

Home and Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Correspondence of the Home and Democrat.

New York, Oct. 3, 1881.

Editor Home and Democrat.—I was under the impression that when my friend Mr. Yates placed himself on a "retired list," I too would be entitled to a discharge; but it is hard to resist your valiant application to continue my desultory paragraphs, and so you may regard me as still a "picker-up of unconsidered trifles," for the amusement or otherwise of your joint readers.

The Fall trade is well on its way, and it has not been equal to its promise in its earlier days. The disaster to the crops in many parts of the South became greater as the season advanced, and merchants have consequently been deterred from coming here, or from buying largely if they came. The North Carolinians whom I have seen lately are but few, and mostly not merchants, as Capt. Wilkes of Charlotte, A. W. Graham of Hillsboro, W. B. Sampson of Raleigh, Mr. Bryan of Jonesboro, Mr. Williams and Mr. DeTarbo, Mr. Branch of Faison, and Mr. McDuffie of Guyser.

Bishop Beckwith of Georgia, (a native of North Carolina), is here, and preaches yesterday morning in Calvary Church, of which Dr. Hawks was the former minister. Strangely enough, he repeated a sermon that I had heard him deliver in Dr. Tyng's Church when he was last here, a year or two ago. It was on "the education of the conscience" from the text, "Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence toward God, and toward men." He was probably asked to repeat it, for otherwise he would hardly have selected the same sermon, although it was for an audience many of whom, probably, like myself had heard it before.

Public feeling is very thoroughly aroused on the subject of the spoils system, and there really hope that President Garfield's death, besides other good which has already flowed from it, will effect some reform on that subject, restore the country to something of the purity of its earlier and better days, and relieve Congressmen, Cabinet officers and the President of an intolerable nuisance. A Cabinet officer lately declared that he had 720 persons to visit him between March 4th and June 4th, 1881, of whom 710 were applicants for office! To think of being bored for office by eight men (or women) every day for ninety days, Sundays included! How can man nature endure it! And if Congress had been in session during those ninety days, the members would have been subjected to a like annoyance, every office-seeker feeling that he has a right to demand the influence of his Representative, and the latter fearing to decline lest he should lose influence at home. The only apparent remedy is to adopt a proposition made in the Second Congress, which is thus stated by the Rev. Dr. Sampson in an address at Cleveland on the occasion of the funeral.

"In the Second Congress, in 1791, there was a man like Garfield, a sincere Christian named Nathaniel Macon, from North Carolina. John Randolph said of him, 'He is the last of the old Romans.' Jefferson said of him, 'He is the wisest and best man I ever knew.' Macon was thirty-seven years in Congress. In 1826 he offered a resolution that thereafter men employed in the civil service of the Government should remain for life or during good behavior. If the resolution had passed," said Dr. Sampson, "you would have had no assassination and no Guitteau. Garfield would be alive to-day."

We get some curious facts—if they be facts—from the Philadelphia American, an able Republican Weekly. It asserts that Garfield's nomination for the Presidency at Chicago was "no thunderbolt out of a clear sky, as some people thought it;" but "the result of hard, earnest work—of plans laid months beforehand, and carried out to the letter by those who had made up their minds that he, of all the prominent Republican leaders, would be the independent element of the party. Before the vote was taken in the Convention, the delegates had been canvassed in his behalf, and many pledged to him as their second choice. In all this he took no part and gave no consent. His advocacy of Mr. Sherman's claims was in good faith throughout."

The same paper, which does not like Arthur, predicts that his administration will be a stormy one, and full of peril for the Republican party.

A German was before a Justice here on Wednesday on a charge of setting a bloodhound upon his wife. He had gone home drunk, as usual, on Tuesday night, and when his wife raised the broom-stick at him, loosed the dog at her; her arm was considerably lacerated before her husband released her and tied up the dog again. And after all this, woman like, she declined to press her complaint before the Magistrate, saying that she thought she would when she went to the Court, but when he spoke to her she could not help feeling pity for him. "I always think he will do better," she said, "but he never does and he never will." The Justice fined him and sent him to jail for three months. "I own the store," she said, "and I support my husband. He drinks all day and comes home at night drunk. He spends all my money, and that makes me mad. He did not know what he was doing last night; he was too drunk and when he is drunk he is crazy."

