

Presidential Matters.

At present there is much discussion in Washington concerning Presidential candidates and their prospects. There are no positive indications as to the final action of either party, or the names of the men who will be nominated.

In my judgment, admitting that all the States will take part in the election, the Democracy will carry the following States, although a statesman, no less eminent than the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, claims a much better result.

The Negro Question in Congress.

When the new supplemental reconstruction bill of Thad. Stevens was under consideration in the House of Representatives, Mr. Brooks, of New York, said he was glad the bill had aroused some opposition among Republicans.

Mr. Brooks then proceeded to argue that the full blooded negro could never be the equal of the Anglo Saxon race, and that nature never intended him to be so.

An Awful Tragedy

On Sunday, Dec. 8th, very early in the morning, an act was perpetrated, on the road leading from Courtland to Tusculocosa, Ala., at the house of Dr. DeGraffenreid, about thirty miles from Courtland.

A Mr. Briggs, a Methodist preacher, who had been at one time confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Tusculocosa, was staying at Dr. DeGraffenreid's. Early that morning the Dr. and Mr. Briggs were sitting by the fire, and Mr. Briggs was abusing his wife, from whom he had been separated, when Dr. G. told him he ought not to abuse his wife so.

GRAPE GROWING AND WINE STATISTICS.—It has been estimated that the average production of wine in France is 884,000,000 gallons; worth at the present twenty-five cents a gallon or \$221,000,000 for the whole crop.

An eight-wheel car, which the inventor claims one horse can draw, if it is loaded with twenty thousand pounds, is the latest Boston novelty.

North Carolina News.

DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.—We regret to learn that the old family mansion of Mr. Rufus Feinster, at Liberty Hill, Iredell county, was destroyed by fire, between three and four o'clock Saturday morning 21st inst., together with most of the furniture and a quantity of bacon, &c.

ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.—L. P. Olds, Esq., of our City, now on a visit North, designs, as a part of his business, to confer with the English agent, Mr. Everett, to see if anything can be done for the improvement of the condition of our State, by securing capital for our land owners, now so much in want of such stimulus to agricultural enterprise.

St John's College, at Oxford, has been purchased by the Masonic Grand Lodge for \$7,000.

Judge Shipp is to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer at Statesville on the 3rd Monday in January, for a general jail delivery. He will also hold the Special Term of Union Superior Court on the 4th Monday in January.

A NEW WHITENASH.—We are reliably informed that two Yankees have recently canvassed Union County, vending a preparation, or whitenash, to the negroes, which they assure them, after using for six months, will change their skins white. The preparation is put up in small boxes, and they tell the negroes that it will make white folks of all who use it according to directions. A box is worth a dollar, and we learn they have sold a large number to the deluded negroes of that county.—Salisbury Banner.

General Information to Bankrupts.

1. Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to render a Schedule of all their debts and liabilities of every kind and description whatever, and also, an inventory of all their estate, both real and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest, (though not in possession) in conformity with certain "Form" prescribed in the "General Orders" of the Supreme Court of the United States.

2. To become a voluntary Bankrupt the debtor must owe debt to the amount of at least (\$300 three hundred dollars).

3. When the petition is by a firm or copartnership a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of the firm should also be added.

4. When the petition is filed the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct in form makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk, then adjudge the debtor a Bankrupt and issues a warrant to the messenger to summon all the creditors named in the petitioner's schedules to meet at the Register's office, at a certain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignees to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

5. A creditor can however, prove his claim at any time previous to the last dividend, which will generally be six months subsequent to the adjudication of Bankruptcy.

6. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his claim. (In re Elizabeth Altenheim, Blatchford, Judge.)

7. Creditors have no right to compel the Bankrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptcy. In other words, the date of the filing of the petition by or against a bankrupt, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the old order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over.

8. The bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of six months and within one year from the adjudication for his discharge in bankruptcy, and in case no assets come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate at any time after the expiration of sixty days.

9. As soon as an assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge or Register will convey to him by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is exempted, viz: "Household and kitchen furniture and other necessaries not exceeding in value (\$500) five hundred dollars; also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by State exemption laws in force in 1864.

