published estimate of the statistician of the department of agriculture, sets down the probable yield at from three millions to three and a third millions of bales.

I am thoroughly satisfied that Simmons' Liver Regulator is all it claims to be for indigestion and Bilious Complaints. I have also heard many of my friends speak of it, and all agree that it possesses the virtues claimed for it.

A. H. HIGHTOWER, Conductor M. & W. R. R.

Just Received, at WILSON & BLACK'S, Fresh Italian Macaroni, Genuine English Mustard, Baking Powders, Flavoring Extracts, Spices of all kinds, Tapioca, Arrow Root, Sage, Hops, Laundry Soap, Sapolia, Laundry Blue, &c.

Large Stock, Cloths and Cassimeres, at BREM, BROWN & CO'S.

Large Stock, Mens and Boys Clothing, at BREM, BROWN & CO'S.

Large Stock, Boots and Shoes, at BREM, BROWN & CO'S.

Large Stock, Mens and Boys Hats, at BREM, BROWN & CO'S.

Coddle Creek Academy, (4 miles East of Davidson College.) A. LEAZAR, A. M., Principal.

FIRE INSURANCE. We offer you protection against loss by Fire in the Imperial of London, North British and Mercantile Insurance Companies of London and Edinburgh.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Which is the largest, prettiest and cheapest ever brought to this market.

Dry Goods Department. My Dry Goods Department is complete, consisting of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries, Laces, Linen, Linen Sheeting, and Pillow Cases, Linen and Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins and Doilies, etc., etc.

Furs! Furs! Furs!!! The handsomest stock of Furs ever brought to Charlotte, and at the cheapest.

China, Glass and Earthen Ware, AT CHINA HALL, Near the Court House, Charlotte, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE. Seventy-five Acres of valuable wood Land, (except about 12 acres newly cleared and in cultivation) situated 2 1/2 miles from the City of Charlotte.

W. B. THOMAS.

The Ferment in England.

Some weeks ago Disraeli asserted in a public speech that Queen Victoria is notably "physically and morally" incapable of attending to her duties as the sovereign of a great kingdom. This was tortured into a charge that she is insane. Some of the leading men of England insist that she is in this condition, and the London correspondent of the New York World writes on the 28th ult. as follows:

The royal family has held a council and asked Queen Victoria to consent to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to a Russian princess, and also to the establishment of a regency under the Prince of Wales. The Queen at once and indignantly refused to consent to the latter portion of the arrangement. Her Majesty subsequently refused to sign the public papers laid before her by the Ministers. The Cabinet at its meeting discussed the question of regency. A proposal was also made to obviate the difficulty which would be caused by the Queen's refusal to sign the public documents by authorizing the Lord Chancellor to perform that duty for the present.

There seems to be little doubt that the health of the Queen is good, and all efforts to get her to re-enter society having failed, the attempt has been made to get her to abdicate, or at least consent to a regency under the Prince of Wales, who will be King some day, if he lives. That she has flatly refused to do. And now an effort is being made to bring about a revolution which will change the nature of the government.

Mr Bradlaugh, who appears to be the leader of this movement, made a speech recently to the workmen of London, in which he boldly took the ground that the Queen is insane, and demanded the appointment of a commission to determine the fact. In the event the commission should declare the Queen's incapacity for duty, he declared that it is the interest of the people to put the regency in commission. Mr Bradlaugh is spoken of as "the coming Cromwell."

His plans and purposes are set forth in the following extract from a report of an interview the New York World's correspondent recently had with him:

"Suppose the Queen is officially declared incapable, by reason of mental alienation, of longer exercising the duties of her office. You know the truth about the condition of the Queen, I presume, and that that announcement may be made at any moment. I hope it may not come till 1875, but if it comes now we shall act with promptness."

"But how?" "She is the last monarch who shall sit on England's throne. There must be no regency. The Republic must be proclaimed. Now, this revolution need not be a violent one. Parliament is all-powerful; what one Parliament has done another may undo. The reigning family holds the throne, not by what is called 'divine right,' but by virtue of an act of Parliament. We shall insist that this act shall be repealed and the Republic set up."

