WM. J. VATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms of Subscription-THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

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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.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests. The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any W. W. HART, in the City. February 17, 1868. Proprietor

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 No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the

Mansion House. January 27, 1868.

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

(Office in the Brawley Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.) branches

A WEALTHY CONGREGATION .- The Jewish Messenger says that at the auction sale of pews in the new Temple Emanuel, in New York, the amount received reached about \$750,000. The trustees expected a pre-emption of 80,000, but it amounted to \$200,000. The highest price paid was \$4,600, the purchaser selecting the pew directly in front of the pulpit. The other members paid various sums, ranging from \$4,-

600 to \$5. The appraised value of the pews was \$600,000, there being twenty at \$4,000 each. Many of the seats were sold at a comparatively low price, the trustees very properly declining to neglect the claims of the poorer members. The lowest priced pews were sold for \$300, accommodating seven occupants each. By this sale the Temple stands free from debt, and with a sinking fund of one hundred thousand dollars.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! Important Notice. H. M. PHELPS

Has the honor to inform his friends and the public that on account of an enlargement in his business, he has found it necessary to remove from his old stand, opposite the Court House, and that he can now be found at the handsome and commodious

STOREROOM ON TRADE STREET, Next to STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO., where he will be pleased to receive his old friends, ensuring them the same attention and treatment they have always received at his old quarters. His stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS now in store will compare favorably with any in this or any Southern ness does. City, and will be sold at

Considerably Reduced Figures In order to make room for his Fall stock. A full assortment of Dry Goods and Domestics,

Dress Goods and White Goods, Clothing, Cassimeres and Jeans. A well assorted stock of MILLINERY in all

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1868.

The Herring Torture in Russia.

Restern

M. Emile Andreoli, who took part in the last Polish insurrection, and on his capture by the Russians was sentenedd to twelve years' imprisonment in Siberia, has just published in the Revue Moderne the first part of his prison recollections, in which he describes what he calls the herring torture, practiced by the Russian police. He says:

I knew several who underwent the latter, and they told me that nothing could compare with ablest and most useful citizens, and me of a

thirst commenced, depriving the sufferer of all moral strength, and even making him abandon thanks to the ladies, also, for honoring me by the resolution which he had formed to die. their presence. Whether it proceeds from a Very rarely did any one remain mute when sounder judgment or a more delicate instinct, brought before the commissioners a second time. the fact is certain, that the ladies are generally The sittings were usually at night, in a splen- on the right side; and it must be a great support didly lighted apartment with refreshments of all to any public speaker to find himself encouraged kinds temptingly displayed on the side tables. by their presence and cheered by their smiles. The president would usually be most gracious. "By-and-by," he would say, "we will, if you dinary interest. It is a great crisis in the life like, ask you to have something to drink with of the nation. More than three years have

prisoners to lose their reason, and they generally yet the country is in a state of confusion and yielded. Hunger would not have brought alarm. Complaints of injustice and oppression about the same result as thirst, which loosens are heard on every side. Many of us feel ourthe tongue even far more readily than drunken- selves deprived of our just rights and privileges,

We Keep the Best of Everything in our Line. CARSON & GRIER

Speech of Hon. William H. Battle,

Late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, Sept. 12th.

Fellow Citizens :- Many of you are aware that I was, by appointment, to have addressed you two weeks ago upon the great topics which now agitate the country. You are aware, too. that I was prevented from doing so by a sad event which deprived the State of one of her

this busy season of the year. I must return my This occasion, fellow-citizens, is one of no orus." The fever and the vertigo caused the elapsed since the close of the late civil war, and and there is more or less of distrust and unquietness prevailing everywhere throughout the land. Why is this so? is the great question which I have to discuss; and I think I can dem-Congress Those measures I believe to be un-

APMDCCM.