The law is a costly luxury here. In a suit where the property was sold by the Sheriff for \$2,700, the Sheriff's bill of costs was \$1,109.06. The Judge cut it down to \$884.10. Would not a Sheriff in North Carolina be liable to indictment for such an attempt at extortion?

I have been struck with the good taste in which one house of note in Broadway was draped in mourning last week. It is the large double store, 50 by 200 feet, stories high, between Bleeker and Houston streets, which has been vacant without my knowledge for about fourteen years. It would be worth, probably, twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year. Fourteen years at that thousand, \$420,000 lost to the owners! Compounded, about \$600,000. It is said that the property belongs to a wealthy individual in France, whereas a Frenchman or American I know who has fixed a price as rent, from which he will not recede, and which no one will pay.

"Can you tell me where the oyster house is where they sell tickets to Virginia?" inquired a large elderly woman, with hands full of bags and bundles, that Gen. Scott admired so much, when he was a candidate for President. I asked if there were oyster houses in abundance on Broadway and all over the city, but that I was unacquainted with the particular one that sold tickets to Virginia. And thereupon I resumed my walk down Broadway. Before I had gone ten steps it occurred to me that Mr. Turk at the Astor House sold railroad tickets to Virginia, and so I turned about and soon found that she had befogged another man with the same inquiry for the "oyster house." I said to her, "Perhaps it is the Astor House that you are looking for?" "Yes, that's it." "That is about a mile down town."

A new kind of duelling has been inaugurated in Prussia. The parties drew lots to determine which of the two should commit suicide on a certain day. The loser twice asked for an extension of time from the day fixed on, which was the 15th of May. To the second application the winner replied, "Oward and I am waiting to attend your funeral!" Whereupon he at once shot himself. The objection to this new invention is, that only one of the two tools can rid the world of his folly.

FOR THE HOME AND DEMOCRAT.

The Forests of North Carolina.

The most Valuable Woods pointed out.

The great variety of the forest-growth of North Carolina, surpassing that of any other State in the Union, has long elicited the admiration of every intelligent observer. It constitutes one of the most attractive features of the landscape of Nature spread around us. And hence, in every age of the world, trees, the most exalted objects of the vegetable kingdom, have received a large share of regard and protection.

Owing to the rapid and extravagant destruction of our forests for almost innumerable domestic and national purposes, the necessary supply in many parts of our country, has become seriously diminished, and its value greatly enhanced in the last twenty years. For the benefit of those who have not closely investigated the subject, it is here proposed to point out briefly some of our most valuable and ornamental trees.

THE PINES.—Of this noble genus, or family of trees, we have 8 species. The most widely known and useful are the Long-leaved Pine, (Pinus australis), covering the whole Eastern sandy portion of the State; the Yellow Pine, (P. mitis), found from the sea-coast to the mountains; the Oldfield Pine, (P. taeda), common and abundant in the interior, and terminating near the base of the lofty mountains; and the White Pine, (P. strobus), found in considerable abundance on the dashing water courses of our mountains, frequently associated with the graceful Hemlock Spruce, and greatly contributing to the enchanting scenery.

THE OAKS.—Of this grand genus we have 19 species, with several varieties. The most useful species are well known under their popular names, and need no scientific description. They are as follows: The White Oak, Post Oak, Spanish Oak, Red Oak, Chestnut Oak, Water Oak, Black Oak, Live Oak, confined to the sea-coast, and other species of less notoriety. Of this enumeration, the White Oak is undoubtedly the most valuable. Its wood is used extensively for agricultural implements, vehicles, of various kinds, coopers' ware, ship building and other purposes. Its fruit (acorns) is the most nutritious of all the Oaks for fattening hogs.

