

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Ordinary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

Important Public Notice. MUST BE SOLD.

We offer our immense Stock of New Goods at less than cost price. We have the attention of
Wholesale & Retail Buyers.
Special attention is called to our immense Stock of
Boots and Shoes,
The largest, best selected and cheapest in North Carolina.
DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, &c.
AN IMMENSE AND ELEGANT
Variety of Delaines, all grades;
Shawls, Blankets, Nubias,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,
& Everything in our line.
Gents and Boys Clothing, all grades and all prices—
Jackets, Suits, Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Boots and Shoes, Under Shirts, Hosiery, &c.
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BAGGING
And BOPPE, &c., at prices that defy competition.
Wholesale and Retail dealers will find our Stock the cheapest and largest in Charlotte.
H. & B. EMANUEL,
Tryon Street, next door to Mansion House,
October 28, 1867.

Afloat All Alone.
Having purchased the interest of J. M. Sanders in the
GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS,
I would respectfully ask the custom of my friends and the public generally. And if fair dealing be worth anything in the party with whom you do business, all I ask is a showing. My stock consists of such goods as are usually found in the provision line.
S. E. HOUSTON,
April 22, 1867. Next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Jno. H. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Superintendent Social duties.
Prof. A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. R. E. Pagnier, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French.
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches.
Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Catson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address,
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 23, 1867.

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 the special attention of 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

MILLER & BLACK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions & Produce,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Have now in Store and will keep constantly on hand a full and select stock of the above articles for sale to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
R. M. MILLER,
W. J. BLACK,
September 24, 1867.

English Blue Stone.
A fresh supply of this fine article for sale low at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
Congress and Kissingen Waters,
For sale at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs and various articles of Perfumery, fresh supply, just received at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
September 9, 1867.

COOKING STOVES,
OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERNS.
D. H. BYERLY, Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C., has for sale "Spear's Anti-Bust Cooking Stoves," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used.
Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.
D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.
REPAIRING promptly executed.
D. H. BYERLY,
Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C.
March 25, 1867.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
Robert Shaw & Son,
Third Door from the Mansion House,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Saddles and Harness on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.
Anything in the way of SADDLES, HARNESS, Bridles, Martingales, COLLARS, &c., will be furnished or made to order. As we are regular mechanics, we think it to be the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.
REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.
W. E. SHAW,
Oct. 14, 1867.

Murder will Out—A Mystery Explained.

On the night of June 11, 1844, a foul murder was committed in this city. A Mr Lyons, an English Hebrew, who kept a watch and jewelry store, and lived by himself, on the premises, on East Bay, afterwards occupied by Mercury office, next door to the French Coffee House, and who was supposed to be a man of considerable wealth, was found dead in his bed the next morning, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and no clue could be found to the murderer. A respectable man was afterwards tried for the deed, but there being no evidence against him he was acquitted. The excitement about the murder gradually died away, and it was only recollected as a strange and horrible murder, which had never been explained. Day before yesterday, a gentleman of this city, received a letter from a friend in Huntsville, stating a brigand who had lately been executed, in his neighborhood, and who called himself Pappi, had confessed just before his execution, that he had murdered a man named Lyons, in Charleston, in 1844, when he himself was connected with a Mr Epping, in the drug business. The Hungarian correspondent wanted to know whether there ever had been such a murder committed here, and whether there was a drug establishment as that of Mr Epping. From these facts, it seems beyond doubt, that the mysterious murder of Lyons has at length been explained.—*Charleston Mercury.*

NOTICE.

As Administrator of Mary C. Smith, deceased, I will sell at Auction on the 27th of November, 1867, at the residence of Mrs. Jane McRee, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of 1 Gold Watch, 1 Bed and Furniture, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Bureau and other articles too tedious to name. Terms Cash. All those indebted to said estate must settle up at once, or the claims will be put in suit, and those having claims must present them within the limits of the law or this will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
E. O. ELLIOTT, Adm'r.
November 4, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
On Thursday, the 21st day of November next, and succeeding days, until finished, I will sell, at the late residence of James H. Davis, deceased, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchase being bond and security, all the
PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to said Estate, comprising some of the finest Horses, Mules, and Stock Cattle, Sheep and Hogs to be found in the State—among them a pair of Carriage Horses and Carriage. Also, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Farming Utensils, Wagons, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many articles not named. M. L. DAVIS, Adm'r.
By E. S. DeWATER, Attorney for Administrator.
October 28, 1867.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE
S. B. MEACHAM,
Near the First National Bank of Charlotte.
I am now receiving from the Manufacturers North the most complete assortment ever offered in this market of Boots and Shoes.
I will sell by the case to Merchants at New York prices, and to the Retail Trade I will sell as low as any one.
LADIES SHOES.
I keep Mill's best Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, and Gentlemen's Boots of all kinds, French Calf Skins, American Calf, Kip Skins and Sole Leather of all kinds.
I feel thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on me.
S. B. MEACHAM,
Near the First National Bank
October 14, 1867.

