

North Carolina Whig.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

FR. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He receives orders for the Whig, blanks or advertisements, and receipts for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

Remember,

That we take all kinds of country produce in exchange for the Whig. Eggs, Butter, Lard, Chickens, in fact anything that is in the market.

Wood.

Those of our country friends who intend paying their subscriptions in wood, will confer a favor upon us by bringing it in as soon as possible.

Soldiers Aid Society.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the present Congress, is the act regarding thanks to the Ladies of the Southern Confederacy, for their untiring efforts in relieving the wants of our gallant soldiers. Throughout this broad land, we entertain not a doubt about their right as a class, to so handsome a compliment; and contemplate with wonder and astonishment, the idea of subjugating a land, containing such women. Where all have done well, distinction may appear invidious; but we cannot refrain while on this subject, of complimenting the ladies of our own noble old country, for their praiseworthy response to every call however short the notice, or extravagant the demand. Maj. Boone A. C. Master, made a requisition upon them within the last few days for one thousand Mattresses, and a like number of pillows and sheets, which were in demand at one of our Eastern Hospitals. In compliance with the requisition, they were boxed and shipped on Thursday last. This is not a trifle of what they can do. Merchants' daughters, as well as their sons, will discharge their whole duty to the Southern Confederacy. While life lasts, will we forsake heaven's choicest blessings upon them for their patriotism and devotion to our bleeding country. Generations yet unborn will laud and emulate the countless instances of devotion exhibited by them in this great struggle. May God bless them in all their efforts, calculated to restore peace to our invaded land.

From an editorial correspondence in the Richmond Enquirer we extract the following:

The enemy in Fauquier have been continuously harassed, and have suffered considerably by the feats of our active cavalry scouts. I met a few days ago, a Captain mounted on a horse that had been taken under the following circumstances: On Friday last the Confederate pickets had stationed themselves on the road from Warrenton through New Baltimore—a mile or two beyond the latter post. Seeing a mounted soldier approaching from below, they supposed him to be an enemy, and sent forward one of their number, an Irish boy, newly recruited, to bludge him with a musket. Patrick vaulted along on his mission, and when met by the Federal soldier, was asked to what service he belonged. "And is Mister Linkin ours, or an enemy?" "For his a good Union boy I am." The other responded that he was the same. "Come with me, then," says Pat, and "I'll take ye to the camp and show ye the boys, and ye shall have some thing to eat." On they moved, all the Federal scouts came near enough to see the mounted soldier, but they stopped and said he had forgotten his pipe and would go back for it. "Never mind the pipe, man," said Pat, "sit and eat your pipe." The Yankee, however, insisted that he must go back and get his pipe. Pat said he would go with him. "You may as well go," said Pat, "as if you were a man." The Yankee never returned, and the chances of capturing the pickets had been already gained. The Irish boy returned with a report, saying that he had seen the pickets, but they were not there. "You may as well go," said Pat, "as if you were a man." The Yankee never returned, and the chances of capturing the pickets had been already gained. The Irish boy returned with a report, saying that he had seen the pickets, but they were not there.

Small Treasury Notes.—A bill is before the Confederate Congress, authorizing the issue of five millions of dollars in exchange notes—that is, one and two dollar notes. This bill has already passed the Senate. Aside from the demand for these exchange notes by the business operations of the country, the measure is expected to do the Government good service in keeping buoyant Confederate notes of a larger denomination.—Richmond Examiner.

We have been presented with a specimen of Saltpetre by Col. W. R. Catron, of Rome, Georgia, taken from a mine or cave situated within a few miles of Kingston, Georgia. The present yield is about five hundred pounds per day, but the operators, we learn, expect to produce fifteen hundred pounds in the same period of time. This is another evidence of the great mineral wealth of this State.—Charlotte Courier.

The Cherokee.—Maj. G. W. Morgan left Knoxville on Friday, en route for Western North Carolina, to recruit a battalion among the Cherokee warriors. The bravest of the gallant aboriginal race have already been filling up the ranks of our volunteers in the Tennessee regiments, and we learn that large numbers yet are eager to enter the service.

