

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 855.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars in advance.

THE Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.

Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnston's residence), Jan. 1, 1868.

Robert Gibbon, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnston's residence), Jan. 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D., Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.

Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, Oct. 26, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER, Surgeon Dentist, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office in the Brantley Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.

Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, March 25, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices. May 20, 1867.

DENTISTRY. Traywick & Bland, Having formed a co-partnership, tender their professional services to the public at large. Their office will be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and either of them will visit patients at their residences when called. Office over McMurray, Davis & Co's Store, Bryce's Building, August 10, 1868.

WM. M. SHIPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlotte, N. C.

Office in Dewey's Bank Building, Nov. 9, 1868.

The Corner House, (Up stairs in Springs Building) Is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders. The undersigned have had considerable experience in keeping a Hotel, and therefore feel satisfied that they can give satisfaction. Terms moderate. T. L. RITCHIE & BROS., Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1868.

New Firm and NEW GOODS. The undersigned having formed a Partnership under the style of J. S. PHILLIPS & CO., for the purpose of conducting the Merchant Tailoring and Gents Furnishing Goods Business, Would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all grades of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, In great variety of makes and colors. Gents' Furnishing Goods: Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Ties of all kinds, Umbrellas. To be had at wholesale and retail prices. In fact everything usually found in a FIRST CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment, all of which were selected with great care, and warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention will be given to the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, and all goods sold will be made up in the very best style, and a fit guaranteed. TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, of all kinds, kept constantly on hand, and sold to the Trade at wholesale prices. CUTTING AND REPAIRING of all kinds, promptly attended to and satisfaction given. We will occupy the Store at present occupied by First National Bank, as soon as their Banking House is completed. J. S. PHILLIPS, JAS. H. ORR, Oct. 5, 1868.

JOHN T. BUTLER, PRACTICAL Watch and Clock Maker, AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Aug. 12, 1867.

QUERY. Is receiving, daily, his Fall Stock of Military, Trimmings, &c. &c., Which he asks the Ladies and the public generally, to call and examine.

MRS. QUERRY is prepared to serve her friends with the LATEST STYLES in Bonnets, Hats, Dress making, &c. Oct. 5, 1868.

MATTHEWS' HOUSE, (Formerly Kerr's Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.) This well known House is now under the control and management of the undersigned, who solicit a share of public patronage. The House has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and no exertions will be spared to make patrons comfortable. THE TABLE will be furnished with the best market affords. Refreshments of all sorts can always be found at the Bar. THE STABLES attached to this House will be found sufficient to accommodate the horses of our country friends who may prefer a safe place and good feed. W. M. MATTHEWS, JR., J. L. STEAGALL, Charlotte, N. C., 1868.

On Sunday evening Chief Justice Chase appeared in a new role. Before a numerous and fashionable congregation at one of the Episcopal Churches in Washington he delivered an address on the subject of "Christian Missions," which he stated were destined to effect what all the conquerors of the world from Nimrod to Napoleon had failed to accomplish—the subjugation of the whole world. Though there were but 340,000,000 Christians against 660,000,000 anti-Christians on the globe, and though, comparatively speaking, but few were engaged in disseminating the doctrine of Christianity, still he believed the time not far distant when the world would be subjugated by the power of Him who said, "Go ye and teach all nations." He saw all the signs of the coming religious unity.

Notice. Our facilities for attending to customers are as good as those of any similar institution in the country, and having for our motto "politeness and attention to business," we respectfully solicit a portion of the public patronage. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier, City Bank of Charlotte, Trade Street, Jan. 18, 1869.

The City Book Store, Has been removed to P. Lourie's Old Stand, One door below its former location.

Everybody is invited to call and examine our Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Blank and Press Books, Wall Paper, Blank and Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Book Store.

Our arrangements with Publishers are such that we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors as soon as published.

Our prices are as low as any other Booksellers in the State. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier, City Bank of Charlotte, Trade Street, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRESH ARRIVALS. W. H. H. GREGORY, (At J. Y. Bryce & Co's Old Stand, Charlotte, N. C.) is now receiving another supply of GROCERIES, suitable to the season.

In addition to a general Stock of Eatables, he has a fine assortment of

Drinks, Such as Superior Brandy, Whiskey, Wines, &c., all of the best brands, and at moderate prices.

If you want something good to eat or drink, give me a call. Dec. 14, 1868. W. H. H. GREGORY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Wittkowsky & Rintels

Have now in store one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever brought to this market.

They keep a full assortment of all kinds of Goods, and will sell at remarkably low rates.