Hate Silvary

of some persons, that the concurrence of Con-gress was necessary to give validity to the action of the President, the Chief Justice went on to say, as follows: "Whether the act of the Presi-will be decided to be so by the Supreme Court dent was one which required the concurrence of the United States. Now suppose such a deof Congress is a question into which we need cision to be made, will it not be the duty of all not enter; for, taking it to be so, Congress | the people of the United States to acquiesce in has, in many ways, recognized and confirmed it? The friends of Seymour and Blair, unthe action of the President in regard to doubtedly, will do so; and if the celebrated inthe sufferings they endured. They were con- valued and life-long friend. I am grateful to the re-organization of the State government fined in a well-warmed apartment, salted herring the kind Providence which has permitted me to by filling its offices. No other need be referred with bread and water for the first few days be-ing their only food. If they refused to answer the questions of the examining commissioners the questions of the examining commissioners have done so; particularly as, in doing it, you with bread and water for the first few days be- fulfil a promise which I made to appear before to than the joint resolution by which certain have had to neglect your agricultural labors at thereby recognizing the Legislature as a lawful body, and, of course, recognizing, in like manner, the Convention, under whose authority the members of the Legislature were elected, &c. &c."

Here, then, is a clearly expressed opinion of the Supreme Court that North Carolina was, in January, 1867, a "State" in the Union. This must have been so, otherwise the Court did an act of gross injustice in ordering Hughes to be delivered up to the agent of the Governor of New York for the purpose of being carried back to that State. Art. 4, sec. 2, par. 2, provides that A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." It is thus seen that the Constitution of the United States confines its provision for the surrender of fugitives from justice to cases occuroustrate to your entire satisfaction, that it has ring between the several States, and neither had Are now receiving their Fall Stock, embracing a full been caused by the so-called laws which are the Governor of New York a right to demand line of Groceries, &c., &c., to which the attention of generally known as the Reconstruction Acts of nor the Governor of North Carolina a right to

y, North Carolina was once more invested with successfully performed my task, by showing that all the rights and powers of one of the States of | the Reconstruction measures of Congress are, in the United States. But, upon the supposition the language of one of the articles of the . Na-

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME----NUMBER 839

vocation of General Grant to "let us have peace," is sincere, then his friends must acuiesce likewise. Away, then, with the fear of the war spoken of by the Chief Justice !

I call upon you, then, my fellow citizens, you, above whose heads floats the flag of the United States, with the glorious name of Seymour and Blair inscribed upon it, to vote as you may think right,-to fear God, and to fear nothing else.

Cheese-Making in North Carolina.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Standard.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 10, 1868.

Five miles from Asheville stands Elk moun tain, owned in part, by a company, (with N. W Woodfin at the head) who are busily engaged in the manufacture of cheese. I propose to give rather a detailed account of the way choese is made, and matters connected with it.

Mr. David J. Edwards, a noted cheese-maker of New York, was first brought out to look at the Buncumbe County grazing lands and examine their qualities for cow pasturage. Mr. E. readily pronounced them equal to the

New York pastures. A company was formed immediately. Mr. E. was employed to superintend the factory here, and he was dispatched immediately to purchase the implements in

ES. 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 PURH DEUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Todet 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 he open from S a m. to 6 p. m., and either of them will visit patients at their residences when called. Office near the Court House, Trade Street. August 10, 1868.

BUTLE OHN Τ. PRACTICAL

Watch and Clock Maker, AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Watch Materiale, Spectacles, &c. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Aug. 19, 1867.

WANTED.

Every person who desires Cheap Goods and Good Goods, is wanted at Springs' Corner, where, for the next thirty days, I will sell at a slight advance over New York cost the remainder of my well selected Spring and Summer stock.

Great Bargains in Millinery,

Ladies' Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Bargains in Summer Dress Goods. Bargains in Shoes, and in Gents' Ready-made Clothing for Summer wear.

Gents' Hats, Hardware, &c., &c. A. SINCLAIR. Aug. 10, 1868.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

MCMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,

llave opened a new Grocery Store in Bryce's Building, and invite attention to their

Stock of Groceries.

They keep a supply of everything usually found in a Grocery Store and wanted by farmers, such as Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Iron, Cotton Yarn, Molasses, Fish, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c., Crockery and Wooden Ware.

Irish Potatoes, Meal and Corn. Purchasers are requested to call and examine this stock and prices.

Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for Groceries, or received on consignment for sale. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Flour, &c., that may be sent to our care. J. W. MCMURRAY,

March 16, 1868.	J. N.	DAVIS

A. HALES, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swea

Groceries, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Notions, Hardware, &c , &c. Remember the place.

