

THE DEMOCRAT.

WM. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Friday, February 11, 1881.

Interesting Sketch.

Capt. John Walker of Mecklenburg—Chartering the N. C. Railroad—Democratic National Conventions, &c.

In this issue of the DEMOCRAT we publish a sketch of the public life of Capt. John Walker of Mecklenburg, from the pen of Hon. W. W. Holden. Capt. Walker will be remembered by many of our readers as the leader of the Democratic party in this county for many years previous to the war, and its Representative in the General Assembly of the State, and the sketch of his life will be highly interesting to all who knew him, whether they belonged to the same party or not.

The sketch will also be interesting to the citizens of North Carolina generally, as it gives a vivid description of the proceedings and scenes in the Legislature of 1848-49, when the North Carolina Railroad was chartered, and mentions the names of many of the great men of the State who participated in public affairs in those eventful days, most of whom have long since passed to "that bourne whence no traveler returns."

People of the present day may be surprised at and disposed to condemn the vote of Capt. John Walker against chartering the N. C. Railroad and appropriating two millions of dollars towards its construction, but they should remember that the friends and supporters of the N. C. Railroad positively refused to favor or support Capt. Walker in his efforts to have a Road chartered from Danville, Va., to Charlotte, N. C., although nothing but a bare charter was asked for that scheme, while the State was giving millions to the N. C. Railroad scheme. Besides that, there was some danger that the N. C. Railroad would be built only to Salisbury and there stopped, and the extension made from that point west to the Blue Ridge. Under the circumstances then existing, any true son or Representative of Mecklenburg would have done just as Capt. Walker did.

At an early day we expect to publish from the pen of Gov. Holden sketches of Gen. Alfred Dockery of Richmond county, and Ex-Gov. David S. Reid of Rockingham county.

Railroad Matters—An Impending Danger.

It has been rumored for some days that the Richmond and Danville Railroad had leased the Charlotte and Atlanta Air-Line, but we have the highest authority for stating that the report is incorrect. It seems quite certain, however, that the R. & D. is trying to effect such a lease.

The Legislature ought to pass a law prohibiting the leasing or consolidation of any Railroads in North Carolina without the sanction of that body. Our Charlotte friends should be on the alert. If the Richmond & Danville combination succeed in securing control of the Air Line, it will be a crushing blow to the prosperity of Charlotte. Under such an arrangement, the trains of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, South Carolina Division, might possibly pass Charlotte the compliment of stopping there long enough to water the iron horse, but the delivery of any freight at that point would soon become one of the lost arts. We do not attempt to disguise the fact that the combination referred to would be hurtful to the business interests of Wilmington also; but to Charlotte it is almost a question of existence.—Wilmington Star.

The matter is worthy the serious consideration of not only the people of Charlotte and Wilmington, but of all the citizens of the State. While we do not believe that the injury to Charlotte would be as great as the Star suggests, yet it would badly cripple our mercantile interests, as well as the interests of all other towns in this section, and especially from here to Wilmington. The fact is, unless something is done to stop the combinations of powerful corporations, the people will be at their mercy, and the material interests in North Carolina of the merchant, farmer and mechanic utterly destroyed. Will the Legislature try to protect the people?

There is a proposition before the Legislature to have all hangings done at the State Penitentiary 90 days after sentence is passed. When a person is convicted and sentenced to be hanged by the Superior Court in any county in the State, he is to be transferred to the Penitentiary (where a gallows is to be kept always in working order) and there executed under the direction of the Warden of the Penitentiary. It is said that that plan will relieve the counties of a good deal of expense, as any one county will have to pay only for the transportation of the prisoner to Raleigh—and it will do away with the glorification of criminals on the scaffold and squelch the idea among the ignorant that the direct road to heaven is by the gallows.

A few gentlemen calling themselves the "State Grange" met in Raleigh week before last, elected officers for the ensuing year, and made some impracticable demands upon the Legislature in regard to establishing experimental farms, &c. The meeting up more represented the real agricultural interests of the State than does the "man in the moon" represent the so-called State Grange. Both are visionary humbugs.