THE HICKORIES.—This genus, or family of trees, containing 9 species, is peculiar to North America. In North Carolina, we have 6 species. The most valuable are the Common Hickory, (Corya tomentosa); the Pignut Hickory, (C. alabra), and the Shellbark Hickory, (C. glabra), found in the middle of the State. The nuts of this species are highly prized, and deemed by many equal to the Pecan nut of the South-western States. The woods of the Common and Pignut Hickories are particularly valuable for their great strength, toughness, and elasticity, and are now used extensively in our spoke and handle factories.

THE WALNUTS consist of two well known species, the black and the white. The Black Walnut is an extremely valuable tree, found in considerable abundance in the middle and western portions of the State. The wood is fine grained, compact, receives a fine polish, and is much used in cabinet work. The camphorated properties of the wood render it free from the attacks of worms. If tree-planting is ever introduced into the South, this tree, together with the White Oak, and the Common and Pignut Hickories, should receive especial attention for their great value and increasing importance.

THE LOCUSTS.—Of this handsome genus (Robinia) we have 3 species. The Black Locust is a well known tree extending along the Alleghanies from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas and Georgia. The wood is hard, compact, resists decay for a long time under water, and is hence valuable for posts, and in ship building. The remaining species, the Clammy Locust, (R. viscosa), a small tree, found in the mountains; and the Rose Locust, (R. hispida), a mere shrub, with handsome rose-colored blossoms, are occasionally seen in cultivation. Associated with the dazzling Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Laurels, Honey-suckles, and other beautiful vegetable forms, they contribute largely to the adornment, and picturesque scenery of our mountains, the "Land of the Skies," and the "Switzerland of America."

The Chestnut consists of two species, the common Chestnut and Chinquapin, both found in considerable abundance throughout the State. The wood of the Chestnut is light, splits easily, and resists, in a remarkable degree, the effects of atmospheric changes, its durability above ground gives it great value for fencing, the rails generally estimated to last 30 or 40 years. Its fruit is much smaller than that of the European Chestnut, but is sweeter and more desirable.

The common well known Wild Cherry is found throughout the State, but in the greatest abundance in the mountains, where it finds a more congenial climate, and attains a large size. The wood is of a light red color, fine grained, and extremely valuable for cabinet work.

THE MAPLES.—Of this beautiful family of trees we have 5 species. The common Red Maple is among the first trees to throw out in early Spring its bright scarlet flowers, giving a pleasing aspect to the naked forest. The wood is close, fine grained, and receives a brilliant polish. It is extensively used in cabinet work, and for other domestic purposes. The wood of the Sugar Maple, abundant in several of our Western counties, is also frequently used, but the production of sugar from its sap gives it its highest value. It is only in the colder regions of our own State, and in high northern latitudes that the sap of this tree becomes abundant, and may be turned to good account.

N. C. NEWS.

The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina holds its sixty-eighth annual session in the First Presbyterian church, Salisbury, on Wednesday, November 2d.

The Baptist State Convention will hold its next annual session in November next. Those expecting to attend are requested to forward their names to Rev. H. A. Brown, pastor of the Baptist church in Winston, or one of the following committee: C. J. Watkins, J. R. Pierce, A. J. Hunt, and I. W. Durkin, as early as possible, in order to avoid confusion.

Large quantities of Walnut timber are being shipped down the road, destined, it is supposed, for foreign work shops, then to be returned from whence it came and sold at higher prices, while our boys loaf around, smoke and curse.—Hickory Carolinian.

Speaking of the beginning of work on the North Carolina Midland Railroad, the Goldsboro Messenger says: "Mr. Best and his corps of engineers have been here for several days earnestly at work in their preparations. Some of the land owners have given the right of way, but in several instances Mr. Best felt himself compelled to appeal to the law in such cases made and provided. The land owners objecting were perfectly willing to donate the right of way if substantial assurances were given that the road would be completed. On the other hand it would seem that the Midland means business, but this, notwithstanding, there are some doubting Thomases."