H. M. PHELPS. next to Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co's, At the stand formerly occupied by the Farmers & Mechanics' Association.

Wall Papering.

Just received 1,600 pieces of Wall Papering. Also. 100 pieces Bordering Paper, 200 pair Window Curtains, 100 Fire Screens, &c , for sale at New York H. M. PHELPS. prices. August 10, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT is this day lissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be settled by S. R. Johnston. S. R. JOHNSTON.

J. A. ELLIOTT. Sept 11, 1868.

S. RUFUS JOHNSTON, having purchased the entire interest of J. A. Elliott in the City Book Store, will continue the business in his own name; and in extending many thanks for such a liberal portion of patronage, he will take great pleasure in serving all who may favor him with a call in future. S. RUFUS JOHNSTON. Sept 14, 1868.

Receiving daily at S. Grose & Co's,

A select stock of Groceries recently purchased, which fore you purchase. S. GROSE & CO., Trade Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Hams and Syrup.

A choice lot of Sugar Cured Hams, and Maryland Golden Syrup and New Orleans (new crop) Syrup, S. GROSE & CO'S.

Wanted,

500 Bushels of ONIONS, at S. GROSE & CO'S. Sept. 7, 1868.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. B. Meacham,

The first Shoe House below the First National Bank,) Has just received one of the largest stocks of Boots and Shoes, Leather,

SHOE-FINDINGS, BELTING, &c., Ever brought to this market, and which will be sold as low as at any house in the South. Ilis goods are warranted as represented. Prices will be made to suit purchasers.

Call at Meacham's Shoe Store, just below he new Bank Building and examine goods and prices. Sept. 7, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,

CHARLOTTE, N. C. The next Session will commence on the 1st October, 868, and continue until 30th of June, 1869. The Session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks

each, and pupils can be entered for either the whole session or for one term. OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:

REV. R. BCRWELL, Principal, and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics. JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., Natural Philosophy,

Chemistry and Ancient Languages. MRS. M. A. BURWELL, English Branches and Superintendent of Social Duties. MRS. SALLY C. WHITE, English Branches.

MISS MARGARET T. LONG, English Branches and French

MRS. A. C. PATTON, English Branches and Music on Piano. PROF. A. BAUMANN, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mas Intro C Dismon Music on Piano

A lot of prime Northern Red and White Wheat for seed. Also, a fresh supply of new crop Clover Seed. The best English Dairy, Nutmer, Cheshire and Factory Cheese.

Prime Canvass and Country Hams and Sides. Family Flour, Corn, Cornmeal, Seed Oats, &c. Spices, Preserves, Pickles, Teas, Soap, Candles, Powder, Shot and Caps, Tobacco, &c.

FARMER'S HARDWARE, And a fine assortment of Wooden Ware. 48 inch Begging, Waley & Beard's Buckle Ties. Bale Yarn, Domestics, &c., &c.

A large lot of Hemlock Leather,

And in fact everything in our line of business. These goods are all paid for, and will be sold for Cash on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We return our thanks to the many friends who have stood by us the first year of our business, and hope to be able to retain them and make many converts during the year to come by close attention to business.

Sept 21, 1868 4w CARSON & GRIER.

CHILLS CURED!

No Cure no Pay!!

I have obtained a remedy that I think cannot be surpassed. If you have little or much money it is well to spend it where there is no risk to run. The ingredients are innocent, and the price only 50 cents a box. If the directions given are strictly followed, we offer very low. Call and examine our Goods be- and the first box does not cure, a second will be given gratuitously; and if that does not have the desired effect the half dollar paid will be refunded.

We have not yet heard of one single failure since we commenced to sell them. JOHN F. BUTT, at his New Store,

on Church St., near the Statesville R. R. Bridge Sept 21, 1868.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.

Hammond & McLaughlin,

(At Oates' Corner.)

Have received a full stock of new Groceries, consisting in part of A large lot of Bagging. Iron Cotton Ties and Rope, Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Molasses, Iron and Nails, Salt, Leather of all sorts.

HAMMOND & MCLAUGHLIN. Sept 14, 1868.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our stock of Groceries to that new and handsome Corner Store "Grays Building," Corner Trade and Church Street, nearly opposite the Court House, where, in additton to our choice stock of Family Grocerics now on hand we will be receiving in a few days a very large and carefully

To which we most respectfully invite the inspection of all our old, and as many new customers as may be pleased to call on us. We will make it to your interest to give us a call before purchasing. Sept. 14, 1868 W. W. GRIER & Co.