10. It is the duty of the assignee, within twenty days after the assignment to him is made, to allot to the bankrupt such articles as are exempted, and file an inventory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the assignee at any time within twenty days after it is filed.

11. As to costs in bankruptcy proceedings, Section 47 of the Bankrupt Act provides that the petitioner, before a warrant issues, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk to be delivered to the Register, as a security for his fees. General order XXX, provides that the fees of the Register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid or secured before they can be compelled to act. It is also provided by General Order XXX, that where the debtor has no means, and can prove the fact to the satisfaction of the Court, upon application, an order will be made requiring all the costs in the case to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If however there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bankrupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes into the hands of the assignee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the assignee receives assets the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among creditors.

THE FEES OF THE REGISTER, MESSENGER AND CLERK for publication of notices in Bankruptcy will in ordinary cases amount to about one hundred dollars—in some cases more, in others less—the costs depending on the number of creditors, amount of litigation &c. in each particular case.

The North Carolina Railroad.

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

HILLSBORO, Dec. 1st, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—As you were not among the Editors who lately waged such fierce war upon the President of the N. C. R. R., nor even, in the language of the iron clad, gave "aid, countenance or encouragement," by copying in your paper the assaults of others, I desire the use of your columns, not to defend from old nor to provoke to renewed assaults, but to call the attention of the public to the new tariff and new policy lately inaugurated. It will answer no good purpose at this late date to pick up one or any of the gloves thrown by your brethren with such defiance at my feet. It is good generalship to avoid a fight with women or editors, for they are sure to have the last word. When I came to my present business and place I was ready to sign a treaty of amity and friendship with most of the editors and a treaty of silence with all. My first purpose was to make a speedy and essential change in the designs and operations of the Road, and if I could work out a dividend for stockholders, and at the same time some good to the mining, mineral, manufacturing and agricultural interest of the State, a great purpose would be accomplished.

One road has more than once been run in debt in order to catch the through travel, which we never did and I fear never will command. The little we do command pays us two cents and a mill a mile. When we were running for it the monthly receipts from through travel was a little less than \$400 per month. The expense of running the train for it was \$1500 a month.

The Superintendent thought it best to quit the chase for through travel, diminish the speed, and attach freight cars to our through travel train.

This experiment of freight cars attached to the through travel train brought into the Treasury \$8,000 per month for freight alone, we did nothing of the travel. We may, in fact we may, lose a portion of our through travel, but we could afford to do it on such terms.

Last year we ran at lightning speed for through travel, and we ran \$92,000 more out of the Treasury than we were able to run into it. The effort and policy of the road has ever been to make the travel and not the freight pay. The policy has been against the labor and industry of the State. I might add, such has been the policy of most Southern roads. A few illustrations will better explain what I mean than pages of reason or argument.

A barrel of flour could be sent from Boston or New York over our road to Charlotte, cheaper than you could send the same barrel from Charlotte to Goldsboro; and so with almost any article you could name. Every facility was given to our people to buy cheap from others; but no encouragement given them to sell. In fact, difficulties in the way of high tariffs forbid their selling in foreign markets at all.

A gentleman in Raleigh bought a barrel of potatoes in Morganton. He afterwards learned that he could buy potatoes in Raleigh from New York or Boston, at what the freight from Morganton had cost him. As Mr. Rufus Tucker is a director on the road, I know he will pardon me if I tell of a practical joke played on him last summer. He bought wheat bran in Charlotte at sixty cents a bushel, and paid 30 cents a bushel to get it to Raleigh—ninety cents for wheat bran—which he could buy for forty at home. Last statement should injure my friend Tucker as a business man and financier, I must state he did not know the price of the bran or the freight until it was delivered.

People do not grow rich by what they buy, but by what they sell. You may buy as cheap from the North as you please, but you will soon buy yourselves poor if you do not sell them something in return.

Under our new tariff we take butter and lard from Charlotte to Goldsboro, at one cent a pound—distance 223 miles. Chickens and ducks half a cent each; six cents for a turkey; bacon, beef and pork four-fifths of a cent per pound; apples and potatoes fifteen cents a bushel; hay thirty cents per hundred.

While I write, some enterprising man is piling with 1000 chickens for the Baltimore market. They cackle and crow, as if they were glad to die for forty and fifty cents apiece instead of ten and twelve and a half each.