Groceries and Confectioneries.
NISBET & MAXWELL
Are now receiving and have in Store a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, to which we invite the attention of our friends and the public generally. Thinking them for their very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we hope by strict personal attention to business to merit a continued share of the same.
Call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell goods in our line as cheap as any other house in the city. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our Stock.
Sept. 16, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL.

Sugar, coffee and Molasses,
A full Stock of all grades, for sale at
NISBET & MAXWELL'S.
Sole Leather.
1,000 pounds good Sole Leather for sale at
NISBET & MAXWELL'S.
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
Of the best brands, for sale at
NISBET & MAXWELL'S.
Pipes.
A large assortment of Common and fancy Pipes, for sale at
NISBET & MAXWELL'S.
Soap.
A large lot of Toilet and Bar Soap, for sale at
NISBET & MAXWELL'S.
Toys and Yankee Notions,
A large assortment, for sale at
Sept. 23, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

Six per cent Interest.
Deposits received subject to sight checks and six per cent interest allowed at
Oct. 7, 1867. CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE.

Notary Public.
Notary Public for the City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, apply at the
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,
November 4, 1867. Trade Street

GOLD AND COPPER LAND
For Sale.
I offer for sale a tract of Land on Goose and Crooked Creeks, in Union county, containing Fourteen Hundred Acres, on which are valuable Mineral Mines. This tract is divided into three Plantations, adjoining each other, and each has good improvements in the way of dwelling, out-houses, &c. The lands are in a high state of cultivation, and inclosed with good fences. It is, apart from its value for gold and copper, well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Wheat, Corn, &c.
ALSO, three other separate tracts containing about Seven Hundred Acres, on the waters of Crooked and Duck Creeks, in said county. This Land is peculiarly valuable for its gold veins—three Mines having already been opened and worked, producing one worth from one to ten dollars per bushel.
For further particulars, address me at Stevens Mill, P. O., Union county, N. C., or call on me in person.
CYRUS Q. LEMMON,
October 28, 1867.

Meeting of Congress—President's Message.

It has been announced that the President is engaged upon a message to Congress, to be presented upon an early day to the adjourned session that convenes on the 21st instant. This announcement does not appear to have any valid foundation. There is, in fact, good reason for saying Mr Johnson has not commenced the preparation of any such message, and that it is not well settled that he will communicate to Congress the information of the state of the Union, at all events until some time during the regular session.

It should be borne in mind that the November session can last but eleven days, including Sundays, and that there will be but nine working days before the regular constitutional December session must commence. The constitution says that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Congress has not appointed a different day, but has enacted "that in addition to the present regular times of meeting, there shall be a meeting," &c. etc.

The coming November session must therefore adjourn by noon of Monday, December 2d, and commence a regular session at that hour. If the President shall have any measure that he deems necessary and expedient to recommend to Congress for their consideration, they will be communicated at about the usual period, probably in December.

Under the existing provisions of the laws there are several difficulties presented. If Congress shall pass an act even as early as the 21st day of November, the President cannot hold the bill for the constitutional term of ten days, during the November session, because after excluding Sundays, there can be but nine days left; so, likewise, in the tenure of office law, which provides that the President shall report the suspensions of officers and appointments of their successors within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of the Senate. By the time that half of these twenty days shall have expired the November session must cease by limitation of law. Such are some of the legal inconsistencies which it is argued, have resulted from the recent congressional legislation, and which, it is understood, are to be considered in Cabinet to-morrow, with the view of determining, if possible, what course the Executive shall adopt to best meet the requirements of the constitution and the purposes of late acts of Congress.