A dealer in Theatre tickets in Atlanta sends us a postal offering to sell tickets to the performance of that lewd woman, Sara Bernhardt, at \$10, \$12 and \$15 each. People who pay their debts can't afford such sums for very bad luxuries. We decline the trade.

The Commission appointed by the Legislature to "codify" the Laws of the State—arrange them together, strike out those that have been repealed, insert amendments, &c.—consists of Hon. W. P. Bynum of Charlotte, Hon. Thos. Ruffin of Hillsboro, and John S. Henderson, Esq. of Salisbury—a good selection.

We saw a statement last week that N. C. Railroad stock sold in Raleigh at \$93 per share. About \$86 has been the ruling rate, and we suspect that the sale at Raleigh was reported for the purpose of raising the stock in the estimation of members of the Legislature while they are considering the Construction Bond question. No stock can be sold here for more than \$86 or \$87, if that much.

New Advertisements.

Executor's Notice—Jos. M. Wilson, Executor of Dr. Isaac Wilcox. Notice to delinquent tax-payers—M. E. Alexander, Sheriff. Removal of T. L. Seigle & Co's Dry Goods Store to Trade Street. Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats and Clothing—Barringer & Trotter. Spring Sausages, Black Silks, &c., just received by Wittkowsky & Baruch. New Spring Goods being received by Elias & Cohen. New Stock of Dry Goods—Alexander & Harris. Fresh Family Groceries at Davidson & Bell's. Cigars, Tobacco, Confectioneries, &c., at Perry's.

The Legislature.

For the want of space, we condense the proceedings of the Legislature for the past week, giving an account only of what business has been finally acted on.

The Senate passed a resolution authorizing John W. Moore to prepare and publish a list of N. C. troops engaged in the late war, the State to pay for such work. The bill allowing defendants in all criminal actions to testify in their own behalf was laid on the table; and a bill to protect clients against fraudulent attorneys passed at third reading. A bill to incorporate Tucker's Grove Camp Ground, in Lincoln county, passed. Mr. Barwell introduced a bill relative to lost certificates of stock in corporations. A bill relative to adjusting and renewing a portion of the State debt (the Construction Bonds) was laid on the table. A resolution to erect a monument to Gov. Caswell was adopted, and also a bill incorporating the Carolina Gold Mining Company. The bill appointing Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Hon. W. P. Bynum and John S. Henderson, Esq., Commissioners for the purpose of codifying the laws of the State, was passed.

There is a proposition in the Senate to give the Adjutant General of Militia a salary of \$800 per annum. [A useless expense.]

In the House, the bill to create the new county of Durham passed its second reading by a vote of 66 to 30—34 members not voting. The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association was indefinitely postponed. A resolution to allow the Secretary of State additional clerical force at a cost of \$1,000 per annum was adopted. The bill to increase the fees of Magistrates and Constables was laid on the table.

A resolution to erect a Supreme Court and Attorney building passed its second reading in the House.

The Electoral Vote for President.

On Wednesday last both Houses of Congress counted the Electoral vote of the different States for President and Vice-President. The President of the Senate presided and opened the envelopes containing the votes and handed them to tellers who reported the vote.

After all the envelopes were opened, the tellers proceeded to foot up the vote cast for President and Vice-President. Senator Thurman then said:

"The tellers report that the whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States was 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the votes of the electors for the State of Georgia cast on the second Wednesday of December, 1880, being the 8th day of said month, to be counted, the result would be: For Jas. A. Garfield, 214 votes, and for Winfield S. Hancock, 144 votes. In either event, Jas. A. Garfield has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed.

Senator Thurman made a similar statement relative to the vote for Vice-President. "Wherefore," said the Vice-President, "I declare that James A. Garfield, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of votes of the whole number of electors appointed, is duly elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1881; and I do further declare that Chester A. Arthur, of New York, having received a majority of votes of the whole number of electors, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1881."

County Matters.

The Board of Mecklenburg County Commissioners held meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last—present, T. L. Vall, J. R. Morris, T. T. Sandifer, Thos. Guyas and R. M. White. The following is a sketch of the most important business transacted:

Jail fees for January were ordered to be paid the Sheriff, \$157.10, and \$36.25 to Dr. Wilder for medical services at the Jail and Poor House for January.