I have written to Charleston, Wilmington and Newbern, to learn what amount of hay is brought into each of these ports annually from New England; it is immense. With three cents tax on cotton, forty cents on tobacco, and two dollars on whiskey, our people should turn their attention to clover and hay. There is now more money in it than in the great Southern staples, cotton and tobacco.

The sea shore counties of North and South Carolina furnish a market for New England hay at a dollar and fifty cents per hundred. I say, quit your cotton and tobacco, and cultivate grass for hay. The wet seasons for three years past have been most propitious to the growth of this great untaxed New England staple.

One advantage, too, it has over all other products. It can't be taxed. Hay, being the spontaneous production of the earth and little or no ploughing or hoeing being necessary to produce it, could bear a tax better than cotton or tobacco. If I could do so without being called disloyal, I would suggest to Congress a modification of the tax on cotton and tobacco, and a partial tax on hay in place of partial confiscation.

Congress has not set its face more strongly against Southern Agriculture than have the Southern Railroads by their false policy of high tariffs on the outgoing products of the soil. I hope both will learn, before it is too late, that there is much truth in the saying of the great English farmer, statesman and philosopher: "That for government to experiment on the farmer is a most perilous thing, for his is a very poor trade, subject to great risks and losses; it is the most precarious in its advantages, the most liable to losses; and the least profitable of any that is carried on. It requires ten times more of labor, of vigilance, of attention, of skill, and let me add of good fortune also, to carry on the business of a farmer with success, than what belongs to any other trade."

I know this is not the light in which we have hitherto looked at the business of farming. That we did not so see it was owing to our old system of labor.

Now a word to stockholders, and I will be silent until I learn the price and quantity of hay brought in at Charleston, Wilmington and Newbern. Then, in another communication, I will be better able to show to our people the advantage of cultivating clover and hay, instead of cotton and tobacco. Our receipts for the months of August, Sept. and October, amounted to \$152,078.21. Our expenses for operating the road \$101,870.21, leaving a net profit of \$50,208, which the Treasurer has applied to the extinguishment of our debts. The receipts for the three months are \$18,223.58 more than the same three months of

last year; while the expenses of the three months operating expenses were \$40,773.83 less than last year. We compare with last year, because it is usual, and because that administration was infinitely better than the one that preceded it, and compares favorably with any that has preceded it.

If any apology is deemed necessary for this communication, it will be found in the assaults made upon the present administration, and the additional facts that some of the large stockholders are alarmed, and have written me that they see "nothing but ruin in the present policy of the road." We think their fears ill founded, especially when they call to mind the fact that what we have accomplished was done under a tariff from ten to two hundred per cent. lower than former tariffs.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., President N. C. R. R. Co.

The Difficulty in Mississippi.

The people of the State of Mississippi appear to be laboring under a very serious apprehension that the negroes are preparing for a general uprising against the whites. The radical emissaries sent among them have been instilling into the minds of the ignorant blacks the idea that if they vote on the side of the radicals that Congress will give them all a farm. Combinations are therefore being made among them to seize the lands, expecting Congress to arrange a plan of division among them, but should Congress fail to proceed, help themselves, and are determined to go to war for that purpose. These combinations have become so extensive that Gov. Humphreys has deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation warning the blacks to desist, and not undertake to carry out any such programme. He tells the negroes that if they have any such hopes or expectations they have been grossly deceived, and that if they have made any such combinations, or contemplate any such conspiracies they cannot succeed, for the first outbreak against the quiet and peace of society will signalize the destruction of their hopes.

This proclamation has been endorsed by Gen. Ord, commander of the district, who has directed his subordinates to immediately investigate and ascertain what white men have been advising the freedmen to take arms, seize land, or any illegal acts. He has also directed that the leading blacks must be sent for, and informed that there is no intention on the part of Congress to take land from owners, and for the benefit of former slaves.—New York Times.

