# Hestern emorrat.

OFFICE H SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPOBTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER .....

\$3 Per Annum

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPREITOR.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1866. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY,

FIFTEENTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 736.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance. \$ 2 for six months. Transient advertisements must be paid for done with the remainder?" asked the lawyer.

in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertis-Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and

tharged accordingly.

\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged quest for himself. The widow was thundercharged accordingly. for each insertion, unless the advertisement is in- struck at the man's audacious cunning, but did serted 2 months or more.

### CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session commences on the 1st of October. 1866, and continues until 30th June, 1867. The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each; the one commencing the 1st October, 1866, and the other the 15th February, 1867. Expense per Term of Twenty weeks:

Board, including every expense, except washing, Tuition in Collegiate Department

" Primary Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting taught by competent and thorough Instructors at usual prices.

For circular and catalougue containing full particulars, address REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Principals, July 9, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

Z. B. VANCE.

### R. D. JOHNSTON. VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Charlotte, N. C.

Having associated tuemselves together, will prac- Store" in Charlotte, or with W R Rankin in Gaston tice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, county. Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts. Claims collected anywhere in the State.

April 2, 1866 MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBBON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in

proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches. Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D. J. P. McCOMBS, M. D. Dec 11, 1865

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. All persons against whom I have claims, (some of them half as old as myself) and who do not intend to take the benefit of the Stay Law, (socalled.) will do me a favor and themselves a credit by calling on me at Wm. Boyd & Co's store, and renewing their paper, and paying as wuch as the interest, if no more, as I am in want of the money.

July 16, 1866

The Southern Express Company, For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bouds, &c, for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with

JAS. H. CARSON.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention. Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c, &c, apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 H. B. PLANT, Broadway.

### Tailoring. JOHN VOGEL,

PRACTICAL TAILOR, Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & January 1, 1866.

### CHARLOTTE Steam Refined Candy Manufactory, BAKEBY & CONFECTIONERY. Wholesale and Retail.

The subscriber is now manufacturing all sorts of CANDIES, CAKES, BREAD, &c. &c. Plain and Ornamental Cakes, for Weddings and Parties, always on hand or made to order. Merchants and dealers in Candies will find it to their interest to purchase from me, as I will

give satisfaction both in price and quality. Orders from a distance attended to at short

J. G. C. LEISER. One door south of the Mausien House, Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C. March 12, 1866

### ATTENTION People of Charlotte and surrounding country!

# SELLING OFF BELOW N. Y. COST.

NO HUMBUG-NO HUMBUG!! A \$30,000 Stock of Goods must all be sold burg, in said State, stands charged with the mirder in three months.

The citizens of Charlotte and surrounding coun- from justice and has escaped beyond the limits of try will do well to call at H. E. MORSE'S before this Statepurchasing elsewhere, as they will save from 25 to 50 per cent by so doing.

to give me a call, as I will sell them Goods cheaper State, do issue this my Proclamation, offering the times ready to buy or sell. than the cheapest. I have on hand a large and reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his well selected stock of

#### Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, a large assortment, all sizes; Calicoes of every variety; Hats and Caps; Confectioneries; Crockery; Trunks; Valises; a large stock of Notions. and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Don't forget the place-at Dr. Pritchard's old stand, opposite the Court House.

ALSO, for sale a fine, spacious RESIDENCE, with good Garden and out-houses attached. H. E. MORSE.