The Coroner's bill of \$37.50 was ordered to be paid for holding an inquest over the dead body of Bob Hennigan, and also \$14.70 for inquest over the body of Ned Stroud—making \$52.20 for inquest over two dead negroes, and in addition to that Dr. Wilder was allowed \$30 for post mortem examinations—total for the two negroes \$72.20. [How do you like that, tax-payers?]

\$12.50 was ordered to be paid for coffins for paupers in January.

It was ordered that Brown Parks, colored pauper, from Cabarrus county, be sent home, as it was likely he would become a charge on the county.

The Clerk of the Board was directed to make out an abstract of the Road tax in the county for the year 1880 as soon as possible.

It was ordered that the County Treasurer be allowed one per cent commissions on \$35,540 received into the Treasury, and the same on the same amount paid out, for the general and special funds of the county, from Jan. 28, 1880, to Jan. 28, 1881. No commissions were allowed on the Road and bridge receipts and disbursements.

Alexander Grier and Dr. J. M. Strong resigned as School Commissioners in the 10th District, Steel Creek Township, and J. H. Robinson and J. H. Potts were appointed to the vacancies.

It was ordered that the ford over Sugar Creek, at McDowell's Bridge, be laid off for a road by a jury to be summoned by the Sheriff, and that a report be made as the March meeting of the Board.

The Commissioners, as the Board of Education, ordered a new School District in Morning Star Township, from portions of the present Districts 3, 39 and 40.

J. N. Vail and R. M. White, committee, reported adversely to the buying of Sates for the Clerk's and Register's offices, and were continued to inquire as to the advisability of making the room between the offices a safe vault.

It was ordered that J. C. Dowd be paid \$133.63 for building a bridge over Sugar Creek, near the Air-Line trestle.

A petition was presented for a cartway from Jno. B. Elliott's to the Beattie's Ford road. Publication of the petition was ordered in accordance with law.

The Sheriff was ordered to summons A. J. Smith and Robert Taylor, School Commissioners of District No. 8, Crab Orchard Township, to appear before the Board on Tuesday after the first Monday in March, to show cause why they should not be removed, and to answer charges and allegations against them as set forth in a complaint presented to the Board and now on file.

J. N. Wallace, Jno. Glenn and S. C. Reid, were made a committee to advertise and let out to the lowest bidder the building of a bridge across McAlpine's Creek, where the Monroe road crosses it near Matthews' Station.

The people of Wilmington have been fussing about Market Houses for some time past. They are behind the age. Progressive growing cities like Atlanta and Charlotte have long since abandoned Market Houses or rendezvous for loafers; and dealers in fresh meats, vegetables, &c., occupy store houses like other business men.

Removal of Disabilities, Amnesty, &c.

Gov. Holden.—The Democrats would do well to go slow concerning the matter of ex-Gov. Holden's political disabilities. Has he acknowledged his great errors, confessed his sins against the people? If certain legislators are not careful they will get up a big disgust throughout North Carolina. The Star would not war upon Gov. Holden. It remembers, however, what another Legislature did, and after a fair trial.—Wilmington Star.

The great boast of the Democratic party is that it is not one of hate, or one that treasures up animosities. It leaves the work of ghosts and grave digging hyenas to the Republicans. We are unalterably opposed to permitting any man to remain under ban of cropping from the war or reconstruction after the war. The Democratic party has repeatedly asserted in its platforms a complete reconciliation to reconstruction laws, and it comes with bad grace from us to continue the embargo on an old man, powerless for mischief. It will not promote our material interests with Northern capitalists and emigrants to show a spirit of hatred and vengeance, nor will it tend to disprove the utterances of the rabid bloody shirters.—Tribune Southern.

Well said. There are thousands of good men and good Democrats in the State who favor the removal of Gov. Holden's disabilities, and it should be done by the present Legislature.