The following orders have been issued by General Ord, Commander of the Fourth Military District:

- Headquarters Fourth Military District, HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Dec. 19, 1867. Brevet Major General Adam C. Gilliam, Col. Twenty-fourth infantry, and Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Mississippi, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and represent to the President and Secretary of War the starving condition of the freedmen in a large number of the counties in his sub-district, due to the ruin and bankruptcy of cotton planters, and the absence of corn or the means to buy it. He will report the absolute necessity of some provision being made by the Government, to feed the armed freedmen and avert a war of races in such sections as are without food. General Gilliam will take with him such reports and letters on file as bear on this subject.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. Ord. (Signed) O. D. GREEN, A. A. G.

There was also issued on the 17th instant the following important order: Commanding officers are directed to notify the leading colored men, and take such other measures as may be necessary to give general publication of the fact, that all freedmen who are able will be required to earn their support during the coming year; and to go to work upon the best terms that can be procured, even should it furnish a support only, and thus prevent their becoming a burden to the Government. All freedmen who can, but will not earn a livelihood, when employment can be procured, will lay themselves liable to arrest and punishment as vagrants. The co-operation of sheriffs, constables, and police magistrates is requested in the enforcement of this order, and any just action of theirs, under its provisions, will be sustained by the military authorities.

From the above it can be plainly seen that if the negroes had worked properly during the past year, they would not now be starving. The Government will find out after a while that it has a hard job in interfering with the local affairs of the Southern States. If politicians would let the colored people alone, they could be managed and supported by those who know how to work them.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS, At the New Boot and Shoe Store.

S. B. MEACHAM is now North buying his second stock of Boots and Shoes, and will be pleased to have his friends call and get supplied in the above goods, at great reduction of prices.

We are now receiving a large supply of City made Boots and Shoes, new styles, for Ladies and Gentlemen. S. B. MEACHAM. December 23, 1867.

THE UNION HOTEL, At Monroe, N. C.

This Hotel has been opened by the undersigned and he will be pleased to accommodate travelers and others who visit Monroe. It is the House formerly kept by Jas. Richards, in front of the Court House. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. J. E. W. AUSTIN. Monroe, N. C., Dec. 23, 1867.

Davenport Female College. LENOIR, N. C.

The Spring Session, 1868, will begin February 2d, and continue 20 weeks. Board, exclusive of Washing and Lights, \$55; Tuition, \$10 to \$20; Piano Lessons, \$20; Incidental Fee, \$2; Latin and Singing free. Location beautiful, retired, healthy. Buildings ample and convenient. Boarding unusually good. Teachers experienced, competent, faithful. Rates very low. Come to Leard's Station. For fuller information, address Rev. SAMUEL LANDER, A. M., Dec. 24, 1867. 2m President.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

The Spring Term of the Session of 1868, opens March 4th. Course of instruction Classical, Mathematical and Commercial. Address, Dec. 24, 1867. 2m Col. WM. BINGHAM.

WILL REMOVE, BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

On the first day of January, 1868, to the fine Store now occupied by Messrs. Broom, Brown & Co. as a Hardware Store, opposite the old Charlotte Hotel, where we will be found anxious to sell Goods. We will have quite an addition to our Stock by that time. If you want good Goods at low figures give us a call. We are determined not to be undersold. JOHN A. YOUNG, Dec. 23, 1867.

Washington Items.

A number of persons, who went South in the beginning of the war, and whose property, in this city, was confiscated, have entered suits for the same. Eminent counsel is engaged and the hearing will take place in January.

Wm. Smithson, formerly a Banker in this city, who was convicted on a charge of sending information South, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary, but afterwards pardoned, has entered suit against Ex-Secretary Stanton for \$80,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Gen. Ord has sent Gen. Gilliam, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to Washington, to represent the starving condition of the freedmen in portions of his district. He also declares, in an order, that the freedmen shall work in the coming year, or be arrested as vagrants, if work can possibly be had.

Information from the West Indies, believed in official circles, indicates a desire to be annexed to the United States.

A dispatch received here announces the killing of Hon. Cornelius S. Hamilton, Representative in Congress from the 8th District of Ohio, by his son, eighteen years of age, while in a temporary fit of insanity.