Description: John H Allen is represented to be about 32 years old, five feet nine inches high, strongly built, and has light hair and blue eyes. Sept 3, 1866. June 25, 1865

SERVED HER RIGHT -An amusing incident A RETURNED CONFEDERATE. is told of a woman in England, whose husband, The latest, and perhaps the last to come, rea rich man, died suddenly, without leaving any turned Confederate, was in this city Saturday,

direct from the late enemy's prisons.

will. The widow, desirous to get all the pro-

perty, concealed her husband's death, and per-

maker in a feebled voice, bequeathed half of all

the property to the widow. "What shall be

"The remainder," replied he, "I give and be-

queath to the poor little shoemaker across the

street, who has always been a good neighbor

not dare expose the fraud, and so two rogues

The Washington correspondent of the New

York Herald states that he has reason to believe

that Mr Davis will be released in a few days on

bail-that the President has desired that he

should be brought to trial, but that, as it is un-

derstood in official circles his trial will not take

place at the October term, his release may be

looked for soon after, but not till after that time.

his release on condition of his leaving the coun-

Administrator's Sale.

Auction at my residence, four miles East of Char-

lotte, a small lot of Household and Kitchen Furni-

On Consignment,

400 Bushels white Corn, 250 bushels Meal, 14 boxes

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

My farm containing 175 acres, lying two miles

east from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's Road, in a

good neighborhood. About one half of this tract is

wood-land. The improvements consist of a double

Log-Cabin, Barn, &c , a Well of excellent water,

Posession given 1st January, 1867, and permission

containing 5 rooms, located near the Depot and

Also a large brick two story Store room at David-

son College, 110 by 30 feet,-handsomely finished

Any or all of these properties will be sold on

State of N. Caroina-Cabarrus Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-July Term, 1866.

Litaker, Louisa K Litaker, Laura A C

Litaker and Sarah M Litaker,

and wife Sophia.

Devisavit vel non.

Sophia Litaker, Susan Litaker and Lundy Litaker.

and John Caniker and wife Elizabeth were children

of Moses Litaker, and beirs at law of Daniel Litaker.

State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that pub-

lication be made, for six weeks in the Charlotte

Democrat, notifying the said parties to be and ap-

pear at the next Court, to be held for said county at

the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in

October next, and make themselves parties to the

State of N. Carolina-Cabarrus Co.

Petition for Partition of Land.

this case that Anderson Foil and R. F. Friesland and

Jane his wife are not inhabitants of this State, but

dered by the Court that publication be made for six

successive weeks in the Charlotte Democrat notify-

ing said absent defendants to be and appear at the

next term of this Court to be held for the county of

Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the

3d Monday in October next, then and there to an-

Witness, J. O Wallace, Clerk of our said Court at

State of North Carolina.

\$300 REWARD.

A Proclamation by His Excellency, JONATHAN

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that

WORTH, Governor of North Carolina

JOHN H. ALLEN, late of the county of Mecklen-

may be arrested and brought to trial, for said al-

Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

Done, at the City of Raleigh, this the 25th day of

In witness whereof, His Excellency,

Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State.

has hereto set his hand and caused the

JONATHAN WORTH.

judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

office in Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1866.

32-6t [pr. adv. \$10.]

leaburg county.

August, A. D., 1866.

By the Governor:

S. L.

J. O. WALLACE, Clerk.

J. O. WALLACE, Clerk.

deceased, and do reside beyond the limits of this

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that

and an orchard of selected fruit on the premises.

· · For Sale.

given to sow small grain this Fall.

and Well of water on the premises.

terms to suit the times, and must be sold.

convenient to business.

July 23, 1866.

foregoing issue.

ture, belonging to the Estate of Dr P C Caldwell.

On Monday, 1st October, 1866, I will sell at Public

th Dr J P McCombs, or at the "Corner Drug

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO'S.

S. P. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Opposite 1st National Bank

JAS. H. CARSON.

It is also stated that Mr Davis had been offered

shared the estate.

jected it on those terms.