The report of General Grant, in answer to the inquiry of the President what number of troops are stationed within the Department of Washington, shows that the whole force amounts to but little over nineteen hundred men, all told, in the States of Maryland and Delaware, the District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia.

There are three national railway bills awaiting the action of Congress: First, The Galveston, Kansas and Little Rock Railroad, eight hundred miles long. Second, A freight thoroughfare from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, with depots at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and Third, A coal road from the Eastern shore of New Jersey to the mining regions of Pennsylvania. There will also be presented bills for a railway from Beaufort, S. C., to Raleigh, N. C., and thence to Cumberland Gap and Wytheville, Va., and a connection with the Georgia State road at Atlanta, and thence to Savannah or Brunswick.

Administrator's Sale.
As Administrator of William Ross, deceased, I will sell at his late residence, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, and from day to day till finished, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of
Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep,
About 20 head of Pork Hogs, 30 head of Stock Hogs, 3 Road Wagons and Harness, 1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, Farming Implements, Black & Tool, Household and Kitchen Furniture (some fine Br.) &c. &c.
Also, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Hay, Peas, Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine.
Terms made known on day of sale.
J. P. ROSS, Adm'r.
Nov. 4th.

FURTHER NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Ross, deceased, are notified to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims, must present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
J. P. ROSS, Adm'r.
November 4, 1867.

Ragged Money.
Torn and defaced Shipmasters, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, bought at a very reasonable discount at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE.
November 4, 1867. Trade Street.

State of North Carolina, Union County.
Green & Quarter Sessions—Oct. Term, 1867.
Geo. B. Rushing and wife Penny et. vs. Joel Rushing and wife Zilpha, Green Deese, Allen Deese, James Horne and wife Mary.
Petition for Partition of the real estate of Edmund Deese, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Joel Rushing and Zilpha his wife, Green Deese, James Horne and wife, Allen Deese, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said absent defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in January next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the allegations of said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the case stand for hearing.
Witness, J. E. IRBY, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Monroe, the 1st Monday in October, 1867.
93-64 (adv. \$10.) J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, Gaston County.
County Court, August Session, 1867.
Mary A. Hand et. the Heirs at Law of J. R. Hand, Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Williams and wife Margaret, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, for the said Henry Williams and wife Margaret to appear before the Justices of the County Court of Gaston County, at the Court House in Dallas, on the 4th of November inst., and make defence to the said suit, as in default thereof the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.
Witness, Amzi Ford, Clerk of said Court, at Dallas the 4th Monday of August, 1867.
92-69 AMZI FORD, C. C.

Liability of Common Carriers.

From the Wilmington Post.
The case reported before the United States District Court of Elijah F. Moore vs. Steamship C. W. Lord and owners, was one of much interest to common carriers, either upon land or ocean. In this case the libellant had shipped goods by the said steamer, which were levied upon by the Sheriff of New York, who made actual seizure of two cases on the wharf, and declared an attachment upon the packages in the hold, the Captain, to save trouble, agreeing to bring the goods here and deliver them again in New York into the hands of the Sheriff, rather than discharge his cargo to get at them. Upon this ground, delivery of the goods was refused, the libellant, and suit was brought to compel the defendants to comply with the terms of the bill of lading. Judge Person, counsel for the libellant, held, that while a lawful seizure would excuse the carrier from the fulfillment of his contract, in the present instance there had been no lawful seizure of the goods in the vessel, and therefore, the agreement of the Captain to deliver them on his return trip did not release him from his first agreement to deliver them to the libellant in Wilmington. His receipt to the Sheriff of New York make him the bailee of that officer, and answerable to him for the goods, but it did not diminish his obligation to the shipper. Several decisions were cited to prove that, to be valid, a seizure must be absolute, the articles levied upon being in such a position that hands could be laid upon them if necessary. The mere declaration of the Sheriff that he attached certain goods, without seeing them, was not sufficient.

Mr Waddell, for defendants, argued that the attachment had been legally made, and the vessel therefore relieved from the obligations of the Bill of Lading. That in order to make a legal seizure, it was not necessary to lay either hands or eyes upon the article levied on. Strong parallel cases were cited to show that the declaration of attachment by the Sheriff was all that was necessary, and that the contract with the shipper had been vitiated by a legal seizure. The contrary decision would bear very hard upon the carrier, for it made him amenable to the law while he obeyed its dictates. It made him the judge of the legality of the procedure, and placed him between two fires. If he delivered the articles to the shipper, the Sheriff would hold him responsible, and if he carried them back to New York, he was amenable to the libellant.