Concord Mills.

Having opened a House in Charlotte, near the Post Office, for the sale of our own manufactured goods, we invite the attention of merchants and others to our YARNS, SHEETINGS, SHIETINGS, OSNABERGS, CARPET CHAIN, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c. We

For Cotton taken in exchange for Goods.

constitutional, and. therefore, null and void, and been as much a State as New York. I now take upon myself the task of proving them That North Carolina had been completely reto be so organized as a State, in January, 1867, was also

At the close of the late war, when the armies settled by the case of the State vs Bell, 1 Phil. under Generals Lee and Johnson had surren-Rep. 76, in which the question was whether the dered, agreat question was presented, as to how Convention which sat in October, 1865, had the the Southern States were to be restored to their power to tax Merchants who did business in the former condition in the Union. The task of actown of Beaufort between the 1st day of January, complishing this was certainly one of the great-1865, and the close of the war in April or May est magritude, but to a mind unmoved by pas of that year. Beaufort was at that time in possion, and unbiassed by prejudice, it presented no session of the Federal forces, and the decision very formidable obstacle. The President of the turned upon the question whether the capture United States, in all his proclamations and other and occupation of the town was the capture and public acts, and Congress in all its laws and resooccupation by the Federal army of a foreign terlutions, had declared that the war was waged on ritory, or merely the suppression of the rebellion their part solely for the purpose of suppressing in that part of the State. The latter was held the rebellion, and repudiated again and again to be the true doctrine, as is shown by the folthe idea that it was a war for conquest. Havlowing closing language which I used in delivering these things in view, General Sherman coning the opinion of the Court upon that point: cluded a Convention with Gen. Joseph E. John-"The capture of Beaufort by the military force son, which, if it had been approved and ratified by the Administration, would have restored all of the United States was not, therefore, the conquest by a foreign enemy of the territory of the the States lately in revolt, at once, to their former State of North Carolina, but merely the suprelations to the Government. And all this would pression of the rebellion in that part of the State, have been effected without the slightest violation and when afterwards the State was rehabilitated, of the Constitution of either the United States its loyal Government was restored to all its or of the States. Conventions would have been former powers, including the power of taxation, immediately called together in the several States over all its inhabitants in every part of its terby the proper authorities thereof, such changes ritory. This view is fully sustained by the opinin their respective Constitutions, in relation to ion of Judge Sprague in the case of the Amy the abolition of slavery, and in such other par-Warbeck, before the United States District ticulars as the General Government had a right Court of Massachusetts, and by that of Judge to require, would have been adopted, and the Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United whole country would long since have been paci-States, in the matter of Jones Egan, on a writ fied, and would now be enjoying a state of comof habeas corpus." Here then we have the case parative peace and prosperity. In proposing his of a State, admitted by every department of the olan, Gen. Sherman exhibited the highest qualities of states manship; and he, in my estimation, with all the rights, powers, privileges and imdeserves the high credit of having seen more clearly than any other man the wants of the Union, and I ask where Congress got the powcountry, and the measures by which those wants er to overturn the government of North Carolina, could be met. Unfortunately, the scheme proor intermeddle with its domestic administration! posed by this great statesman for the pacification I defy any man to show any rightful authority of the country, though it was in exact accord to interfere with North Carolina, any more than ance with the often expressed purpose of the with New York or Massachusetts. President and Congress in their efforts to suppress the rebellion, was not approved by the sed after January 1867, and I am aware that Administration, in consequence of which another Chief Justice Pearson has recently written and plan had to be devised and carried into effect. published a letter in which he asserts their va-That plan comprised the measures, which, as you lidity, and seeks to sustain his assertion by deall know, were adopted by President Johnson claring that, "if these Reconstruction ac's are and his Cabinet for the re-organization of the coid, so are the Reconstruction measures of States lately in revolt. President Johnson, and the negroes are still So far as North Carolina was concerned, Wilslaves." The Standard newspaper, of Aug. 26,

iam W. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor. Through his agency, a Convention of the people was called. Amendments to the Constitution, in which were inserted all the changes demanded by the United States government. were framed, and submitted to and ratified by the people. It was then generally supposed everywhere, and by all parties, that North Carolina was once more a State in the Union, and as such invested with all the powers, rights and privileges enjoyed by any other State. The Provisional Governor, Holden, and all the other public men and authorities of the State, undoubtedly so considered it. Mr Holden became a candidate for election as Governor, and had he been successful, I shrewdly suspect that we should never have heard of his doubting the right under which he would then have held the office.