THE TULIP TREE, (Liriodendron), improperly called White Poplar, is one of the most noble trees of the American forest. In Europe, where it has been long introduced, it is highly prized as an ornamental shade tree. It is abundant in many parts of North Carolina, and is frequently met with of immense size. The wood works easily, and is of sufficient hardness to receive a fair polish. It is largely used in cabinet work, in coach-making, and for other purposes. Of late, it has been ascertained its wood forms a pulp from which good paper can be made. It is also believed, the soft wood of the Linden, (Tilia), of which we have 3 species may be used for a similar purpose, and thus form the basis of a new and profitable industry.

THE PRESIMMON, common in many parts of the State, has a firm elastic wood, susceptible of a fine polish, and has been long used for mallets, shoe lasts, the shafts of vehicles, and quite recently, for shuttles, now in growing demand.

THE MAGNOLIAS.—This magnificent genus consists of 9 species, all of which are found in North Carolina. The Magnolia of Florida, (M. grandiflora), with fragrant white flowers, and dark, evergreen foliage, is found in Brunswick county. It varies in height from 50 to 80 or 90 feet, and presents a most attractive appearance as an ornamental tree. The Broad-leaved Magnolia (M. macrophylla) is of more limited extension. It is found in Gaston and Lincoln counties, and sparingly in a few other localities. The Sweet Bay, (M. glauca), found along bays and bays, is a small tree, or shrub, with purely white flowers, of sweet and grateful odor. The remaining species, the Umbrella Tree, (M. Umbrella), Cucumber Tree, (M. acuminata), frequently found on water courses of the interior, and two other species, inhabitants of our mountain slopes, are all ornamental trees.

In addition to the preceding, the woods of other well known trees should be named; the Sassafras, Black Gum, three species, Beech, Birch, three species, Sycamore, Sweet Gum, Dogwood, Holly, Red Cedar, Cypress, of our swampy lands, and Firs and Spruces of our mountains, all combining to make a grand display of our rich and extensive forest wealth. To immigrants, desirous of improving their condition, and engaging in new industrial enterprises, we would say, come one, come all to our genial climate, and assist us in developing the numerous resources of the South. c. l. h.

Lincoln county, N. C.

Metallic Currency.

Fine silver was selling last week, in New York, at \$1.24 per oz. Out of this ounce our government will coin \$1.23, and so will gain 20 cents in every dollar. Is it any wonder then that counterfeit silver money is frequent? For a counterfeiter can put the proper weight of pure silver into his dollars and gain 20 percent by the operation. That is, he will be honest and yet act illegally. He will give what the law of trade allows; but not what the law of the land requires. Legislation has no right thus to lead men into temptation. There should be no distinction between honesty before the law, and honesty in trade. The law ought not to give the same name to different things. A dollar in gold is worth 20 cents more than a dollar in silver. Yet it pays no more debt. These eighty-seven cent silver dollars, that are so common, make prices rise while values are at the same level. They grind men of wages to dust.

The Cotton Crop for 1880-'81.

The regular statements of the cotton crop issued each year are compiled entirely from the shipping port movements, and do not in any way indicate the place of growth of the cotton. We have therefore, compiled a careful estimate of the actual growth of each State, based on the census return of 1880, to which we have added the increased acreage planted, and the increased yield of the past year. These figures are interesting as showing the actual growth of each State, and will also be valuable in connection with our monthly reports of the growing crop, as from this statement it can be seen how much cotton is effected by each of our detailed State reports:

Table with 2 columns: State and Bales. North Carolina, 449,000; South Carolina, 602,000; Georgia, 928,000; Florida, 60,000; Alabama, 784,000; Mississippi, 1,051,000; Louisiana, 553,000; Texas, 1,038,000; Arkansas, 691,000; Tennessee, 394,000; Virginia, Missouri, Indian Territory, etc., 57,000; Total crop, 6,607,000.

The Senate sub-committee on the judiciary, considering the subject of a national bankrupt law, are understood to incline to the measure recommended by the National Board of Trade.

NEWS ITEMS.

Poster, the notorious spiritualist humbug, whose tricks have fooled so many persons is now in Danver, Mass., Insane Asylum, a hopeless maniac, requiring the straight-jacket.

The dead body of an aged citizen whose life was insured for \$70,000 in some of the speculative concerns of Pennsylvania, has been found in the canal at Wilkes-Barre. The murderous effect of the grave-yard insurance business are becoming fearfully plain in that State.