Country Merchants and wholesale buyers generally, as well as retail purchasers, are requested to examine this magnificent stock of Goods.

Millinery and Dress-Making. A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles. WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS, Oct. 5, 1868. Between the two Drug Stores.

A. HALES, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Next Door to the Democrat Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swearing; Just take it into HALE'S shop, He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year, When it is used with proper care. He will do it as low as it can be done, And do it so well it's sure to run. January 1, 1869.

Attachment Notice. State of North Carolina, Lincoln County. Joseph M. Stevens, James W. Peggam, Thomas L. Moore, vs. John W. Grady, James P. Boyce, David O. Hawthorn, James Bannister, Sarah A. Elford, Executors. The defendants above named are notified that a warrant of Attachment has been obtained against them by the plaintiffs in this case. The complaint is filed and summons returnable on the 1st day of February, 1869, and demands judgment on award for \$785.83.

The defendants are notified to appear on the 1st of February, 1869, to answer the complaint. S. P. SHERRILL, Clerk of Superior Court of Lincoln County, January 4, 1869. [pr. adv. \$6]

Attachment Notice. State of North Carolina, Lincoln County. J. M. Stevens and James W. Peggam, vs. John W. Grady, James P. Boyce, David O. Hawthorn, Jas. Bannister, Sarah A. Elford, Executors. The defendants above named are notified that a warrant of Attachment has been obtained against them by the plaintiffs in this case. The complaint is filed and summons returnable on the 1st day of February, 1869, and demands judgment on award for the sum of \$1,221.

The defendants are notified to appear on the 1st of February, 1869, to answer the complaint. S. P. SHERRILL, Clerk of Superior Court of Lincoln County, January 4, 1869. [pr. adv. \$6]

GET THE BEST! THE VERY BEST SNUFF NOW IN USE IS G. W. GAIL & AX'S CELEBRATED

Scotch Snuff, Manufactured in Baltimore, Md. Do not fail to try, for you will like it.

FOR SALE IN CHARLOTTE BY Stenhouse, Magauly & Co., M. D. Moody, Hammond & McLaughlin, Carson & Grier, Frazier, Scarlett & Co., Dals & Hilker, Dr. J. H. McAllen, Dr. J. N. Butt, S. Grasse & Co., Jaltan & Gray, W. Richards & Co., J. L. STEAGALL, Charlotte, N. C., 1868.

Life Lengthened. 1. Cultivate an equal temper; many a man has fallen dead in a fit of passion. 2. Eat regularly, not over three a day, and nothing between meals. 3. Go to bed at regular hours. Get up as soon as you wake of yourself, and do not sleep in the daytime, at least not longer than ten minutes before noon. 4. Work always by the day, and not by the job. 5. Stop working before you are "fagged out." 6. Cultivate a generous and accommodating temper. 7. Never eat when you are not hungry, nor drink when you are not thirsty. 8. Never cross a bridge before you come to it; for this will save half the trouble of life. 9. Let your appetite always come uninvited. 10. Cool off in a place greatly warmer than the one in which you have been exercising; this simple rule would prevent calculable sickness and save millions of lives a year. 11. Never resist a call of nature for a single instant. 12. Never allow yourself to be chilled "through and through;" it is this which destroys so many every year, in a few days' sickness, from pneumonia, called by some lung fever, or inflammation of the lungs. 13. Whoever drinks no liquids at his meals will add years of pleasurable existence to his life. Of cold or warm drinks, the former are most pernicious; drinking at meals induces persons to eat more than they otherwise would, as any one can verify by experiment, and it is excess of eating which devastates the land with sickness, suffering and death. 14. After fifty years of age, if not a day laborer, and sedentary persons after forty, should eat but twice a day—in the morning and about four in the afternoon; persons can soon accustom themselves to seven hours interval between eating, thus giving the stomach rest; for every organ without adequate rest must give out prematurely. 15. Begin early to live under the benign influence of the Christian religion, for it has the promise of life that now is, and of that which is to come."—Hall's Journal of Health.

Notice. The Notes due T. H. Brem & Co., and Brem & Steit; also the Notes and Accounts due Brown, Steit & Co., and Brown, Tate & Co., are in our hands. We are authorized to make a liberal compromise with the debtors of these firms, and ask that all persons indebted to them will call and see us in regard to a settlement. BURWELL & GRIER, Attorneys, Jan. 18, 1869. 2w Office in Court House.