struct the State a second time. Is that the line of the argument? If so, I should like to know how many times Congress has the right to reconstruct the State, and whether it can ever be onsidered as finally reconstructed ? "If the Reconstruction acts of Congress are void, so are

structed by the act of the President, and that

such act had been fully confirmed by the con-

current action of Congress. His argument must

be then that Congress had the power to recon-

surrender, Hughes, unless North Carolina had New York.

Up to this time not a tree had been cut down, nor a shingle made, but, by the time Mr. E. had returned, the houses were all up-log buildings-and there was room for the fixtures. These arrived soon after, April 27th 1868, and the next day after they had arrived, April 28th, a forty pound cheese was made. This was a big day for Elk Mountain.

MILKING .- Night and morning the cows are milked. This is done at convenient points through the farm. There are several milking stations. A small we gon passes round from station to station, and gathers on the tin barrels which contain the milk from each station. The nights milk is poured into an immense milk pan at the dairy, holding some five hundred gallons, say twelve feet long, four wide and three dcep. THE MODUS OPERANDI .- The night's milk is poured in soon after milking, but is not made into cheese until next morning. This big milk pan sits in a large box of water, and this water

runs all night. A stream is made to pass through it to keep the milk cool, and, to keep the milk from curdling, a sort of wooden rake is made to pass up and down in the milk to keep it in motion. The commotion and the cold water together keeps the milk cool and sweet until morning. Now comes the mornings milk from the milk stations. As soon as the morning's milk is poured in the process of cheese

making begins. Underneath the outside water-box runs a stove pipe, lengthwise, connected with a furnace. A fire is made in the furnace, and as the water warms, the milk of course warms also. The heat of the milk is in this way raised to eighty degrees, stirred all the time, never suffered to be general and State governments, to be invested quiet a second. When it reaches eighty demunities of one of the States of the Federal grees it is suffered to become perfectly quiet and curdle, which it will do in twenty or thirty minutes. After the curdling is perfect, a set of knives, arranged like fingers, is passed up and down and crosswise to cut the curds into pieces. Now begins the stirring again, and the heat is carried up to ninety degrees. It is stirred for an hour or two. When ninety degrees are reach-The Reconstruction acts of Congress were pased, it is again suffered to become still, and it congulates or solidifies in twenty or thirty minutes more. It is again cut to pieces and tho stirring again begins, and the heat is raised to one hundred degrees. When this point is reached the stirring ceases, and the curds are suffered again to become quiet. The heat is kept up quietly until the curd reaches a certain point known only to cheese makers, and found alludes to this declaration, and asks, with an air out by frequent tasting. It gets to this point all of triumph, whether it is not logically true. I in a moment. It is then quickly dipped out respond to the question, and assert that it is not true, either logically or otherwise. It will be and strained in a large flat strainer, twelve feet long by four wide and one deep. It is strained recollected that the Chief Justice had, long bethrough cloth. The whey goes through to batfore his letter was writter, pronounced judicially tom and is conveyed by troughs to the hogs outthat the State of North Carolina had been recon-

side, while the curds remain in the cloth. They are rubbed dry and a little salt stirred in them. They are now put into moulds and pressed into cakes. - It remains under press till next day, and when taken from the press it is put into a drying house, where it remains ninety days, and is then ready for the market.

Ber The news from Japan is again highly important. The Northern Daimies who support The Judges of the Supreme Court certainly did the Reconstruction measures of President John- the cause of the ex-Tycoon Stotsbashi against

selected stock of good Family Groceries,

Anything and everything in the Grocery line may

be found at their Store.