The Court reserved its decision until the afternoon, when it was decided that the attachment of the goods in the hold of the vessel was not a legal seizure, and therefore the carrier was not relieved from the obligations of his bill of lading. Judgment was therefore given in favor of the libellant.

Washington Gossip.
Social circles are agreeably interested by a rumor that one of the wealthiest and most respected young gentlemen of Washington will soon lead to the hygienical altar a most charming young lady, the only daughter of an influential and well-known New York banker. The Home Journal will shortly announce the names of the parties. Senator Sumner will not occupy his new house on Lafayette Square, in consequence of Mrs. Sumner's absence in Europe. He has taken the rooms formerly occupied by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, on Sixth street. Senator Sprague and wife, and Miss Chase, who have been absent in Europe for some months, will return home in time for the Senator to take his seat in the Senate at the opening of Congress.

Mrs. Ellerson and daughters have returned to the city from Baltimore, where they went to attend the wedding of an intimate friend. A well-known Washington lady and her two daughters—one an invalid—who formerly moved in the best society, and resided in one of the most fashionable suburbs of the city, has been so far reduced by the failure of her husband, who was in business in New York, as to be compelled to take in washing as the means of gaining a livelihood.

Hon. James H. Hubbard, of Connecticut, has purchased the house that was to have been occupied by Mr and Mrs. Charles Sumner this winter. Mr and Mrs. Waller will give an afternoon reception on the sixth instant. The President's receptions will be resumed later than usual this season.

Three large weddings are on the tapis, one of which promises to be the most brilliant affair that has occurred in Washington for a long time. We learn that nearly two thousand cards will be issued, and a special train will convey the invited guests from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

Marriage in a Railway Car.
The train for New York from Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, contained as passengers Rev. Prof. Conrad, Mr Henry H. Beidler and Miss Amanda Alexander and others. After the train was put in motion, the reverend gentleman united in marriage Mr Beidler and Miss Alexander. The bride and groom stood in the aisle during the ceremonies, and the bridesmaids and groomsmen on each side of them and between the seats. Rev. Mr Conrad took his position in the aisle, facing the happy couple, and while administering the marriage rites, the gentlemen seated in the cars removed their hats. After the ceremonies great enthusiasm prevailed. The car was crowded at the time, and the train was moving at a rapid rate. At times it was almost impossible for those standing to keep their feet. The bridal party dined at Trenton, and returned to Philadelphia in the afternoon.

NATIONAL PURCHASES.—It appears to be settled that the United States Government has purchased St. Thomas and some of the other Danish West India Islands. The New York papers that are in the confidence of the State Department at Washington, confirm it. In a commercial view St. Thomas is considered to be a valuable acquisition. It is situated at the entrance of the Caribbean sea and has one of the best harbors in the world.

"Papa," said a little boy, "ought the master to flog me for what I did not do?" "Certainly not, my boy," said the father. "Well," replied the little fellow, "he did to-day when I didn't do my squ."

How She Trapped Him.

A little incident occurred in town a day or two since, which shows how dangerous it is for a husband to provoke the jealousy of a shrewd, loving and determined wife.

It seems that a young married mechanic, whose honeymoon had sometime since waned, has recently been in the habit of leaving the home of conjugal bliss occasionally in the evening to seek enjoyment elsewhere. He followed this up for a considerable period, until at last his apologies for his late return at night, were not entirely satisfactory to his devoted wife.

Ascertaining by some means one day that her husband had made an appointment with another mechanic to go on a ride in the evening, she took a young woman into her confidence, and in her company resolved to test the faithfulness of her husband. The "gay and festive" young man hired a team at a livery stable, and departed on their evening excursion. The two women, learning that the destination of the truant husband and his companion was somewhere beyond the river at Amoskeag Falls, stationed themselves at the west end of the bridge and awaited their arrival.

They drove up, when the mischievous wife stopped their carriage and, in a free and easy style, inquired the way to Amoskeag village. The jolly mechanics were delighted with the social disposition of pretty girls, and telling them they were going to Amoskeag themselves, invited them to jump into their carriage. In they jumped, nothing loth, the husband taking his wife into his lap, whilst her companion was safely ensconced in the lap of his chum. On they drove in the most delightful fellowship far beyond Amoskeag, the husband in the mean time caressing the unknown female in his lap in the most endearing manner, not dreaming it was his wife, while his chum was no less attentive to the young woman he held in his arms. At last the wife proposed that all the party return to the city.