Sale of Real Estate. On Monday, the 15th day of February, 1869, by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, at public auction, that valuable tract of Land lately owned by James B. Wallace, deceased, containing 320 acres, on the waters of McMichael Creek, adjoining the lands of John Walker, M. B. Wallace and others. Terms, nine months credit; bond and approved security required. E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk Superior Court, Jan. 11, 1869. 4w

Sale of Real Estate. On February 9th, 1869, by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell at the late residence of Laban Little, dec'd, to the highest bidder, at public auction, the following realty, viz: The Home Tract of said Laban Little, deceased, containing 104 acres, situated in Mecklenburg County; also two small tracts situated in Stanly County, seven miles from said home tract, on the waters of Rocky River and Camb Creek, containing 122 acres each. Terms, nine months credit; bond and approved security required. E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk Superior Court, Jan. 11, 1869. 4w

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State of North Carolina, Lincoln County. Superior Court—Full Term, 1868. J. M. Smith vs. Thos. M. Robinson. Attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, T. M. Robinson, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made, in the Western Democrat, for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the Court House in Lincoln County, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and reply and answer the complaint, or judgment will be taken for the amount of the claim. Witness, S. P. Sherrill, Clerk of said Court, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1868. 54-4w [adv. \$6p] S. P. SHERRILL, Clerk.

DR. JOHN H. WAYT, Surgeon Dentist. Office for this year at his Residence. Patients in the City or Country waited on at their residences. Orders sent him through the Post Office will be promptly attended to. No extra charge on account of distance. Jan. 11, 1869.

Removal of Drug Store. KILGORE & CRETON'S Drug Store has been removed from Granite Row to the Corner Store in Springs Building, formerly occupied by A. Sinclair. They have in store a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c., Which will be sold at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine this stock of Drugs. Physicians' prescriptions prepared accurately, day and night, by an experienced person. Jan. 11, 1869. KILGORE & CRETON.

How Girls should be Educated. The following extract from Dr. Byford's "Philosophy of Domestic Life," is worthy of the consideration of all parents: "The education of the women should be thoroughly domestic, as she is to be the center of the home circle, and the conductor of domestic affairs. Her education in business should not be wholly neglected; in fact, the better business education she has the more thoroughly will she be prepared to conduct the relations of the family to the community. But, I think, all will agree with me, that woman rises in value the more exalted her domestic virtues. I fear I may not be understood in this expression. I do not mean by domestic virtues merely housewifery, but all the intelligence, goodness of heart, gentleness, truthfulness, patience, and lovable-ness, that endear her to the family, and sanctify her influence upon the husband and children. She should be imbued especially with tenderness and unselfishness. Her home duties should be paramount in all her education, and should be bred as nearly as possible in her nature. Unfortunately, the education, or rather teachings, of the females of our times ignores the domestic qualities of her nature almost wholly; neither is she to be allowed to know anything about business; her whole infancy, childhood and adolescence are taken up with social acquirements. The accomplishments are demanded by society as now constituted. She learns to show herself off to the best advantage, and hide everything of her imperfections. The little girl, the young lady, and to some extent the matron, in good society, are taught the ornamental, not the useful occupations. From the time she can see gaudy colors and bright ornament, the little girl is bedecked in such apparel as is calculated to make her vain. She soon learns to esteem the desirable objects in the means of securing them. She almost instinctively learns to shun everything menial, or, in other words, useful—for it is a singular fact that the menial are the useful acts of life—as, if not beneath her, at least irksome. She learns to regard family duties with contempt. Very many young ladies feel humbled at having been caught in the kitchen, and apologize for the uncomely position; indeed, I have heard them boast of not knowing how to prepare the plainest repast, or mend the most familiar garment. They desire it understood that they were bad ladies, and brought up in idleness or leisure."