Gen. Sherman's Beggarly General.—Adley H. Ransom, who set on arms in the great battle at Corinth, is a North Carolinian. He was the Major of Butler's Regiment, 8th U. S. during the Mexican war. Upon the fall of the Chinese and Lord, General Ransom abandoned himself to his beggary at Charleston, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. For some weeks he has had the immediate command of the Whig, and around Corinth.—Richmond Examiner.

Sometimes about the 10th of March, Gen. McClellan told his troops that he and they should enter Richmond within thirty days.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

CHARLOTTE, April 17, 1862.

Owing to the imperfect notice given, less than a quorum of the Stockholders in the Mecklenburg Gun Factory, met at the Court House in Charlotte, on Thursday the 17th instant. But the minority present organized themselves into a meeting by requesting David Parks Esq., to act as Chairman, and appointing A. C. Williamson, Secretary.

On motion, the Charter was read by Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., and approved by the meeting.

It was considered that the notice published to meet to-day was illegal. The meeting was therefore adjourned to convene again on Monday, the 28th instant, and publication by advertisement, in the three town papers to that effect, was directed to be made.

Before the meeting adjourned, the following persons were appointed a Committee to report a code By-Laws for the government of the corporation, to wit: David M. Lee, Isaac N. Alexander, Dr. J. H. Gibbon, L. S. Williams and A. C. Williamson.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. PARKS, Chairman.
A. C. WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.

THE LARGEST LIE OF THE SEASON.—The Norfolk Daily Book quotes the following stupendous lie from the New York Herald, of the 14th, remarking that "the Herald announces the steamer to leave for Europe on Wednesday, the 16th inst." This fact will explain the big lie about Island No. 10.

The Herald says:
A vague uneasiness with regard to the Merrimack and the success of Major-General McClellan's operations on the Peninsula, operates to check business.

The British war ships from Vera Cruz have brought the great bulk of the English contingent from Mexico to Bermuda, who are said to be in a bad plight, suffering from yellow fever.

The steamers Bermuda and Herald, under English colors, were recently loading at Bermuda with military stores, intending to run the blockade against Southern ports. The prisoners and property captured by Gen. Pope and Com. Foote, at and in the vicinity of Island No. 10, are summed up as follows: Major-General, 1; Brigadier-Generals, 3; Colonels, 10; Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, 15; Captains, 56; Lieutenants, 64; Second Lieutenants, 84; privates, 5,500; Cannon, 125; arms, 10,000; stonewalls, 10; floating battery, 1; horses and mules, 2,000; wagons, 1,000; besides forty thousand dollars worth of provisions and ammunition estimated.

The regiments captured were the 40th, 46th and 56th Tennessee; 34th and 11th and 14th Arkansas; the 1st Alabama; and the New Orleans Pelican Guard.

GAVE THEMSELVES UP.—Captain Alfred Chipman, Lieut. Victor Vignier, and Lieut. Major de Beaumont, and Chasseurs d'Assaut (assault) of the 6th French Army, and lately attached to the 53d regiment N. Y. S. M., recently rode from Alexandria, Va., armed and equipped, and voluntarily delivered themselves in custody of two of our pickets, expressing a desire to serve, if allowed, in the Southern army. They were conveyed to Fredericksburg, and thence, on Tuesday night, to this city. They left their horses in Fredericksburg, and gave their arms to the Provost Marshal here. One of them is cousin to the French Minister at Washington. All are intelligent and young, and express the utmost disgust at the service which they voluntarily left. The Secretary of War is called upon to say what disposition shall be made of them.—Rich. Examiner, 10th.