We know that Mr. Carter of Buncombe, in making the move in the House of Representatives towards the removal of Gov. Holden's disabilities, has the support and approbation of many good men in the Democratic party, in and out of the Legislature. We honor him for the courageous and patriotic move, and are ready to defend him against assailants at all times. His record as a true and faithful Democrat is as good as that of any man in the State.

After the matter was brought before the Legislature we did not think it proper to say anything more until the Committee reported, and we did not desire to do so; but as some of our Democratic contemporaries have denounced the movement and made doleful lamentations about what they term Gov. Holden's great crimes, we think we ought to ask them to remember that Gov. Holden had to deal with a powerful, dangerous and murderous secret combination—one that was whipping and murdering poor white men and black men, rendering destitute many women and children, and was fast becoming a terror to all good law-abiding citizens. We mean the Ku-Klux organization. Unfortunately Gov. Holden overstepped the limits of the Constitution and laws in his efforts to put down the terrible and dangerous secret combination—we do not justify him in so doing—but we do say that the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances which surrounded his administration ought to be taken into account when judging of the acts for which he was impeached. That is what we say, and that is what we ask fair, liberal-minded, patriotic men to consider.

Our readers know how we denounced the operations of the Ku-Klux in 1868-69-70, and we know how much the unlawful combination hated us, but notwithstanding that, we have been willing to let bygones be bygones; but if those who favor the removal of Gov. Holden's disabilities are to be insinuated against and their motives impugned, then we are ready to again allude to and expose the outrages of the Ku-Klux with which Gov. Holden had to deal, and for dealing with which he was impeached. While one is to be censured, the other is equally liable to blame; and before Gov. Holden is required to get down on his knees and beg pardon and forgiveness, the leaders of the Ku-Klux combination should have been required also to make confessions of wrong doing before securing the benefit of the State Amnesty Act.

At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association last Summer (we were not present) the Association, by a unanimous vote, invited Gov. Holden to prepare a history of the Press of the State. That met with the unanimous approbation of the newspapers of the State, with but one exception (the Wilmington Review). After that endorsement of Gov. Holden's integrity and honesty and disposition to do right, it is surprising that so many papers in the State, which eulogized his appointment as the Press Historian, should now oppose relieving him from political disabilities, and be disposed to abuse him and those who think he ought to be set free and restored to all the rights of citizenship. There is gross inconsistency somewhere.

We want no quarrel with those who differ with us—we make no objection to their expressing opinions against the removal of the disabilities of Gov. Holden—but we respectfully ask if it is not unfair and unreasonable to require Gov. Holden to get down on his knees and make confessions and beg pardon, when many persons in the State (men who were guilty of horrible murders) have been granted free pardon and amnesty by Act of the Legislature without making confessions of any sort or expressing repentance for their crimes? If their cases come within the meaning of political offenses, so does Gov. Holden's.

We don't believe any honest man in the State will attribute to us selfish motives in advocating the removal of Gov. Holden's disabilities, for all readers of newspapers know that we favored the measure eight or ten years ago, long before he ever wrote a letter for publication in the DEMOCRAT. But no matter what is said or thought, we shall do what we think is right towards all men and measures.

The Wilmington Star is careful to copy everything said against pardoning Gov. Holden—will it copy a word or two in his favor?

FRUIT TREES, &c.—We advise people in this section to get their fruit trees, evergreens, shrubs, flowers, &c., from home dealers. Trees and shrubs from the North have been a failure in this climate, and even if they live the fruit is very inferior. Mr. Thos. W. Sparrow in this city and at Davidson College, and Nurserymen at Greensboro and Wilson, in this State, can supply you on moderate terms and with a better article than can be furnished by Yankee drummers who never expect to see you again after selling you trees. Oh! why will our people be humbugged by any sort of a drummer or peddler that comes along?

JUDGE SETTLE.—It seems to be pretty well understood that if Gen. Garfield takes a Southern-born man into his Cabinet, it will be Hon. Thos. Settle of North Carolina. That is the opinion of prominent North Carolina Republicans, and also of some Northern Republican leaders. Judge Settle would certainly be a great improvement upon Maynard, of Tennessee, who is now in Hayes' Cabinet; and, inasmuch as the Cabinet is to be composed of Republicans, we hope Judge Settle "will be there." If we can't get a North Carolinian of our own politics in the Cabinet, we are in favor of a decent white Republican like Settle.