TO DRINKERS OF CHAMPAGNE.—We always knew that among the products of New York "Champaign" wine was one. The recent seizure of some of the establishments where it is manufactured, has led to the public disclosure of the method of its making. Here is the description. "It has been known for some time that imitation brands of wine have been put upon the market in large quantities, and at great profit to the dealers. The bottles, corks and labels are made to resemble the genuine article so closely that only an expert could detect the true character of the "trashy" wine. The cost of this deception is sixty-five cents per quart bottle, and it sells at wholesale for \$7.50 per dozen, and at retail from \$4 to \$8 per bottle. The process of manufacturing is simple and easy. To a certain quantity of cheap Sauterne wine is added drugs, essences, &c., including rock candy for sweetening and brandy flavoring, and in a few days' time the mixture is ready for the market.

Special Notice to Farmers.

LIME! We can deliver Fresh STONE LIME for Agricultural purposes, by the car load of 50 barrels, if ordered within a short time, to the following named Stations on the N. C. R. R., at prices affixed: Goldsboro \$1.85 per barrel.

- Raleigh 2.00 " Morrisville 2.05 " Durham's 2.05 " Hillsboro 2.08 " Mebaneville 2.10 " Graham 2.12 " Shops 2.14 " Greensboro 2.16 " High Point 2.18 " Thomasville 2.20 " Lexington 2.20 " Salisbury 2.20 " Concord 2.22 " Charlotte 2.25 " Should orders come to hand too late to secure it from cargo now on the way and expected within eight or ten days, it will add about ten cents to the above cost. Address WORTH & DANIEL, Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 23, 1867. 2w

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

Will soon be here, and The New Book Store Is just in receipt of a large and well selected assortment of Christmas Gifts, comprising Gift Books which are instructive as well as interesting, a few of which we name below: The Wedding Guest, Poetical Works of Thos. Gray, Poems of Imagination and Fancy, Lamb's Poetical Works, Songs of the affectionate, Rainford Series, Fairy Land Series, Nellie Stories Series, Favorite Library for young people, Little Prudy's Stories, Habits of Good Society, Robinson Crusoe with 80 Illustrations, Tom Miller, Doty Dimple.

Gifts for the Little Folks.

Alphabet Blocks, Toy Books—a large supply. We have also just received a supply of Letter Copying Books, Bill Books, Scrap Books, Note Books, Draft Books and Blank Books of all descriptions. Diaries and Almanacs for 1868. We also solicit subscriptions for LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, copies of which are kept for sale—single copies, 35 cents; \$4 for one year. The Magazine is neatly gotten up, and is devoted to Literature, Science and Education. Dec. 24, 1867. TIDDY & BRO.

NOTICE.

On and after January the first, 1868, fees for all professional services rendered by us, will be considered due as soon as the services shall have been rendered, and will be required to be settled by Cash or Note. J. M. MILLER, M. D. N. B.—All bills heretofore made with us must be settled. December 23, 1867.

NOTICE.

On and after January the first, 1868, fees for all professional services rendered by me will be considered due as soon as the services shall have been rendered, and will be required to be settled by Cash or Note. RICHARD K. GREGORY, M. D. N. B.—All bills heretofore made with me must be settled. December 23, 1867.

NOTICE.

On and after January the first, 1868, fees for all professional services rendered by me will be considered due as soon as the services shall have been rendered, and will be required to be settled by Cash or Note. W. W. GREGORY, M. D. N. B.—All bills heretofore made with me must be settled. December 16, 1868.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, Raleigh, N. C.

The Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks to the traveling public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel, takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South. He is happy to announce that the fall in the price of supplies enables him to reduce the price to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY. To citizens coming in to spend a week or more, he will make still greater reduction. He is prepared to furnish board without rooms at very low rates. He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the YARBOROUGH HOUSE his old customers and many new friends. J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor. Dec. 23, 1867. 1m

Strayed or Stolen.

On the 17th instant, a dark (nearly black) Horse MULE, with gray nose and flanks, with left eye out, and white saddle spots on his back, broke away from a wagon four miles from Yorkville, S. C., and was seen the next morning ten miles from the Village, on the road to Tuckasee Ford, coming towards the Ford. He is a heavy made, substantial Mule, some 15 years old. It is supposed he has been taken up between Yorkville and Charlotte. Any information in regard to him, or his delivery to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded. JOHN A. YOUNG, Charlotte, N. C., December 23, 1867.

At Cheyenne, a station on the Pacific railroad at the foot of the Rocky Mountains where, in July last, there was not a single house or hut, nor one within fifty miles, there are now 5,000 inhabitants.