CATCHING A CANNON BALL.—In the year 1772, a man in England astonished the natives by having a loaded cannon fired at him at the distance of ten yards only, and catching the ball—a nine pounder—in the hand. On the payment of a considerable sum he divulged his secret, which was this:

When the proper charge of powder was ready, a little of it was put in the cannon, then the ball run in and the rest of the powder put in after it. The wadding was then rammed tightly in; when fired the report was as loud as usual, but owing to there being a very small quantity of powder behind the ball, it would only carry it about twenty yards. Cannon loaded this way and fired against this pine boards, at a distance of 12 or 16 yards, make no impression.

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THE VICTORY.

We can scarcely forbear to speculate upon the great results that are to flow from this decisive victory, although time alone can demonstrate them.

What is next to be done? If the force under Beauregard be sufficient, an instant pursuit of the flying enemy should take place. Already do we hear that Forrest, Scott and Morgan have crossed the river, with 7,000 cavalry, and are hanging on the rear of the fugitives. It will be next to an impossibility for Buell to march his army back to Nashville; and the stragglers will hardly be able to get into the Duck River reserve. What are they to do for food? The country through which they have to pass cannot supply them. True they have their boats on the river but they cannot pass the Confederate battery at Big Bend Shoals. The whole of Grant's army which fought at Shiloh must eventually be taken, with their boats, unless the latter are destroyed. Below the battery the Federals have three boats, but they will not accommodate half or a fifth of the retreating forces. The condition of the latter is desperate.

Buell is said to have 25,000 men, all told, and cannot with safety make a stand. To retreat is almost as bad. He may make an attempt to reach Nashville, where he has supplies, but is in danger of being cut off before reaching that place.

Should we get possession of a number of the enemy's transports and gun boats, what is to prevent our dropping down upon Paducah? The enemy cannot remain where he is, and to go back is almost as dangerous, but to go back he must. A division of four or five brigades might be advanced to Hickman, and get above the gun boats and forces of the enemy, and prevent their ascending the river again. The Federal army is in a bad fix all round. The campaign, so fruitful of promised success, is dashed in a moment by this great victory. The shock will be felt through every Northern State. The North-west will probably become satisfied that it is sacrificing too much upon the altar of Yankee avarice.

The people will complain and grow restless under the burden of taxation. More has been accomplished in the desperate struggle of one day than the enemy can ever again repair. If the knees of the cowardly mercenary who holds court at Washington, knocked in terror, after Mississippi, they will sink from under him when he hears from the rolling ridges of Shiloh.—Mon. Phil. Advocate, 5th.

NOBLE LIBERALITY.—It is understood that the gallant and brave Commander in Chief, who fell at Shiloh, with the shout of victory in his ears, and now sleeps in the hero's grave, followed by the tears and blessings of a nation has not left behind him much worldly gear. It is not probable that the open hand of the generous warrior reserved much of the soldier's pay for the future wants and comfort of a large family. It is therefore behooves a generous people, for whose liberties he toiled and died, and at last yielded his life, to see that his family, bereft of their support, shall be provided for in a manner that will show their gratitude. We are happy to state that Earl Tennessee has the honor of the first movement in this laudable object. Our fellow-citizen, U. M. McElroy, Esq., we learn, has, yesterday contributed, with a liberality which is equal to his patriotism \$500 for the benefit of the family of Gen. A. Sidney Johnston—a noble example, which we hope will be imitated by many others in the Southern Confederacy.—Knoxville Register.

MARTIAL LAW OVER EAST TENNESSEE.—Was proclaimed by President Davis on the 5th inst. Maj. General E. K. Smith in command of the Department of that portion of the State, to carry out the President's proclamation, who will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following of:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

GREAT VICTORY IN ARIZONA.—From a letter received by W. H. Marshall, Esq., member of the House of Representatives, from Arizona, dated from Mesilla, March 24, and written by Judge Hays, of the Confederate District Court, it is ascertained that Fort Craig has certainly surrendered with its military stores, ammunition, guns and 6,500 prisoners. The property secured by this triumph of our arms is valued at \$25,000,000. With the prisoners captured at Shiloh, and those previously held by us, we now have about 12,000 prisoners—more than twice held by the Yankees in exchange of prisoners.