Sept 10, 1866

ordinary Tobacco, at

His experience since the surrender has been suaded a poor shoemaker to take his place while a will could be made. Accordingly he was both eventful and tragic. Soon after the termination of the war he was, with other prisoners Penn, from which we make the following exclosely muffled in bed, as if very sick, and a lawyer was called to write a will The shoeat Johnson's Island, liberated, but was not fur- tracts in order that our readers may see what nished with transportation. Being without money, he was at a loss how to get to his home, which is in Augusta county in this State, nine miles from Staunton. He, however, made his way into Indiana, afoot, and in passing through a town of that State, went into a hotel, thinking he might meet with some one who would give him assistance. A number of men were at the bar drinking, among them a Federal officer, who was talking about the war, and among other things, said that he had taken an oath to kill every one of Ashby's men he ever met with. Without stopping to weigh the consequences our returned hero spoke up, on the impulse of the moment, and said "he was one of Ashby's men." The officer at once drew a pistol and fired on him three times, each ball taking effect, but not in vital points. Our Confederate, like a should thus, with entire certainty, have secured wounded lion, rushed on him, wrenched the weapon from his grasp and shot the officer dead with a remaining ball. The Confederate was arrested; thrown in prison, where he suffered long months of confinement, and it was only try never to return, and that he indignantly revery recently that he was brought to trial, which resulted in his final acquittal. He then started again for home, and reached here Saturday morning by the Tennessee train. He stopped at the Norvell House, where he was recognized by gentlemen who knew him and vouched for his respectability and reliability. He also had Any person in this county or Gaston county hav- with him a copy of the records in the trial proing any book or books belonging to Drs P C, J W or | perly authenticated, corroborating his state-S L Caldwell, will confer a great favor on me by ments. He was furnished with assistance and bringing them forward immediately and leaving started for home Sunday morning. His name is Simpson, and he was a member of Ashby' command, while that knightly chieftain rode his wondrous rounds, and was the first to reach his noble form when he fell. Thus has perhaps the last "rebel" in gray, come back to his home, save the long, long list of those who sleep in the "bivouse of the dead," who will never return again to the homes for which they fought so

well .- Lynchburg Virginian. THE MURDER IN WILKES .- Seldom have we heard of a more cold blooded murder than the killing of Dent by Higgins, for whose apprehension a reward of \$300 has been offered by Governor Worth. It is stated that Dent found Higgins' hog destroying his corn, and in company with a friend, went to inform Higgins of the circumstance; at which Higgins became of-Also, a small brick Dwelling House in Charlotte | fended, and ordered Dent to leave the premises, which was the property of another party where Higgins was staying. Dent and his friend turned to depart, when Higgins struck Dent and centrally located, with a counting room and with a hoe on top of his head killing him incellar attached, and a small frame Dwelling House stantly. Dent, during the war, was a Southern sympathiser, while Higgins was a deserter and bushwhacker-being a person of a notoriously

FROM CANADA .- The N. Y. Herald's Canada correspondence says there is no abatement in Congress in July, 1862, declared all their pro- norant of the law of nations or the laws of war; the excitement concerning the Fenians. It is Marr M Litaker, Calab W Litaker, Daniel Taylor also said that the Canadians are organizing in squads to make raids upon the American border towns, in revenge for the Fenian raids upon vested in the United States. Proceedings of them did, when he advised to take a false Noah Blackwelder and wife Mary A , T B Craven | Canada.

nouncement, that four regiments of negroes are tuted and were in progress. The President has ground. As I said before, the great issue to be being organized in New York city, and African restored to the traitors nearly the whole of it - met at this election is the question of negro loyal Leagues are organized and armed in every Thus has he illegally given away half enough to rights. I shall not deny, but admit, that a funward. The soldiers are being instructed in drill, &c , by Col. Hawkins. The World asks, at the expense of loyal men. And yet Con- that every being possessing an immortal soul is are we to have a taste of San Domingo!

### HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250

Witness, J. O. Wallace, Clerk of our said Court Acres of LAND in and adjoining the Town of Charat office in Concord, the 3d Monday in July, A. D., lotte, (40 acres in corporation). On the Tract there can be divided. It is worth the attention of any Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-July Term, 1866 one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Allison Foil and others vs. Anderson Foil and others. Any information can be had by applying to the sub-Sept 10, 1866. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in

Wagon and Team. reside beyond the limits thereof, it is therefore or- To hire or sell. Apply to

Sept 3, 1866.

# NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, obtained at July Term, last, we will, as Administrators of CJ Wilson, dec'd, sell at swer the allegations set forth in said Petition, or Public Auction, at the Court House in the city of done under the sanction of Johnson and his Charlotte, on Monday the 22d day of October next, office-holders. It is the legitimate consequence a valuable Tract of LAND, lying on the waters of McDowell's Creek, adjoining the Lands of Hopewell Copper Mine, Thomas M Kerns, David Allen and others, known as the McKnight place, containing about Two Hundred and Fifty Acres. Sold on a of everybody. They did some things to seduce credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond | the Fenians into our ranks. The measures were with approved security.

ALBERT WILSON,

J. M. WILSON,

Adm'rs. Sept 10, 1866

# BUTTER AND EGGS.

that we have opened a Store for the purpose of rights and liabilities of all our former citizens, of one Titus, a freedman, late of said County of dealing in country produce. We have now on hand Mecklenburg, and that the said Allen is a fugitive Apples, Mellons, Irish Potatoes, Oats, Dried Apples, Candies, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Blacking, Cooking Soda, Crockery Ware, and many other ar-Now, THEREFORE, in order that the said Allen ticles for family use. All country produce dealt in. particularly BUTTER

Merchants from the city and country will do well leged murd r, I, JONATHAN WORTH. Governor of said and EGGS Give us a call, you will find us at all OZMENT & WHITE, apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Meck- At E H White's Boot and Shoe Store, on Tryon street,

a few doors above the Methodist Church. Sept 10, 1866 THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

### OF CHARLOTTE, Buys Gold Dust and Bullion,

AT HIGHEST MARKET RATE. THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier. Sept 3, 1866.

Fish and pure Tanners' OIL, SCARR'S DRUG STORS For sale at April 23, 1866

WHAT OUR ENEMY SAYS. What Congress will be Required to do if the

Radicals retain control of it. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens made a speech on the 4th of September to his constituents in Bedford,

the leader of the radical party proposes to do in the next Congress:

"In criticising Congress I will try to be impartial. I will not ask you to bestow unmingled praise. I feel that we omitted some important things which we ought to have done, and for which omission we deserve the censure of the people. While it was impossible, obstructed as we were by the President and Copperheads, to make this a Republic of "liberty and equality," we might have approached it more nearly than we did. We might have treated the rebel States as what they are, in fact, conquered provinces, and through enabling no rights either territorial or of civil authority acts, we could have fixed the qualifications of | which it did not possess before the war broke voters so that every loyal man could participate out" in the formation of their organic law. We the Government to loyal Union men, have formed in every one of those States Constitutions giving equal privileges to all, and which would have curbed the rising spirit of rebellion which is now rampant in every one of those tion or civil authority; and these conquerors States. For, I assure you, from irrefutable evi- had acquired none, because there was a Constidence, that traitors are now triumphant in every tution which, while they obeyed, protected Confederate State. No Republican doubts the them, but which they had discarded and torn power of Congress to do what I have stated .- to pieces by war! Was there ever before a hu-No sound constitutional lawyer believes any one man brain frenzied enough to engender such of the organizations now existing in those States folly, or a human front brazen enough to utter to be legitimate governments. Formed by the it? No principle in national law is clearer than decrees of a military conqueror without consult- that, when belligerents inaugurate a war which ing the people, they can be tolerated only as is acknowledged to be a public war, all the fortemporary arrangements, until the law-making mer obligations, treaties and compacts between power provides them permanent laws and forms the parties become null and void; and after the of government. They are so considered by the war are to be renewed or repudiated, as the par-

rebels themselves. Not a rebel State has this day a lawful Gov- either party is utterly subdued, his life, liberty ernment. They are mere Territories conquered and prosperity are at the disposal of the victor. by our arms from the "Confederate States of | Why does not the Emperor of Austria say to America." Why, then, did not Congress give the King of Prussia, "I lay down my arms, and them either Territorial Governments or enabling all things will remain as before the war." The acts so that they could form State Governments, Prussian would answer, "You are as big a fool and come into the Union with Constitutions se- as the President of America, or the traitors' curing equal and impartial rights to every hu- league." No, sir. The war has changed everyman being within their limits? Early in the thing-old treaties and leagues have ceased session I introduced a bill to give them enabling | Venetia is no longer yours; Hanover and the acts on the true principle of republican govern- Duchies are mine; and beside, -you must pay at the pext session.