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Agricultural. Improved Wheat Culture. BY AN OLD FARMER. There is no sufficient reason why the cultivable land of America, which once yielded bountiful crops of fine wheat, should now produce as heavy yields of grain as is grown in the Old World. Our climate is well adapted to the production of wheat; the seasons are eminently favorable; and the soil, wherever it has not been impoverished by a ruinous system of management, will not fail to produce good paying crops of grain. The production of a crop of fine wheat on most kinds of land will depend almost entirely on the skill and management of the tiller of the soil. With bad management, such as most of our wheat-fields receive, the culture of this cereal will scarcely return the expense incurred in putting in the seed and harvesting the crop. Among other causes for the alarming decline in the wheat acreage, the imperfection of seed-grain may be mentioned. It has been allowed to degenerate by bad management. Excellent varieties of wheat have not been kept pure. Growing wheat will hybridize about as readily as Indian-corn. As proper care has not been exercised to maintain the purity of a good variety, the seed has soon degenerated to such an extent, that the identity of the large and plump kernels could not be recognized after a few seasons. The best sorts have been allowed to degenerate by injudicious management, until the belief has become prevalent that wheat must necessarily degenerate; because every known variety, which was originated at large expense, and which was cultivated with much care, for several seasons, has failed. This fact cannot be denied. The excellent Treadwell wheat, the famed Soules wheat, the prolific Weeks variety, the old Red-chaff bald wheat, and many other varieties that were once highly esteemed as the most desirable kinds of grain that could be cultivated, have woefully deteriorated. This mischief can be removed by a careful system in gathering seed-grain. The well marked and most valuable varieties must be kept apart, and the best of each field gathered for seed the following year. The choice varieties originated in this way, and they must be kept up by a similar system. Another consideration has dissuaded many farmers from attempting to produce a crop of wheat—the character of the soil. The frequent plea is—"My soil is not adapted to the production of this kind of grain, whether the seed be sown in autumn or in the spring." One farmer contends that it will be of no avail to attempt to raise wheat without a calcareous clay soil. Another must have an argillaceous soil. And still another, who has a soil that will yield, with proper management, fifty bushels of prime wheat per acre, has no confidence in any efforts to produce a crop of wheat, simply because, as he thinks, the soil is not as it should be. There are other considerations affecting the cultivation of wheat unfavorably, one of which I may mention, namely, the prevalence of weeds, where the wheat-plants are to grow. Growing wheat plants cannot cope with hardy and noxious weeds of any kind. Grass, when growing among wheat, is one of the most pernicious weeds of a cultivated field. Wheat will not flourish unless the growing plants can bear undisputed sway as far as their leaves and roots extend. Every other plant that sends out its roots and spreads its leaves and branches near the wheat-plant, is a formidable enemy. Some plants are grass feeders; they will flourish wherever the roots can obtain a foothold. The thousand mouths that the roots send out will subsist on any coarse and raw material that may be found in the soil. On the contrary, the wheat-plant is a delicate feeder. Its fastidious roots search for the dainty bits of phosphoric acid, nitrogenous matter, aluminous particles, and silicic acid of potash that exist, in very limited quantities, in most kinds of land. If these are not to be found, the roots will not prepare their pabulum from the coarse material. Red clover of the Kentucky blue-grass are both such good feeders that their roots will plough, subside, scarily, and work over rough and coarse earth, changing it into a fine garden-mould, which is excellent food for other plants. Put the wheat-plant must have its nourishment provided in proper abundance, and in the exact condition required by its roots. There is not so much depending on the quality of the soil, as upon the management of the farmer. A good clay loam holds the first position as a soil for wheat. Then excellent crops of this grain can be produced where silicious sands predominate in the soil. A heavy clay soil is better for wheat than a light sandy loam, or a mucky soil. Wheat requires a liberal proportion of aluminous matter. Then, in order to meet the requirements of the growing plants, they must be supplied with silicious material. Still another ingredient is potash, found in wood-ashes. Wheat-plants must have a beautiful supply of silicic acid of potash to give stiffness to the straw. Otherwise, driving storms will prostrate the heavy stems, and prevent the ears from filling with grain. When there is a beautiful supply of silicic acid of potash in the soil, the stems of growing wheat will be covered with a bright, glassy film, which will not only stiffen the straw, but will fortify the grain against the pernicious effects of wet and mildew. The question then recurs, how may a tiller of the soil succeed in raising a good crop of this grain? The first important step will be to relieve the soil of excessive moisture, where the land is at all inclined to be wet. Nature has made ample provision for the drainage of some sections of the country; while in other localities, even where the land is cultivated from year to year, the soil is quite too wet for wheat. Another requisite of prime importance is the improvement of the seeds. The farmers of our country can never raise good crops of this or any other cereal, until the seed has been sated with great care, from year to year, for many successive seasons, just as we save the seed of Indian-corn. With the imperfect cultivation that our wheat now receives, if the seed were improved as seed-wheat may be, by careful selection, for a few successive seasons, the wheat crop would be increased fully one-third. Another consideration is, more thorough-culture and preparation of the soil. Some kinds of plants will flourish luxuriantly, and fructify

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Removal of Drug Store. KILGORE & CRETON'S Drug Store has been removed from Granite Row to the Corner Store in Springs Building, formerly occupied by A. Sinclair. They have in store a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c., Which will be sold at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine this stock of Drugs. Physicians' prescriptions prepared accurately, day and night, by an experienced person. Jan. 11, 1869. KILGORE & CRETON.