A CHEAP DYE.—A gentleman has patented as a specimen of cuttin yarn colored to represent copper, which it does very closely. The dye employed is very cheap. It is made of red or black oak bark, the rough outside of which should be first trimmed off. Make a strong decoction of the bark by boiling, and to a pot of about ten gallons and a table-spoonful of blue vitriol. The yarn to be colored should be put in and boiled for an hour or two, and then washed as much as you please. The color will stand; and the yarn will be found soft and free from the harshness usual in copper dye.—Nashbury Watchman.

We are informed by a gentleman who left Baltimore within a few days past, and has arrived here, that when the prisoners taken at the battle of Kernstown were passed through that city, the streets were thronged by ladies to do honor to the brave and unfortunate men, and that a subscription was instantly made up for them, contributed exclusively by ladies, to the amount of five thousand dollars. They are confined for the present in Fort Mifflin. There were about 300 of them.—Richmond Examiner, 15th.

NEWS.

From the Western Democrat.

Latest from Corinth.

The following dispatch is published as coming direct from Gen. Beauregard:

CORINTH, Miss., April 17.—Reports of commanders show that 14 pieces of the enemy's artillery were brought from the field of battle. Over 25 stands of colors and 3,000 prisoners were captured. My general reports of the battle will be sent in two or three days. I have applied for an exchange of prisoners for those taken at New Madrid Bend.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.
To Gen. R. E. Lee, Richmond, Va.

Attack on Fort Macon, N. C.

The Wilmington Journal of the 15th says that fighting commenced at Fort Macon about the 13th inst. Colonel White, the commander of the Fort, sent out a part of his force on the beach to attack the enemy's pickets. The Yankees turned out 300 men against them, killing 15 of our men.

The balance retreated to the Fort, and Colonel White fired canister shot at the enemy killing large numbers of them. The enemy have built a battery on the beach within two miles of the Fort, and planted mortars and large siege pieces. They have 13 large vessels outside. They say that as soon as they take the Fort they are going to Swansboro.

Brilliant Achievement in East Tennessee

Special Dispatch to the Petersburg Express.

KNOXVILLE, April 18.—Captain Ashby, commanding three hundred Confederate Cavalry, encountered seven hundred and fifty Lincolnites, who were stampeding for Kentucky, on yesterday, near Jacksonboro, Tenn. A hand to hand fight ensued, which lasted for two hours. Our men succeeded in killing about seventy-five, and taking 500 prisoners. Our loss, none killed, and about twenty five wounded—none mortally.

No less than 5,000 Lincolnites have left East Tennessee for Kentucky, since Governor Harris' proclamation calling on the militia, etc.

LINCOLN and McCLELLAN'S KIS.—In the same neighborhood on the Alabama river there reside two sisters of Gen. Lincoln's wife and a sister of Gen. McClellan. The latter, who is the wife of a wealthy planter, was in Mobile a few days ago, and of course attracted much attention. She has a son in our army at Corinth, prepared to fight the Yankee.

WANTED!
A BATTALION
OF
INDEPENDENT SKIRMISHERS.
A BATTALION OF SKIRMISHERS, CAPT. WM. L. H. DAVIS, N. C., is now recruiting for the Confederate Army. Rank and salary such as will attract to the Regiment.

NORTH STAR.
A. H. GIBSON, Proprietor, has removed to the old site of Dr. J. M. Strong during the Spring season. Terms, ten and fifteen dollars.

COUNT PIPER.
THE English Press "COUNT PIPER" will be found during the Spring season at the store of W. M. Green. Terms, ten and fifteen dollars.

GRIER, STRONG & HART.
April 22, 1862.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.
THE Stockholders of the Mecklenburg Gun Factory are requested to meet at the Court House in Charlotte on Monday the 25th instant, to form a permanent organization under the Charter, and adopt the necessary bye-laws and other regulations. A full attendance, either in person or by proxy, is imperatively required to be present. Let every Stockholder come or send his proxy.