"Then we must fight for it! I deprecate such an issue. I deny the right to inaugurate a revolution by force. But the Monarchy must end, and the Republic must be set up. I shall not strike the first blow, but if it comes, I shall be certain to strike the last. If the crisis is deferred for five years the revolution may be a bloodless one at its commencement; if it comes now it will be a bloody one, and of its outcome I cannot be certain, for I repeat again, I am not strong enough, I fear, to build up and maintain a government. But we must never allow the Prince of Wales to be either regent or king. The crisis may come in another way, the country may be asked to pay his debts, and this demand must be resisted."

"Is he in debt?" "He owes about a million. Some years ago, when I was doing business in the city, I was engaged in negotiating a loan for Portugal. I was about to obtain the money at 14 per cent., when the lenders informed me that they could lend \$250,000 to the Prince of Wales at 18 per cent., and preferred that investment."

What is to be the result of these agitations a few weeks will probably determine.

For Sale, 100 Sacks Cotton Flour, 50 Barrels Sugar, 50 Molasses, 75 Bales Hay, 1,000 Bushels Oats, 400 Old Corn, 15,000 Pounds Bacon, 2,000 Leaf Lard, Baggins and Ties and Carriage Buckwheat Flour at SANDERS, OATES & CO.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing in the name and style of J. S. PHILLIPS & TREZEVANT, was dissolved on the 8th Nov., by mutual consent.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, For 1871, for sale wholesale or retail, at TIDDY'S BOOK STORE, Charlotte, N. C.

Valuable Property for Sale. I am desirous of retiring from business, and offer for sale that valuable piece of LAND between the City and the Fair Grounds, immediately on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and adjoining the property of the North Carolina Military Institute, containing FIFTY ACRES, well improved.

Fifty Million Brick. This is the most desirable property ever offered in this market to any one desirous to engage in the Brick making business.

Window Glass, White Lead, &c. AT WILSON & BLACK'S Drug Store can be found a complete stock of Window Glass of all sizes, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, and everything required for Painting.

Cod Liver Oil. Pure and fresh Cod Liver Oil, at KILGORE & CURETON'S.

Sage and Hops, at KILGORE & CURETON'S.

White Lead, Putty, Window Glass, &c., at lowest market prices, at KILGORE & CURETON'S.

Pure French Brandy, pure Whiskey, Port Madeira and Sherry Wine, for medicinal purposes, at KILGORE & CURETON'S.

Dooley's Yeast Powders, At KILGORE & CURETON'S, Springs Corner.

Value of the Real and Personal Property of North Carolina.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Value. Total value of the Real and Personal Property of North Carolina, including Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and also Farming Utensils, money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credit, and Stock in Incorporated Companies, is as follows: Value of Land, \$68,240,609.00; Town Property, 12,900,901.00; Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c., 17,424,231.00; Farm Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credit, &c., 22,344,478.00; Total value, \$120,910,219.00

Important Sale of Land.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 16th day of December, 1871, all that valuable Tract of LAND known as the Christian Potts Lands, adjoining the lands of Thos. Potts, J. R. Gillespie, the Johnsons lands, and others, containing about Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with Dwelling House and other improvements.

SALE OF LAND. By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell on the premises, in Mecklenburg county, on Thursday, the 14th day of December, 1871, a Tract of LAND lying on the A. T. & Ohio Railroad, five miles South of Davidson College, containing about 400 acres, adjoining the lands of D. A. Caldwell, J. R. Gillespie and others, known as the John Knox place—first-rate Cotton and Grain Land.

READ! READ!! Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware. A good COOKING STOVE is a household treasure, and we would advise those who have not yet procured one, to call and purchase one of the STOVES that took the premium at the Fair of the Carolinas without delay. For full particulars call on the undersigned.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Hollow Ware, Japanned Ware, and various House-keeping Articles.

LOOK OUT! For this is the Last Notice. All persons, without any exception, who are indebted to JAMES H. HENDERSON, either by Note or Account, are most respectfully requested to come forward and pay up within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Engine for Sale. I have a first-rate 12-horse power Engine (good as new) for sale, and will take \$600 for it—a low price, as any judge will understand.

For Sale, 100 Sacks Cotton Flour, 50 Barrels Sugar, 50 Molasses, 75 Bales Hay, 1,000 Bushels Oats, 400 Old Corn, 15,000 Pounds Bacon, 2,000 Leaf Lard, Baggins and Ties and Carriage Buckwheat Flour at SANDERS, OATES & CO.

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