another particular. I have always held that main: then every traitor has a right to sit down while but few of the belligerents should suffer in Congress, as the representative of three-fifths bad character generally. - Statesville American. the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a suffi- of all the slaves beside the whites. We can cient fund should be levied out of their property easily forgive the amiable and facile author of to pay the expenses and damages of the war .- | the declaration, as he is no lawyer; is totally igperty forfeited, and directed the President to but what shall we say of those able jurists who seize it for the benefit of the United States; sat by and acquiesced, unless we put it upon more than ten billions of property thus became | the same ground that one of the ablest and best against more than two billions of property, in oath to get a vote and then to break it. The N. Y. World makes the exciting an- cluding the abandoned estates, had been insti- But, fellow-citizens, I am occupying too much pay the national debt. He has enriched traitors damental principle of the Republican creed is gress, bold as it was, had not the courage to re- equal before the law. They are not and cannot verse these proceedings and compel the Execu- be equal in strength, hight, beauty, intellectual tive to do his duty. I trust that our constituents and moral culture, or social acquirements; these will give us more courage, so that at the next are accidents which must govern their condition session we may compel the President to do his according to circumstances. But in this Reduty and execute the laws. Those are omis- public, the same laws must and shall apply to sions which I frankly confess and sincerely de- every mortal, American, Irishman, African, is a good Mill site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam plore. But our growing sin was the omission German or Turk. It is written by the finger of recently built, and race dug, and all the large tim- to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the Almighty law-giver, "Ye shall have one bers for a Mill House on the ground. The Tract | the rebel States to the freedmen who had fought | manner of laws, as well for the stranger as for our battles. We have left them the victims of one of your own country; for I am the Lord the rebels who every day shoot them down in your God." cold blood. At Memphis, forty-eight were murdered under the direction of the municipal authorities, and not a man prosecuted. Behold the awful slaughter of white men and black-of a Convention of highly respectable men, peaceably assembled in Convention at New Orleans, which Gen. Sheridan pronounces more horrible than the massacre of Fort Pillow. Even the clergyman who opened the proceedings with prayer was cruelly murdered. All this was I admit Congress became demagogical in the

of his "policy." last hot days, when all manhood was melted out right, and so I voted for them. I will speak plainly on this subject. \* \*

We beg leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte tutions, under the Constitution. That the rebel as well as loyal, remain unchanged. This exhibits a most deplerable ignorance or culpable treachery. No great war between acknowledged belligerents ever left the condition and rights of the parties after the same as before, unless it were so stipulated by the treaty of peace. The war leaves them without compacts, without rights, except the rights of war.

When it is ended, new treaties are to be made; or if one party submits, the conqueror prescribes the future relative condition of the parties, without regard to their relative condition before the war. The vanquished have no rights except what the conqueror grants. This is much more so when one of the beligerents was composed of rebels. You are aware that a Convention of traitors was lately held at Philadelphia. Most of them had actually borne arms against the United States, and helped murder half a million of our citizens. A few sympa-

thizers from the North, who ought to have been South met with them. They extinguished the Democratic Party, and blotted its name from the vocabulary of parties. No Democratic Party can henceforth exist. They laid down an elaborate party creed or

platform of principles for this conglomerated mass. Being traitors, they of course adopted the President's views. Here is their fundamental article, to which