The catalogue erected in Monument Square, in Cleveland, where the remains of the President lay in state until their removal to the cemetery, was a beautiful structure. It consisted of a platform five feet six inches high, a square pavilion covered by a canopy, on the apex of which rested a large globe, upon which stood the figure of an angel represented in the attitude of blessing, the hands outspread. The wings were extended, the tips approaching above the head.

A riot occurred at Atlanta, Ga., during the Garfield commemorative services on Monday night September 26th, caused by the police arresting a disorderly negro. Thousands of people were in the streets, when a panic ensued and many were arrested and taken to jail, and in an attempt to rescue them many persons were wounded.

Advices from Philadelphia represent Senator Hill as doing very well after the second operation on his tongue. He is rapidly recovering, and it is believed that the last operation has entirely removed the cancer, and that neither his articulation nor his voice have been affected by the surgical operations.

When President Arthur took the oath of office and kissed the open Bible held before him by Mr. McKenney, the clerk of the Supreme Court, his lips fell on the first and second verses of thirty-first Psalm, which are as follows: "In Thee, O Lord, do I put my trust; my never be ashamed; deliver me in Thy righteousness." "Bow down Thine ear to me; deliver me speedily; be Thou my strong rock, for a house of defense to save me."

When President Garfield was battling for life, millions of prayers for his recovery were daily sent up, and now that he is dead, instead of distrusting the efficacy of prayer, we find that, even more than before, faith in prayer, in God, is strong among the people. Nothing can destroy the religious sentiment in man. No successful assassin can ever be in debt on the fundamental principles of Christianity.—N. Y. Sun.

The number of bushels of shell-oysters taken this year from Virginia waters will be about three million, and more than one-third of this amount is handled by the packers of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The average value of oysters is about thirty-five cents a bushel, which would make the value of the oysters handled in Norfolk nearly reach \$850,000. The oysters are shipped in every conceivable manner known to the trade. The business has been built up since the close of the war, and is steadily increasing.

Scientific American: A mysterious star called the Pilgrim, which was observed in 1824, and 1872, is expected by astronomers to appear before long. It was described in 1572 as brighter than Jupiter, and such was its brilliancy that persons were able to detect it at noon in a clear sky, and at night when the sky was so overcast as to hide all other stars. If it appears it will probably be visible for several weeks in the constellation of Cassiopeia.

Miss Mainwaring, of Portsmouth, England, a few days before the time fixed for her marriage sickened and died. Her body was taken in a coffin to church, followed by her friends in wedding costume; the deceased's wreath of orange blossoms placed at the head of the coffin, several clergymen officiated, and after reading the marriage service, that for funerals was proceeded with, when, at its close, the cortege drove to the cemetery, where the interment took place. The father of this young lady is reported to be an army officer and one would suppose had better sense than indulging in such ridiculous ceremonies.

Cotton Production.

From a recent bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, on the subject of cotton production, we learn that Mississippi, with 955,808 bales, stands at the head of the cotton States in respect to quantity of cotton grown, the figures, obtained in June, of last year, of course, referring to the crop of 1879. Georgia stands next, with 814,441 bales; then Texas, Alabama and Arkansas; 17,000 bales were grown in the Indian Territory. The area cultivated, Georgia leads, Alabama and Texas following. In production per acre, Missouri leads; then Louisiana, Arkansas and Kentucky. In Mississippi, which leads as to quantity produced, the colored population is to the white, roughly speaking, as 65 to 47; in Georgia, which ranks second, it is as 63 to 37, which appears a ratio between cotton product and colored population falls in case of other States, for South Carolina, where the colored is as 60 to 39, ranks sixth as to product, and Texas, where it is as 39 to 119, ranks third. In all but two cases—these being Mississippi and Arkansas, where the ratio is two-thirds to three-fourths of a bale per head—the product through the cotton belt power approximates half a bale (of 475 pounds each) per head of total population; but, as is indicated by the statement made just above, no obvious deduction can be drawn by comparing, through all the States, the total product with the number of colored population or with their ratio to the total, although detailed comparisons by counties may perhaps show some conclusions hereafter.