It will be seen by the following that the Virginia Republicans are trying to get one of their number into the Cabinet:

HARRISBURG, Va., Feb. 3.—A delegation, headed by ex-Senator John F. Lewis, has just gone to Mentor, Ohio, to urge the appointment of S. M. Yost of Staunton Valley, Va., to the place of Postmaster-General in President Garfield's Cabinet. Sincere and persistent efforts are making by that party in Virginia to secure this appointment.

New York Correspondence of the Democrat.

New York, Feb. 7, 1881.

Editor Democrat.—A religious paper in Cincinnati has a funny story about Garfield. The editor visited the President elect, and told him that he considered his nomination "providential," and Blaine's and Sherman's and Grant's defeat equally so. To which Garfield replied, that while believing in Providence he "shrank from feeling" that so high a power had taken a hand in nominating him. Why should he doubt it? Is not sacred history full of instances in which Providence had put down one man and put up another? When the Israelites, God's chosen people, demanded a King, He gave them one, but not for their good, only for their punishment. And if a special Providence then, why not now, and why not Garfield, with all his imperfections, made the ruler of this chosen people, as politicians and Fourth of July orators proclaim them, that he may be the instruments to punish them?

But this is not the fun to which I alluded. After the editor had overcome his modesty on that point, he asked if the General had inquired into the story of an eagle's alighting on his house in Washington on the day of his nomination? Yes, he had, and it was literally true; the eagle had so timed his arrival as to light down on the Garfield house at "the very time of the nomination, as near as could be judged of the difference in time between Chicago and Washington." The eagle understood, of course, all about this difference of time, which is not surprising when we consider that it knew that Garfield was to be elected, knew this at Washington, some thousand miles away. Fables were in fact that he flew from Chicago to Washington in the two hours between Chicago time and Washington time. The editor could not exclaim, "How strange and interesting!" as he had in the foregoing, and he was silly enough to utter all this nonsense, and the editor even more silly to publish it.

Saw mill people in your part of the world will be surprised to learn that two millions of dollars a year are paid in this city for the saw dust which they are thankful to have taken away for nothing. In view of this astounding fact, does it not argue a little impudence in these people to berate the South about crime and want of civilization? What city or town or county in the South can be found in which one even in a hundred of the inhabitants has been hanged in a year? And this thirty thousand does not include the other thousands, probably tens of thousands, who were arrested for petty offences and confined in station houses, not reaching the height of the Tombs. Another remarkable fact is that there were 1,147 females among these 30,442 prisoners. Such is their boasted civilization! Nearly 8,000 of the whole number were sent to the State prison and penitentiary, the others to the workhouses, &c. I have supposed that your penitentiary had many prisoners, but, with a larger population, it has never had the number that are thus punished here, and I suppose that four-fifths of what you have are negroes.

There is but one place known in the world where the earth has been penetrated to the depth of a mile—at the Artesian Well at Potsdam, Missouri, where the shaft has been drilled down to the depth of 5,900 feet, or one mile and 320 feet.

The Warden of the Tombs in this city has just made his annual Report, stating that 30,442 prisoners were incarcerated in that gloomy prison during the year 1880. That is one in every forty of all the inhabitants of this great city, men, women and children. In view of this astounding fact, does it not argue a little impudence in these people to berate the South about crime and want of civilization? What city or town or county in the South can be found in which one even in a hundred of the inhabitants has been hanged in a year? And this thirty thousand does not include the other thousands, probably tens of thousands, who were arrested for petty offences and confined in station houses, not reaching the height of the Tombs. Another remarkable fact is that there were 1,147 females among these 30,442 prisoners. Such is their boasted civilization! Nearly 8,000 of the whole number were sent to the State prison and penitentiary, the others to the workhouses, &c. I have supposed that your penitentiary had many prisoners, but, with a larger population, it has never had the number that are thus punished here, and I suppose that four-fifths of what you have are negroes.

Some Sharp Talk.