At J. Kuck & Co's Grocery Store. 5,000 Pounds Baltimore Bacon, 25 Sacks of Rio Coffee, 50 Sacks Salt, common to fine, 50 Boxes of superior Star Candles, 5 Tierces of Sugar Cured Hams, 25 Barrels of Sugar, all grades, 10 Hogsheads of Molasses, 10 Barrels of Syrup. March 30, 1868. At J. KUCK & CO'S. Prime Carolina Rice at July 27, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL'S. Sugar, All grades, at NISBET & MAXWELL'S. July 27, 1868. Preserves.	Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and ting, extra, at usual charges. Circular and Catalogue containing full partic- as to terms, &c., address Rev. R. BURWELL & SON, y 27, 1868. Charlotte, N. C. Pictures! Pictures!! undersigned Photographic Artist, of Baltimore, malls the attention of his friends, and the public teral, to his newly opened PHOTOGRAPH and ROTYPE GALLERY, where he is now pre- to take A No. 1 Pictures of each and of every and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed in every re. Copies taken from the smallest into the t portrait. Also pictures neatly fitted in Rings, tpins and Lockets. All I ask is, "give me a B.—Parties desiring to learn the trade and art ing Pictures can do so by applying to HENRY BAUMGARTEN, Charlotte, N. C. notograph Gallery over James Harty's Store, 24, 1868. Next door to Court-house.	It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Eli Mull, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Western Democrat," (a weekly paper published in the City of Charlotte, N. C.,) notifying said defendant to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Catawba, at the Court House in Newton, on the first Monday if March next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, otherwise the same will be heard and granted. Witness, Miles O Sherrill, Clerk of our said Su- perior Court, at office the 1st Monday in September, A. D., 1868. MILES O. SHERRILL, Clerk. 37-6w [pr. adv. \$10.] The City Bank of Charlotte Solicits the Accounts of business men and others, and promises satisfaction. July 6, 1868. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier. Bank Mcney. The highest market price paid for old Bank Notes, and orders for the same solicited, at the City Bank	The facts were that Hughes had gone to the State of New York, and had, in one of the Courts of that State, been indicted for the offence of cheating by false pretenses, and had fied to this State. The Governor, who was a member of the Radical party, demanded him as a fugitive from justice, of Jonathan Worth, as Governor of the State of North Carolina. Under the warrant of Gov. Worth, Hughes was arrested by the She- riff of Granville county, whereupon he sued out the writ of habeas corpus, and had it made re- turnable before the Supreme Court. One of the questions discussed by Pearson, Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, was, whether Jonathan Worth was the rightful Gov- ernor of a State in the Union. The judge ar- gued ably and elaborately to show that Presi- dent Johnson, alone, had full power and author- ity to adopt the measures which he did for the restoration of the State, and that th ose measures	same land to another, will not the latter grant be void because the first grant is violated? And will it not be a perversion of the rules of logic to say, in such case, that if the second grant be void, the first must be so too? Of such reason- ing nothing less can be said, than that it is man- ifestly absurd. The case of a second State grant is precisely the same in principle with a second re-organization of a State by the President and Congress. Chief Justice Pearson, in his letter, admits the authority of the decission in the case of ex parte Hughes; that is, he admits that North Carolina was, at the time when that case was before the court, completely re-organized and restored to all the rights and bound to all the duties of a State in the Union, and being so I defy him or any other man to show any authority in the Congress of the United States, or in the law of Nations, to thrust her out of the Union for the purpose of attempting to restore her a second time. It is very certain that the logic of the latter second to all	father as Prince of Mito, and will thus become one of the chiefs of the Northern party. He, of course, fully shares the friendly sentiments of his brothers toward foreigners. The Southern party has lost one of its most powerful members by the defection of Prince Toss. All this indi- cates that the Northern party is on the point of obtaining a complete success, an event which would be hailed by the civilized world with de- light. A Justice, better versed in hw than Gospel, not long since married a couple in this way: "Hold up your right hands. You sol- eunly swear that you will perform the duties of your office jointly and severally, according to your best skill and judgment, so help you God. Fee, one dollar."
A fresh lot of Ginger Preserves at	Blank Writs,	and orders for the same solicited, at the City Bank	restoration of the State, and that th ose measures had had the effect intended; and that, consequent-	the latter connet do it	into a bombshell "to hear it fizz!" You may bet he heard it.