Mississippi, sixth in population and first in quantity of product, grows 84 of a bale per head, being first in this respect as well, although eighth in quantity per acre. Georgia is behind her neighbor on either hand, yet her relative position is made high by thrift and better cultivation. Texas stands eleventh in point of product per acre, but this is attributed to the special dryness of the season in 1879, by which the black uplands soil in that State is particularly affected. In the Carolinas the product per acre is very high, and the increased use of fertilizers goes far to account for it, these two States having been the first to place cotton-growing upon a permanent foundation by adopting a system of regular returns to the soil. Missouri stands first in point of product per acre, but her small crop of less than 20,000 bales per acre is grown on picked soil, being almost exclusively on the lowlands in the southeastern corner of the State.

NEWS ITEMS.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—George Scoville, brother-in-law of Guitteau, is in this city. In answer to the question whether he will act as counsel for the assassin, he said he would rather leave it to the Government to appoint counsel for him, but his wife, Guitteau's nearest relative, and almost his only friend on earth, insists that he shall appear as counsel; and he supposed he would have to grant the request. He would, therefore, be on hand in Washington when the assassin was called on to plead.

The question was asked, "Do you anticipate a speedy trial?" "I don't know about that. I don't think Guitteau can be tried right away. When he is called upon to plead the time for his trial will be fixed. We will have to secure time in order to prepare for the defence. Witnesses will have to be summoned from all parts of the country, and that will take time."

"What will be your defence?" was asked. "I think that has been pretty well outlined. I am not in favor of making any technical objection to the form of indictment or to the question of the jurisdiction of the court. Our defence will be insanity, and I shall not advise anything else. We have known nothing of Guitteau for three years past, until this summer. I do not apprehend but that he will be accorded a fair trial. Our greatest effort will be to get men on the jury who will have judicial minds—men who have read of the case, know the facts, and who will be fair in the trial. I believe that the Government will see that Guitteau is protected, and that he shall have an impartial trial."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The grand jury met to-day at 10:45 with full attendance and immediately proceeded to the consideration of the case of Chas. J. Guitteau, charged with murdering Jas. A. Garfield. The only witnesses heard were Surgeon Gen. Barnes who testified as to the wound, and Geo. W. Adams, who was at the Baltimore & Potomac depot at the time the fatal shot was fired. Dr. Lamb, who conducted the autopsy was also given a hearing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A bill of indictment was found to-day and reported against Guitteau.

The Number of Vice-Presidents.

A correspondent asks an explanation of "a pictorial chart of the present Administration which represents Garfield as the twentieth President of the United States and Mr. Arthur as the twenty-fourth Vice-President." He wants to know how it is that there have been twenty-four Vice-Presidents and only twenty Presidents. The President and the twenty-four Vice-Presidents, the computation of the Vice-Presidents. Only twenty different persons have been elected to the Vice-Presidency and served as such, although if the nine persons who have been Presidents pro tem. of the Senate when there was a vacancy in the Vice-Presidential office be added to the number, on the ground that they were Acting Vice-Presidents, it would swell the count to twenty-nine. But seventeen different persons have been elected to the office of the Presidency, General Garfield being the seventeenth, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson, who were respectively the tenth, thirteenth and seventeenth Presidents, were elected to the Vice-Presidency, and succeeded to the higher office by reason of the death of their term; Daniel D. Tompkins, who served the same ticket. General Garfield's administration is the twenty-fourth Presidential term, counting the double terms of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Grant as two terms each, and also making two terms each of the four years of Harrison and Tyler, of Taylor and Fillmore, and of Lincoln and Johnson; but the present Administration is only the twenty-first full Presidential four years term. That is, there have been but twenty-one elections of Presidents. While seven persons have been twice elected to the Presidency, only four Vice-Presidents have been re-elected. These were John Adams, who served during both of Washington's terms; George Clinton, who served during Jefferson's second and Madison's first terms; Daniel D. Tompkins, who served at eight years with Monroe and John C. Calhoun, who was first elected on the same ticket with John Quincy Adams and the second time with Andrew Jackson.—Denver News.