DAVID M. LEE,
One of the Stockholders.
Charlotte, N. C., April 14, 1862.

Notice.
THE MAGISTRATES of Mecklenburg County are requested to attend on the Tuesday of April County Court next, at their business of importance to be transacted.

Tailors Wanted.
TWO OR THREE Journeyman Tailors can find constant employment by applying to J. A. Caldwell, No. 1 Springs Row, Charlotte, N. C.

April 15, 1862. J. A. CALDWELL.

RAGS! RAGS!
CASH paid for RAGS at the Envelope Manufactory opposite the Post Office.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.
Feb. 25, 1862.

The Markets.

COLLECTED BY WILLIAMS & OATES.

CHARLOTTE, APRIL 21, 1862.

BACON, Hams, new	26	27 1/2
" Sides	25	26 1/2
" Hog rounds	25	26 1/2
" Shoulders	20	21 1/2
Beef, Family	20	21 1/2
Butter	20	21 1/2
Beans, new	25	26 1/2
Brandy, Apple	100	110
" Peach	200	210
Coffee	7	8
Cotton, Rio	75	85
" Java	60	70
Candies, Adamantine	60	70
" Sperm	60	70
" Tallow	20	25
Corn	30	35
" new	60	65
Chickens	20	25
Cloth, Copper	20	25
" Sundry	25	30
Eggs	20	25
Flour	200	210
" new	4	5
Feathers	30	40
Hides, Green	6	7
" Dry	12	15
Lard	25	30
Mutton	25	30
Meat, Salted	140	150
" Kites	450	500
McCaese, N. O.	125	135
" W. I.	90	100
Meal	100	110
Mullets (Wilmington)	50	60
Nails, Northern	25	30
" Southern	25	30
Oats	20	25
Pork	100	110
" Fat	100	110
" Sweet	150	160
Rice	25	30
Sugar, Low	15	20
" High	19	24
Stone-Ware	110	120
Tea	3	4
Wheat, white	140	150
" red	125	135
Whiskey, Northern	91	115
" Southern	75	90
Wool, best Georgia	50	60
" unsorted	40	50
Yarn	250	300

Come to the Rescue!

Capt. Wm. Lee Davidson, commanding Company D, 7th Regiment (Col. Campbell's) N. Carolina Troops, is anxious to swell the ranks of his Company to the maximum number authorized by the Confederate State Congress.

The military character and ability of the commander of the Seventh Regiment is too well known to need comment.

All persons anxious of entering one of the best drilled Regiments in the Confederate service, should apply immediately to E. F. DAVIDSON, who is authorized to enlist men for the above Company. The Confederate Bounty is deposited at the Branch Bank of N. C. in this place, to be paid recruits immediately after enlisting.

April 2, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Whereas, it has been reported to the Vigilance Committee for Charlotte, that a few persons in the Town are representing the Confederate notes and N. C. Treasury notes by refusing to take them, and by buying up Gold, Silver Bullion and Silver Plate at exorbitant rates of premium therefor.

Resolved, That this Committee look upon any such course as any evidence of unbecomingly in the part of the person guilty of it, and that they will do all good claims to redemptive cases of the kind which may come to their knowledge, that the Committee may publish the names and take such course as they may deem necessary.

By order of the VIGILANCE COMMITTEE of Charlotte, April 1, 1862.

Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad.

TELE. OFFICE AT T. & O. R. Co.'s Charlotte, March 17, 1862.

As the last installment of Stock subscription in Mecklenburg county, is due on the 1st of April, all Stockholders are requested to make immediate payment.

Contributors who faithfully performed their duty and must be paid. The amount of due for Stockholders. Come forward, PAY UP and get your certificates.

M. L. WRISTON, Treas.
March 25, 1862.

The Corner DRUG Store,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to their large and complete Stock now being opened for the Spring Trade, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Oil, Tapering, Baking, &c. Also, Pure Medical Wines and Beeswax, Candles, Teas, Fruits and Garden Seeds, &c. &c.