All the iron manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of Wheeling and Pittsburg have determined upon a reduction of the wages of the operatives, or a total suspension of work at the mills.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is now fully prepared for moving any Wooden house. His experience for the last ten years is equal to any other person. I feel thankful for past favors, and hope to receive further patronage. JOHN McCONNELL, Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 16, 1867.

Blacksmith Wanted.

I want to employ a good Blacksmith for the year 1868. A liberal arrangement will be made. Apply to the undersigned near Cowan's Ford, or at this Office. J. B. ALEXANDER, Dec. 16, 1867. 2w Cowan's Ford.

Just Received.

A fine assortment of Cigars, Buckwheat Flour, White Lead, Leather, Saddles and Bridles. BOYD & MOODY, Springs' Building. Dec. 16, 1867. 2w

W. W. GRIER & CO.,

Have now a full line of choice Family Groceries and Provisions, which they are offering low for Cash. Fresh Buckwheat Flour, warranted pure; also, a choice lot of Flour, "Family Brands," on hand and for sale by W. W. GRIER & CO.

Crockery.

A nice assortment of Crockery, consisting of Plates, Teas, &c., on hand and for sale by W. W. GRIER & CO.

Celebrated Axes.

The Celebrated Elephant Axe, "warranted," on hand and for sale by W. W. GRIER & CO.

Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon.

Hams and Sides, choice family Syrup, Sole Leather, Lard, fresh country made Butter, together with a general assortment of Family Supplies, on hand and for sale low by W. W. GRIER & CO. December 16, 1867.

FOR RENT,

The New and Elegant STORE HOUSE now occupied by C. M. QUEERY. Apply immediately to the undersigned. Dec. 16, 1867. J. DULS, Agent.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

ELIAS & COHEN

Have just received, direct from Europe, a beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Writing Desks, Photographic Albums, and other fancy Goods, especially for the Holidays. Persons needing something handsome, call at Dec. 16, 1867. 3w ELIAS & COHEN.

HO! FOR CHRISTMAS.

We are now receiving a large and choice selection of New Toys, Christmas Presents,

Notions, &c., and Confectioneries generally, to which we invite the attention of the public. THE LITTLE FOLKS ESPECIALLY. Wholesale buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call and examine our goods and prices, as we have the largest stock of the kind in the City and cannot be undersold by any one.

Guitars, Violins, Banjos.

Flutes, Accordions, Fifes, Drums, Tamborines, Sugar Boxes, Buckets, Tubs, Travelling and Market Baskets. NESBIT & MAXWELL.

Photographic Albums.

Very fine and Cheap, at Dec. 16, 1867. NESBIT & MAXWELL'S.

Mill and Land for Rent.

We will rent the MILL and Ten Acres of LAND, on the Catawba River, known as "Loring's Mill," on Saturday the 4th of January, 1868, for one year. The Renting will be at the Mill, to the highest bidder. WM. S. NORBERT, J. M. LAWING, Administrators. Dec. 16, 1867. 2wpd

State of North Carolina, Gaston county.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Session, 1867. James Ferguson, Adm'r., vs. John Ferguson and Grace J. Adams. Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made, for six weeks successively, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Gaston, at the Court House in Dallas, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and an order for partition granted. Witness, Amzi Ford, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Dallas, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1867. AMZI FORD, Clerk. 38-6w [pr. adv. \$10.]

State of North Carolina, Gaston county.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Session, 1867. Sarah Ferguson, Adm'r., vs. John Ferguson and Grace J. Adams. Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made, for six weeks successively, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said defendants, John Ferguson and Grace J. Adams, of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Gaston, at the Court House in Dallas, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and an order for dower ordered to be issued. Witness, Amzi Ford, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Dallas, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1867. AMZI FORD, Clerk. 38-6w [pr. adv. \$10.]

Special Term of Superior Court.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court of Law, Union County. Full Term, 1867.

It appearing to the Court that the business of this Court is too great to be done at the regular term thereof, it is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the said Court be held for said County, on the 4th Monday in January next, and to continue in session for one week. All witnesses summoned in the civil causes of said Term, who may be bound to attend the next Regular Term