Goldsboro Messenger: There is a great scarcity of laborers throughout this section, and many of the farmers find it difficult to gather their crops, while the effect of it is also felt by our builders and others requiring laborers. The Midland N. C. enterprise was begun at a most untimely period for our farmers. They are paying a dollar a day and this has completely demoralized the labor system.

Lanterns and Lamps.

We have now on hand a fine stock of Lanterns and Glass Lamps. WILSON & BURWELL, Druggists, Sept 30, 1881.

Castor Oil.

Laudanum, Essences, Tatt's Pills, and all such Goods as are sold by Country Merchants can be had very low at Dr. T. C. SMITH'S, Sept 17, 1881. Drug Store.

JAS. P. IRWIN.

AT THE OLD POST-OFFICE STAND, Near the Court House, Offers to the public, at lowest prices, a fine stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries. Including various grades of Flour, Sugar and Molasses, Corn Meal, Bacon and Hams. A fine selection of Tea, Coffee and Spices. Choice Soda Biscuits and Family Crackers. Canned Goods, Jellies, Pickles, &c., &c. Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Cigars. Just received, finest quality of Gaiters. Also, 10 pound Mills of best Mackerel. Also, Bran, Mill Feed, Corn and Peas always on hand.

For Retail Trade, to which we pay special attention, we buy the best goods to be found. WILSON & BURWELL, Druggists, Sept 30, 1881.

CHINA, Glass and Crockery Store, Established in 1857.

New Stock just received of DECORATED Chamber Sets, Direct from England. Also, a good assortment of French China Table Ware, and GLASS-WARE in every variety, cheap for Cash. JAMES HARTY, March 31, 1881.

Certificate Lost.

Application will be made to the proper officers of the Atlanta, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Company, for the re-issue of Certificate No. 298 of the Capital Stock of said Company, which is lost or mislaid. A. G. NEEL, Executor, Sept. 16, 1881.

What Congress Did for Mrs. Lincoln.

It is a matter of discussion at this time what Congress will do for Mrs. Garfield. In this case the act passed in relation to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, whose husband was also assassinated while President, is of interest. There were three acts of the kind passed by Congress. The first act passed when Congress came together after the assassination of President Lincoln was as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, or in the event of her death, before payment, the sum of \$25,000; Provided always, that any sum of money which shall have been paid to the personal representatives of the said Abraham Lincoln since his death, on account of his salary as President of the United States for the current year shall be deducted from the said sum of \$25,000." The amount thus granted to Mrs. Lincoln was the salary of the President for one year. Now that salary is \$65,000. In February 1866, Congress passed the following act: "That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Mary Lincoln, widow of the late Abraham Lincoln, be carried free of postage during her natural life." In 1870 the following act was passed: "That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized to place the name of Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, late President of the United States, on the pension roll, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of \$3,000 per annum from and after the passage of this act."—Washington Star.

E. J. HALE & SON, PUBLISHERS, Booksellers and Stationers, 17 Murray Street, NEW YORK. Invite orders for School, Miscellaneous and Standard Books, and for all kinds of Staple Stationery.

WRITING PAPERS—Cap, Letter Note and other sizes. BLANK BOOKS, of all Grades. ENVELOPES, all sizes and colors and quality. SCHOOL SLATES, best quality, all sizes. State and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Muclage, &c. Feb 18, 1881. E. J. HALE & SON.

Onion Sets. White and Red Onion Sets for sale by WILSON & BURWELL, Sept 30, 1881.

He-No Tea. A fresh Chest of He-No-Tea just received by WILSON & BURWELL, Sole Agents, Sept 30, 1881.

REMOVAL. J. S. SPENCER & CO. have removed from their old stand on the corner, to the Hot Building on College street, where they have a good stock of fresh Groceries.

To which they invite the attention of wholesale and retail purchasers. They thank their customers for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended them, and ask a continuance, with the assurance that satisfaction shall be given. J. S. SPENCER & CO. Charlotte, Sept. 2, 1881.