In the U. S. Senate on the 7th some pretty plain talk was indulged in by Mr. Butler of South Carolina, and Mr. Conkling of New York. Here is the way it is reported:

"Mr. Butler of South Carolina, spoke at considerable length upon the alleged census frauds in South Carolina, and criticised severely speeches made by a certain stump orator (understood to be Mr. Conkling) in New York during the late Presidential campaign, in which that stump orator insulted and vilified the people of South Carolina, and accused them of a conspiracy to fraudulently increase the census enumeration in order to obtain greater political power. The falsity and baseness of the accusation, Mr. Butler said, were shown by the results of the recent re-enumeration under the direction of Gen. Walker, who was a Republican and also a gentleman."

At the conclusion of Mr. Butler's remarks Mr. Conkling said that he inferred from the little he had heard of the gentleman's speech that it was designed as an attack upon himself, and he had only to say that the vapors of the Senator from South Carolina gave him little concern. If he had done injustice to the people of South Carolina he would find seasonable occasion to correct it.

Mr. Butler—The Senator has said the vapors of the Senator from South Carolina are matters of no concern to him. He will pardon me for saying that the swagging insolence of the Senator from New York is of no concern to me.

Mr. Conkling—I do not need to have heard the Senator in order to ascertain that he is a person with whom I do not choose to bandy epithets here or elsewhere—least of all here—and therefore I have nothing to add to that which I have heretofore said.

The colloquy here ended and the subject was dropped.

The State Finances.

Mr. Treasurer Worth estimates the expenditures of the State Government for the years 1881-82-83, each at \$529,800. To raise the necessary amount and leave a small margin for contingencies will require a levy of twenty-eight cents on the one hundred dollar value, just four cents more than is levied under the existing law. This estimate of taxes includes a levy of nine cents on the \$100 to meet interest on the Public Debt. The other estimates are put at the lowest figures. Only five cents on the \$100 is allowed in the estimate for carrying on the Asylums. The present law levies six cents. This saving is attributable to the Constitutional amendment which by creating a class of paying patients in the Lunatic Asylum thereby increases the fund applicable to its support.

The compromising and settlement of the State Debt under the Act of 1879 has proceeded far enough to give assurance that the entire debt provided for in the bill will be settled. On the 31st December, 1880, \$7,470,425 of the old bonds had been surrendered and \$2,211,616.25 of new bonds were substituted in their place. The interest on these new bonds at four per cent is hereafter to be a very considerable item in our public expenditures. Our General Assemblies must practice rigid economy for many years to come in order to keep our finances in a sound and satisfactory condition. Anything like extravagance on their part would put in jeopardy the prompt payment of the interest on the public debt and inflict a heavy blow on the credit of the State.—Fayetteville Examiner.

Four or five rich men of the North have raised about \$300,000 to be given to Gen. Grant. He is still willing to take.

Local Matters.

It is proposed to hold a Mass Meeting of the citizens of the city and county at the Court House on Saturday next, to take into consideration propositions for improving the public Roads. Schemes that have been suggested will then be explained.

\$72.20 is the bill for Coroner's inquests and post mortem examinations over two dead negroes in Mecklenburg during the month of January. What do you think of that? And all the bills are not yet in for inquests during January!

At recent sales at the Court House door, land brought from \$18 to \$25 per acre, in some instances more than had been asked for it at private sale.

On Tuesday last, the city property known as the Thos. H. Brem homestead sold for \$9,150, Mr. Walter Brem being the purchaser. Considering the location of the buildings in the centre of a square, and as the place has been somewhat neglected for several years past, the price is a good one.

The Prohibition Association of this city has resolved to test the matter by running a temperance ticket for Mayor and Aldermen at the next election.

As there is great complaint in city and country about getting female cooks, we suggest that as far as possible young colored men be learned to cook and employed in preference to negro women. Men make the best sort of cooks, and they would find it more profitable and pleasant than almost any other business in which they can engage. The growing-up colored girls are unwilling to cook or wash after getting a little smattering of education and joining some one of the many negro societies in our midst. They all want now to be school-teachers or live in idleness. Let us all encourage men to learn to cook.