The girls readily assented, in the full belief that their new found female companions would be more charming than any other in prospect. On coming upon Elm street the wife threw off her disguises and asked her lord how he liked his new acquaintance. He blushed, stammered and owned his folly. Will she forgive him? Of course she will.—*Manchester (N. H.) Democrat.*

A Dandy Worried.

An Illinois sucker took a great dislike to a foolish young Virginian who was a fellow passenger with him on one of the Mississippi steamboats. I was on the boat—said Deacon Doolittle—and saw the whole affair. The Virginian was continually combing his hair, brushing his clothes, and dusting his boots—to all of which movements the sucker took exceptions, as being what he termed "a lecture too darned nice by half." He finally drew up a chair beside the young Virginian and began:
"Where might you be from, eh, stranger?"
"I am from Virginia, sir," he answered.
"From 'Old Virginny'; I s'pose," said the sucker.
"Yes, sir, old Virginia," was his prompt reply.
"You're poity high up in the pictures thar, I s'pose?"
"I don't know what you mean, sir, by that."
"Oh, nothing," said the sucker, "but that you'er desperate rich and have been brought up right nice."
"If the information will gratify you in any way," said the gent, patronizingly, smoothing down his hair, "I belong to one of the first families."
"Oh, in course," answered the sucker.
"Well stranger, being as you belong to the best families, I'll give you two of the fattest shots in all Illinois if you'll find me a fellow that belongs to one of the second Virginny families."
"You want to quarrel with me sir," said the Virginian.
"No, no, stranger, not an atom," answered the sucker, but I never seed one of the second families, and I'd gin suttin to git a look at one on 'em. I know'd you was one of the fust, cause you look just like John Randolph."

This modified the Virginian; the hint of a resemblance to the statesman was flattering to his feelings, and he accordingly acknowledged relationship to the celebrated orator.
"He, you know, descended from the Indian gal, Pocahontas."
"You are right," answered the Virginian.
"Well stranger," said the sucker, "do you know thar is another queer thing alluz puzzles me, and it's this: I never seed a Virginny that didn't claim to be either descended from an Ingin, John Randolph or a nigger."
"We need not add that the sucker rolled off his chair—suddenly. They were parted and kept separate until the sucker got off at a landing near his home. As he stepped ashore he caught sight of the Virginian on the upper deck, and hailed him at once with the following:
"I say, 'old Virginny'; remember; two fat shots for the fust fellow you find belonging to the second Virginny family!"

How to Address an Emperor.
A court lady, in Paris, the Countess de Basanville, has published a book, telling people who go to court how to walk, talk and behave themselves. When the Emperor and Empress receive you, you are, when your name is called, to get up from the seat on which you have been sitting in an outer-room, to go to the door of the saloon in which their majesties are, and bow most profoundly; then you take a few steps and bow again, equally profoundly; then you go up to their majesties and bow once more, still more profoundly. Then you stand bolt upright, and wait respectfully until you are spoken to. You must say, "Yes or no, sire," if the Emperor speaks to you—"Yes or no, madame," if it be the Empress. You must not say, "Yes, your Majesty," or "No, your Majesty," for that is contrary to etiquette. You must always address the Emperor in the third person, thus: "Does his Majesty deign to permit me such a thing?" "Does his Majesty do me the honor to accord me," &c. If you have any one to present, you must not say, "I have the honor to present to your Majesty," but "I have the honor to present to the Emperor." Finally, you are to get out of the august presence with the same number of bows as you got into it; and as you go backward, you must take care not to trample down.

Peter Ney.

From the Warrenton (N. C.) Indicator.
A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel has recently stood by the grave of a Frenchman in the County of Rowan, who, he says, always claimed to be the veritable Michael Ney, one of Napoleon's greatest Marshals.

His own account was, that he was sentenced to death, but that through the interference of friends at Court, the execution was a sham. He was put into a coffin; instead of being buried, he was taken to the coast, thence to America, and that he sought the interior for privacy.

Certain it is, they say, he was a martial figure, a fine French scholar. He taught school in Rowan, and always maintained that he was the genuine Marshal Ney.