Important to the Public. W. RICHARDS & CO., ("HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS.") (Charlotte, N. C., one door from Democrat Office.) Offer their whole and extensive stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Fancy and Family Groceries, Confectioneries, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., at Cost. HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, to wholesale and retail purchasers, offers their whole and well selected stock at Cost. One call will suffice. HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS offers their whole stock to retail buyers at wholesale prices. To families the best assorted Family and Fancy Groceries, Sugars, Wines, &c., &c. HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, CHARLOTTE, N. C., one door from Democrat Office, Jan. 18, 1869.

Certificates of Deposit. Certificates of Deposit issued from one to twelve months, with interest from date, as per agreement. Deposits, in any amount, received subject to withdrawal, at any time, at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE. Jan. 18, 1869.

Mutilated Currency. Defaced and torn shipmasters' "short halves and quarters included." National Bank Currency and Greenbacks, bought at a very moderate deduction, at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE. Jan. 18, 1869.

Specie. Gold and Silver bought and sold on a small margin and money loaned on the same when desired. Also the highest market rates paid for old Bank money, at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE. Jan. 18, 1869.

Foreign Drafts. Drafts for any amount drawn directly on the principal cities in the following countries: Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, the Orient, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE. Jan. 18, 1869.

Important Drug Notice. I take pleasure in announcing to my friends, as well as the friends and connections of F. H. Glover, of Charlotte, and adjacent counties, that I have permanently secured the services of Mr. Glover, a regular graduate of the Charleston College of Pharmacy; besides, he is a competent and experienced Druggist, having been connected with that business in the City of Charleston, and elsewhere, for a period of nearly ten years. Mr. Glover's room being over the store, prescriptions can be had at all hours of the night, without delay to the customer. DR. JAS. S. BUTT, Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 18, 1869.

An Unfortunate Mistake. Mark Twain says that while sleeping recently at the Sherman House, in Chicago, he was placed in a room so high up that water boiled there at 163 degrees; and although it was destitute of many of the luxuries of a comfortable bedroom, he was not sorry he was sent there, as it enabled him to hear the following story, told by one friend to another, in an adjoining room: "No, she wouldn't marry me. You were mistaken. It was broken off and in the saddest way. I was not in the least to blame, upon my word and honor, though neither the girl nor her father, the deacon, ever believed me, or ever forgave me. It was during the big election canvass, when Lincoln ran the first time. Two-thirds of the deacon's honest soul was in religion, and the other third in politics—Lincoln man. I never was a seceder at religion in my life, but I believed I was. Well, there was to be a political pow-wow in the village church where he lived. I never thought anything about the matter, but Williams hauled me one afternoon, offered me a seat in his buggy, and away we started. It was Wednesday—cursing the almanac—but we never thought of it. Going into town, some devilish instinct put it into my head that it would help my case along if I marched into church with a rail on my shoulder, seeing that the deacon and the girl would be there. So I got a rail and we came into town shouting and making a great to-do generally. As we went by the church windows I caught a glimpse at her bonnet and plenty other bonnets, and I was happy. I shouldered my rail and marched in. The houseful of men and women were all quiet and the old deacon was standing up in the altar saying something—Splendid! I went booming up the aisle with my rail, swinging my hat and whooping: "Hooray for Old Abe! Hooray for the Illinois rail-splitter!" But never a yelp out of that audience. I quit, right in my tracks. The deacon said: "Sir, we are engaged in addressing the Throne of Grace. This unseemly exhibition is ill-fitted to the solemnities of a prayer-meeting."

State of North Carolina, Lincoln County. Superior Court—Full Term, 1868. John Barnhill vs. Jno. W. Grady, James P. Boyce, David O. Hawthorn and James Bannister, surviving Partners of Grady, Bannister & Co. Attachment. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, John W. Grady, James P. Boyce, David O. Hawthorn and James Bannister, absent themselves from this State so that the ordinary process of law could not be served upon them, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made, once a week, for six successive weeks, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, that said defendants show cause at the next Superior Court, to be held at the Court House in Lincoln County, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1869, why judgment should not be entered against them for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's demand. Witness, S. P. Sherrill, Clerk of said Court, at office in Lincoln County, the 8th day of January, 1869. S. P. SHERRILL, Clerk. 54-6w [pr. adv. \$10]

State of North Carolina, Lincoln County. Superior Court—Full Term, 1868. J. M. Smith vs. Thos. M. Robinson. Attachment. It appearing to the