"The Constitution of the United States is today precisely what it was before the war, the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary

notwithstanding. And to-day also as before the

war all powers not conferred by the Constitu-

tion on the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved by it to the several States or the people thereof. The United States acquired no new power,

This strange, wild and wicked doctrine was unanimously adopted by the conclave. What! Six millions of rebels who had renounced the Constitution; who had loaded the nation with debt and drenched it with blood, when conquered had forfeited no right; had lost no jurisdieties agree, or as the conqueror decrees. If

ment. It met with but little countenance .- the expenses of the war-\$45,000,000." Who The republican mind had not examined, and denies that is the law of nations except the adwas not ready to accept so radical a proposition. vocates of treason; who deny our right to make And so the session was spent in inaction. You them pay the expenses of the war? They cry may find my proposition, together with the rea- out against confiscation for crime, as if it were sons for it, in the last number of the Globe; I inhuman. God willing, I shall try it agian, and wish it might be copied into your excellent see if they do not pay part of the cost and paper so that you may judge of it. I trust you damages of the war before they help to make can inform us of its propriety. I shall renew it our laws. The Constitution unchanged! Then slavery exists; then all the provisions with re-In my opinion, Congress was derelict in gard to the rendition of fugitives from labor re-

FALL ELECTIONS .- The following is the order in which the Fall elections will occur: October-Georgia, first Wednesday; Indiana

first Tuesday; Iowa, first Tuesday; Ohio, first Tuesday; Pennsylvania, first Tuesday; West Virginia, fourth Wednesday; North Carolina. hird Thursday. November-Louisiana, first Monday; Dela-

ware, first Tuesday; Illinois, first Tuesday; Kansas, first Tuesday; Maryland, first Tuesday; Massachusetts, first Tuesday; Michigan, first Tuesday; Minnesota, first Tuesday; Missouri, first Tuesday; Nevada, first Tuesday; New Jersey, first Tuesday; New York, first Tuesday; Wisconsin, first Tuesday; Colorado, second Tuesday; South Carolina, fourth Monday.

SINGULAR CASE OF "CONSCIENCE."-The The President and his squad (it does not de- Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun serve the name of party) contend that the war recounts a singular case of conscience that has made no changes in the condition of our instito Secretary McCulloch, by mail, a package, postmarked Urbana, Ohio. Upon opening it, it was found to contain sixteen one thousand dollar seven-thirty bonds and seven hundred and seventy-five dollars in legal tender currency -It was unaccompanied by any letter or writing to indicate from whom it came or for what purpose sent. The numbers had been carefully cut from each of the bonds, probably to prevent any possibility of their being traced to the person sending them.

> FOR THE INFORMATION OF PERsons wishing white Apprentices bound to them notice is given that four Boys to them, notice is given that four Boys and a Girl will be bound out at the next County Court, on Monday of the Term. The ages range from 7 to 9 years. Sept 17, 1866

Piano for Sale. A good 6-octave Piano for sale by Sept 17, 1866.

THE RIGHT POSITION.

Herschell V. Johnson, of Ga., is out in a letter strongly endorsing the Johnson Philadelphia Convention. He concludes thus : "Wherein I differ from the platform and ad-

dress, I will differ in peace as with friends, and lock shields with them against the common enemy. I say God speed to the work which was begun in Philadelphia. Every consideration of interest and patriotism calls upon us to aid in all the others conform. Mr Raymond's address the work of restoration. We can never successfully organize our agricultural labor; capital will not flow to us for the development of our unbounded natural resources; population will not increase rapidly nor prosperity return to us, so long as the present political derange-ment continues. We shall be the helpless victims of misrule and despotism. The domination of the radicals must be broken down or constitutional liberty is lost, and the South doomed to the saddest fate that ever befell a civilized people. Our duty is plain. It involves to dishonor. It requires us to practice patience, forbearance, conciliation, and resignation to present evils for the sake of greater future good. We cannot expect to have things all our own way. If we could, our situation were quite different. We wish that we were free from debt, and that no stay law was necessary to save the people from utter ruin. But the war brought the one and a sense of self-preservation among the people demands the other. If we could have things all our own way, the war had resulted differently, we would have taken our position as an independent power among the family of nations. But providence ordained otherwise, and we must obey the irrevocable decree. It is the part of wise and liberal statesmenship to tolerate what it cannot prevent, and seek, by appeal to reason and patriotism, to mitigate what it cannot control. To learn this is one of the most valuable lessons for individual life. It is so for States. It brings comparative happiness to both, whilst the heart frets and chafes under the friction of vain resistance."