BURGESS NICHOLS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. I have now in Store a well selected stock embracing everything found in a First-class Furniture Store, Such as Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Lounges, Tea-Tables, Washstands, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Dining Tables, Washstands, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Book Cases, &c. CHAIRS of all kinds and cheap Bedsteads at prices to suit the times. I respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

COFFINS of all grades kept on hand ready-made. No. 5 West Trade Street, J. N. 18, 1881. Charlotte, N. C.

North Carolina Railroad. [Charlotte, Goldsboro and Richmond.] TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with 4 columns: Date, May 15, '81, No. 47, No. 49, No. 43. Lv. Charlotte, 4:05 am, 6:15 am, 4:15 pm; A. L. depot, 4:11 am, 6:20 am, 4:20 pm; Salisbury, 4:11 am, 6:20 am, 4:20 pm; Ar. Greensboro, 8:08 am, 9:50 am, 7:57 pm; Ar. Greensboro, 8:25 am, 9:50 am, 8:18 pm; Ar. Raleigh, 1:40 pm, 9:51 am, for Richmond; Ar. Goldsboro, 4:00 pm; Lv. Greensboro, 4:00 pm; Ar. Richmond, 8:25 am; Lv. Danville, 10:21 am, 11:31 am; " N. Danville, 10:37 am, 11:33 am; " Barksdale, 10:38 am, 12:01 pm; " Drake's, 12:37 pm, 1:50 pm; " Jetersville, 3:24 pm, 2:35 pm; Ar. Tomahawk, 3:30 pm, 3:51 pm; Ar. Belle Isle, 4:05 pm, 4:28 pm; Ar. Raleigh, 4:10 pm, 4:35 pm; Ar. Manchester, 4:13 pm, 4:38 pm; Ar. Richmond, 4:18 pm, 4:43 am.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with 4 columns: No. 42, No. 48, No. 60. Lv. Richmond, 10:45 pm, 12:00 am; " Barksdale, 2:30 am, 3:43 pm; Ar. N. Danville, 4:00 am, 6:00 pm; " N. Danville, 7:25 am, 6:18 pm; " Dr. Jetersville, 7:27 am, 8:17 pm; Ar. Greensboro, 9:26 am, 1:50 pm; " Salisbury, 9:27 am, 10:32 pm; " A. L. Junc't, 1:40 pm, 12:15 am; " Charlotte, 1:45 pm, 12:30 am; " Jetersville, 2:55 pm, 4:41 pm; " Drake's, 3:58 pm, 6:00 pm; " Barksdale, 4:05 pm, 7:25 pm; " Danville, 4:55 pm, 7:51 pm; " Greensboro, 5:55 pm, 8:55 pm; " Salisbury, 6:55 pm, 11:05 pm; Ar. A. L. Junc't, 8:18 pm, 12:36 am; Ar. Charlotte, 8:18 pm, 12:30 am.

HALEM BRANCH. No. 48—Daily, except Sunday. Leave Greensboro, 9:40 p. m. Arrive Salem, 11:40 p. m. No. 47—Daily, except Sunday. Leave Salem, 7:30 a. m. Arrives Greensboro, 9:00 a. m. No. 42—Daily, except Sunday. Leave Greensboro, 10:00 a. m. Arrive Salem, 11:30 a. m. No. 43—Daily. Leave Salem, 5:30 p. m. Arrive Greensboro, 7:30 p. m.

Limited mails Nos. 49 and 50 will only make short stoppages at points named on the schedule. Train 49 makes close connection at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern and all points on Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Passenger trains No. 47 and 48 make all local stops between Charlotte and Richmond, and between Greensboro, Raleigh and Goldsboro; No. 47 making connections with W. N. C. Railroad at Salisbury for Asheville (Sundays excepted), and also connecting at Greensboro with Salem Branch (Sundays excepted). Passenger trains No. 43 and 44 make all local stops between Charlotte and Richmond, except Query's, Harrisburg, China Grove, Holtzberg, Linwood and Jamestown. No. 43 connects with Salem Branch at Greensboro.

A. POPE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Richmond, Va.