T. L. Seigle & Co. have made a great improvement in the old Koopmann store-house on Trade street by fitting it up for a dry goods store. It is now among the handsomest store-rooms in the city.

J. W. Gordon, colored, of this city, has been appointed Mail Agent on the Charlotte & Statesville Railroad. Mr. W. R. Myers, Jr., has been transferred from that Road to an Agency on the Richmond & Danville Road, between Charlotte and Richmond.

The Rev. Theo. Whitfield, for several years pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, has tendered his resignation to the congregation of that Church.

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.—A friend in this city had been trying for a year or two to sell a tract of land for a certain sum, and failed. He advertised it in the DEMOCRAT, and in a short time sold the land for \$100 more than he had ever asked for it. He paid \$2.50 for the advertisement, and thereby made \$97.50 clear profit.

A sale of land under execution was sometime ago made at the Court House door, after advertising it with written notices stuck up on a few boards and trees. Of course but few business men knew of the sale, and the land went off at a low rate. If it had been advertised in some one of the Charlotte papers where men could have seen it who don't get their information from Court House doors and obscure places in the woods, we know of a gentleman who would have given \$200 more for the land than it brought. In that way a great injustice was done to both the owner of the land and his creditors. Can certain members of the Legislature comprehend or see the point?

After many years delay, it seems that there is to be a Passenger Shed at the Depots of the North Carolina and Char. Col. & Augusta Railroads. Will not that be nice in bad weather, while one is waiting for the train?

The Steam Mill of E. W. Stubbs & Co. at Lincolnton was burnt on Sunday morning last—supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The machinery was valuable, and the loss is heavy, as there was no insurance.

The City authorities have agreed to a contract for Water Works at an annual expense of \$2,000 for the city, and each citizen to pay for the water used by his family.

A valuable Mare was stolen from Mr. T. J. Freeman, who lives four miles from this city, on Tuesday night last. She is a sorrel, five years old and has never been shed.

Captain Eads has succeeded in procuring from the Mexican Government a very valuable concession—to aid him in the construction of his proposed ship-railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. From New York to San Francisco by way of this route the difference in distance is 1,500 miles less than by the Panama Canal, and the difference in distance between the mouth of the Mississippi River and San Francisco is 2,300 miles.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Feb. 10, 1881.

But little Cotton has been offered this week, though it is understood that there is a good deal in the surrounding country, but much of it is unpicked. A large quantity, however, is already being waiting for higher rates. After consulting several dealers we give the following quotations: For Good Middling 10½ to 11, Middling 10 to 10½, Low Middling 10, Good Ordinary 9½, lower grades 5 to 8. Market steady.

Corn and Corn Meal in demand at 65 to 70 cents per bushel; Peas 70; Oats 60; Sweet Potatoes 65.

Flour from wagons and from the back country by Rail, \$3.25 per sack of 98 lbs. Large quantities are sold here from the Northern and Western markets by the barrel.

No demand for Wheat except what is wanted at the City Mills, and that demand is supplied by Railroad shipments.

Bacon Sides from stores 8½ to 9 by the box, and 9½ by retail.

Dried Apples 6 cents per pound; Peaches 10 to 20 according to quality—both in demand.

Fresh country Butter 15 to 20—small lots sold to better advantage than large ones.

Chickens 20 cents each for those brought in by wagons; Eggs 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.

N. C. Corn Whiskey, by the barrel, \$1.25 to \$1.30 per gallon; Apple Brandy scarce at \$1.65.

Other Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1881. Cotton quiet at 11½-16 for Middling.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, 1881. Cotton steady at 6½ pence for Middling Uplands.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Feb. 4th:

	1881.	1880.
Net receipts at all U. S. ports.	147,678	108,753
Total receipts to date.	4,094,380	3,386,645
Exports for the week.	138,116	68,283
Total exports to date.	2,579,733	2,158,190
Stock at all U. S. ports.	840,361	967,436
Stock at all interior towns.	167,879	207,287
Stock at Liverpool.	560,000	499,000
Stock of American cotton for Great Britain.	430,000	253,000

The Overflow at New Orleans.