Delinquent Tax Payers!

ARE you ever going to pay your Taxes or do you expect me to pay them for you, I am on hand with claims against the County, and unless you pay up your honest dues in a short time I shall proceed to collect them according to law. I must have money or property to make it out, if you do not pay your duty in a moment you ought to prompt you to pay your Taxes.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.
March 4, 1862.

Tan Bark Wanted.

I WANT to purchase a large quantity of tan bark this season and will pay Five Dollars per cord delivered at the Tan Yard or Four Dollars per cord loaded on the cars on any Rail Road, any distance not exceeding 40 miles.

M. B. TAYLOR.
March 4, 1862.

SELLING OFF.

LARGEST stock of WALL PAPER, WIN. DOW SHEETS, COFFIN, TANNING, &c. in the State, must be sold in 90 days, to make room for other business.

All those wanting bargains had better call soon. Those in the trade will do well by calling on.

W. H. SCHUTT,
March 15, 1861.
Opposite Post Office.

RECRUITS WANTED.

LIEUT. W. E. STITT is in Charlotte for a few days only, and wishes to get some 8 or 10 additional recruits for Co. B. 43 Regt. N. C. Troops. The Regiment is all armed with the Enfield Rifle.

Lieut. Stitt will be found at the Store of Brown, Tate & Scott, Charlotte, April, 1st, 1862.

VALUABLE NEGROES For Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed on the 6th of Feb'y, 1861, by John O. King, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the Town of Charlotte, on Tuesday of April court, (it being the 22nd day of the month), three valuable N. Y. NEGROES—two men, five women and one child.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Trustee.
By M. L. WRISTON, Att'y.
April 8, 1862.

To the People of North Carolina.

AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT DAVIDSON, I have undertaken to collect all of the arms now in hands of private citizens of our State. For that purpose I have invested with authority to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, to impress them. I am satisfied that it will never be necessary to resort to the use of the last named power. Patriots of North Carolina, our soil is invaded, and though we have men enough to repel the invaders, our men are useless unless they have arms. Upwards of 30,000 stands of arms are now lying useless in our houses; these arms should be collected and placed in the hands of our noble defenders. None but a coward or disloyal citizen will refuse to comply with this requisition. I will immediately appoint suitable agents to purchase every county in the State, empowered to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, to impress arms; but in the meantime let me entreat all true patriots to send in all of their muskets, rifles and double-barrel shot guns (good, bad or indifferent), to the sheriff of the different counties where they are located, and to receive and pay for them according to the attached schedule of prices, and draw on me for the amount necessary.

For good rifles and muskets, \$12 and \$20 each according to value; good double-barrel shot guns from \$15 to \$25, according to value; other arms and parts of arms according to value.

I have also been requested to purchase old scrap iron, whether cast or wrought, and of all weights, for which I will pay for the former 12 cents per pound; for the latter, 4 cents.

W. S. ASHE.
April 2, 1862.

All the papers in the State copy three times and send bills to Maj. W. S. Ashe, Richmond, Va.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

J. B. H. HERRICK,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Proprietor of this Hotel will do his best to do the duties of "a fine host" to the traveling public and others who may call on him, and he offers himself as a comfortable quarters can be found with him as any where in this vicinity. Being situated nearly in the centre of Charlotte, Business Men will find this Hotel a most convenient and desirable location. He has been engaged in the business at this stand nearly eighteen years, and in that time he has made several additions to his former house, and it has been greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDA 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees on the side-walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The House has been thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and laudable, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the "inner man" is "refreshed" day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are Stables for 200 or 300 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and skillful hostlers.

The Proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his desire to please, he is prepared to offer his friends and the "rest of mankind" as many and desirable as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more.

At any rate try the Charlotte Hotel.
J. B. HERRICK.
October 19, 1856.