> NO WONDER MONEY IS SCARCE!-THE CAUSE.-If the practice of distilling corn into whiskey be not abandoned, there will not only be a scarcity of corn for bread, but no money will be left in the State for any purpose. A bushel of corn yields three gallons of whiskeythe tax on which for the Government is \$2 a gallon, or \$6 for each bushel of corn distilled, which is taken entirely away, as the Government expends very little money in the State. Money is not brought into the State by the sale of this whiskey, it all being consumed at home, for, whiskey made of corn that costs \$1.25 per bushel, cannot compete with whiskey made of eorn that costs only 35 or 40 cents a bushel, as in the Northwest, in distant markets. Whiskey sells at \$2 50 per gallon, and pay a duty of \$2, leaving the manufacturer 50 cents, for the privilege of sending out of the neighborhood, county and State \$2, or \$6 for each bushel of corn distilled. It requires no mathematician to tell how soon the last dollar will be drained from our midst. No wonder money is scarce and growing scarcer !- Statesville American.

Validity of Deeds for Land Sold for Confederate Money-Important Decision .- The Warrenton Sentinel contains the following report of an interesting and important case: Stewart and Palmer vs. Hanback. An action

of unlawful detainer. This is an action instituted by the plaintiffs to recover the possession of a tract of land call-

ed Waverly, a mile and a-half from this place. The trial of the case has engaged the attention of the Court for the last three days, and the main point in the case was as to the validity of a deed executed by R. M. Smith to the plaintiffs in June, 1863, the consideration of which was Confederate money.

Hanback entered upon the possession of the land in 1862, and held it as the tenant of Smith. Smith sold and conveyed to the plaintiffs, by the deed of June, 1863. The question upon the deed was raised by the defendant's counsel by a motion to exclude it as evidence from the jury, and was elaborately argued by Mesers. Helm and Hunton for the defendant, and by Messrs. Tucker and Shackelford for the complainantss-the Court overruled the motion to exclude, and allowed the deed to go to the jury. The result of this ruling settles the law, so far as this Court is concerned, in favor of the validity of deeds for land sold during the war for Confederate moneay. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs.

The Indianapolis Herald publishes a list of prominent citizens, office-holders and others, who were engaged in the recent disgraceful riot in that city, by which the President was prevented from speaking. It boldly charges that the riot was incited in order to cover the assassination of Mr Johnson. One pistol-shot, evidently aimed at him, struck within a few feet of his head. The evidence of a youth is given to the effect that he was paid \$5 to hurl a large stone at the President, and further proof is adduced that desperate characters were brought from other places to engage in the riot. Threats were openly made, for several days before the visit of the President, that he should not leave Indianapolis alive. Such are the legitimate fruits of Radicalism.

HEAVY LAWSUIT IN TEXAS .- A lawsuit has been commenced by the new Texas State government to regain a sum of \$2,025,000 from Ebenezer E. B. Nichols, a financial agent of the late Rebel State government. It appears that Nichols has failed to account for cotton and United States Texas bonds to that amount, and that the returns in the State Treasury show him a defaulter, even after allowing for all possible payments to the Richmond authorities and others. It appears that Nichols elaims that at the general break up on the close of the war his agents everywhere appropriated the bonds and cotton in their possession, and refused to render any account. The law authorities, however, claim that Nichols is responsible for the acts of his agents, and are going to law with him on the