We heard often about this very remarkable character, and purpose to lay before our readers what a friend twenty years ago told us about him. When at the University of N. C., a gentleman well known for ability and varied accomplishments, was our intimate friend. On several occasions he entertained us with some pleasing reminiscences concerning the strange school-master to whom he went in his younger days. The Frenchman was then teaching, (if we remember aright,) in the county of Cabarrus, some six miles from Concord. He boarded in the family of Mr H—, a brother-in-law of our friend. His name, as he always wrote it, was Peter Ney. He came to North Carolina about the year 1814. He was an accomplished and able man with some striking peculiarities. He was for long years a regular contributor to the National Intelligencer, the only paper he read. His articles bore the impress of a gifted and cultivated mind. He was a noble looking man, his figure and features being alike imposing. He would never receive but a certain sum for teaching. If his school brought in more than the regular amount he was willing to receive, you could not induce him to avail himself of it. He was a good teacher, first-rate disciplinarian, but expected his boys to "turn him out" once a year. If they accomplished this feat with skill and courage, he seemed well satisfied; if however, they betrayed timidity and awkwardness in their attempt, he took offence. Another feature in his government, was his promptness to flog a boy if he was known to tamely accept an insult. He admired boldness and intrepidity of spirit. Now and then, once or twice a year, he indulged himself in drink. He lived to a green old age, and just before his death, burned every paper that was of any interest or could throw light upon his mysterious antecedents. He was a worshipper of the great Napoleon, and when the news came that his son was dead, the old school-master went to bed and grieved for a week. He was in constant correspondence with distinguished persons in France, the letters he received always being sealed with wax and stamped with a court-of-arms indicating rank. He had a magnificent gold pencil case, surmounted with a huge head, the engravings and seal of which proved it to have once been the property of some royal or other person eminent for rank. He acknowledged that he had been a soldier of Napoleon, and was in the fatal retreat from Moscow. He was thoroughly familiar with all of Napoleon's campaigns. On one occasion, he drew a plan of the battle of Waterloo upon the smooth and bank of a stream recently at freshet, and being under the influence of liquor, pointed out where his command was, saying that he was Marshal Ney. He minutely described the action and pointed out the mistakes of the English historians in their accounts of that decisive battle. He afterwards told the two gentlemen, to whom he made the confession, to forget what he had said. This, according to our recollection, our informant said, was the only time he ever set up any claim of being the brilliant Marshal of the Empire. We will mention one other circumstance connected with this uncommon character. When bent with age he overheard an Irishman abusing Napoleon. He fired up at once, and straightening himself to his full height, with quivering lip and flashing eye, he asked the Irishman if he knew anything about the quarter staff. An affirmative reply being given, he and the offender were soon hard at it, and after a few passes or lies, the Irishman fell sprawling under a heavy blow from the Bery Frenchman's staff. Our friend did not know how to regard his old school-master. Whether he was the genuine Marshal Ney or not, he could not say, but that he was a very remarkable character there could be no doubt.

One word more as to Marshal Ney's death. Our friend once relating the particulars of Peter Ney's life in N. C. to Colonel Lauranowski, a Pole, who fought under Napoleon with distinction, but afterwards a Lutheran preacher in the United States, found in him an exceedingly attentive listener. The Colonel was clearly of the opinion that Marshal Ney was never shot, but escaped after a mock death, to this country. He was anxious to see Peter Ney, and felt satisfied that he could easily identify him, if really he were the great Marshal. But they never met. The school-master died, and the mystery connected with his life lies buried with him. There is now none to make it plain.

We have written after twenty years have passed since we first heard the particulars given above. We have tried to be accurate in our recollection, but say, in some particulars, have varied from the story as we heard it. Piny Miles, a traveller from the North, visited Western North Carolina once, for the purpose of investigating all the circumstances and particulars connected with Peter Ney. We met him afterwards, and he told us that there was a great deal of evidence to establish the identity of Peter Ney with Michael Ney, the Marshal of France.

At Blountsville, Tenn., a suit against the Southern Express Company was tried, in which the plaintiff claims damages for goods destroyed by the Federal troops on an Express in Virginia. The Express Co. held that their bills provided against damages for loss by fire or the common enemy. Judge Butler decided that the Federal troops were not a common enemy, and a verdict for \$16,000 was given against the Company.

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