# Hestern emocrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$20 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. TATES. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864.

VOLUME --- NUMBER 652.

# WESTERN DEMOCRAT. Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Oterms, per annum: \$ 20 IN ADVANCE. \_\_\_\_\_

Transient advertisements must be paid for in Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and

#### charged accordingly. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA. SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimons-W H Bagley. Camden and Currituck -- D McD Lindsey. Gates and Chowan-M L Eure. Hyde and Tyrrell-Edward L Mann. Northampton-J B Odom. Hertford-James M Wynne. Bertie-John Pool. Martin and Washington-J R Stubbs. Halifax-Mason L Wiggins. Edgecombe and Wilson-J H Powell. Pitt-Dr E J Blount Beaufort-E J Warren Craven-N A Whitford Carteret and Jones-Dr M F Arendell Greene and Lenoir-J P Speight N Hanover-Eli W Hall Daplin-W R Ward Ouslow-Isaac N Saunders Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus-John W Ellis Cumberland and Harnett-W B Wright Sampson-William Kirby Wayne—Benj Aycock Johnston—T D Snead Wake-W D Jones Nash-A J Taylor Franklin-W Harris Warren-Dr T J Pitchford Granville-R W Lassiter Person-C S Winstead Orange-John Berry Alamance and Randolph-Hon Giles Mebane Chatham-E H Straughn Moore and Montgomery-Dr J M Crump Richmond and Robeson-Giles Leitch Anson and Union-Col W C Smith Guilford-Robt P Dick Caswell-William Long Rockingham-D W Courts Mecklenburg-W M Grier Cabarrus and Stanly-Dr J E McEachern Rowan and Davie-W B March Davidson-Henderson Adams Stokes and Forsyth-J E Matthews Ashe, Surry, &c-Jonathan Horton Iredell, Wilkes, &c-A M Bogle Burke, McDowell, &c -- S F Patterson Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba-M L McCorkle Rutherford, Polk, &c-Dr W J T Miller

Macon, Haywood, &c-S C Bryson HOUSE OF COMMONS. Alamance-R Y McAden, C F Faucett Alexander-J M Carson Auson-A J Dargan, L L Polk Ashe-Mr McMillan Beaufort-Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter Bertie→P T Henry, Jas Bond Bladen—J W Russ Brunswick-D L Russell, Jr Burke-J J Erwin Buncombe-J M Gudger Cabarras-P B C Smith Chatham-J II Headen. W J Headen, W P Hadley Caldwell-J M Isbell Camden-W A Duke Carteret-Stephen D Pool Caswell-Montford McGehec, S S Harrison Catawba-W P Reinhardt Cumberland and Harnett-Hon J G Shepherd, A D

Buncombe, Henderson, &c-M Patton

McLean, Dr John McCormick Cherokee-G W Hays Chowan-L C Benbury Cleaveland -- D Beam, J W Gidney Columbus -- Forney George Craven--Win Lane. T H Gaskins Currituck--Davie--R F Johnston Duplin-Zach Smith. R B Houston Davidson-C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes Edgecombe-David Cobb, L D Farmer Franklin--W K Davis Forsyth-W H Wheeler, W BStipe Gaston-W T Shipp Gates-Richard Bond Guilford-1) F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton Granville--P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis Halifax--H Joyner, A H Davis Haywood-Samuel L Love Henderson-M M Patton Hertford-J B Vann Hyde-Mr Gibbs Iredell-T A Allison. L Q Sharpe Jackson--W A Enloe Johnston-W A Smith. W G Banks Jones-F G Simmons Lenoir, Allen W Wooten Lincoln, Ambrose Cestner Macon, J M Lyle Madison, W H Brown. Martin, S W Oulterbridge McDowell, W F Craige Mecklenburg, John L Brown, E C Grier Montgomery, Allen Jordan Moore, Elam J Harrington Nash. GC Lewis New Hanever. Saml J Person, J R Hawes Northampton. S T Staneill. W J Rogers Orange, S F Phillips, W N Patterso Onslow, A J Murrill Pasquotank, W E Mann Perquimons, J H Riddick Person, John W Cunningham Pitt. B G Albritton, C Perkins

Randolph, Joel Asheworth, E T Blair Rowan, F E Shober, -W H Crawford Richmond, B F Little Robeson, David Bethune, T J Morisey Rockingham, Mr Strong, A J Boyd Rutherford, J L Carson, A R Bryan Sampson, L A Powell, Patrick Murphy Stanly, R Harris Stokes. W II Flynt Surry. Mr Waugh Tyrrell. Union, C Austin Wake, D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers Wayne, MK Crawford. JM Caho Warren, W T Allston, T J Judkins Washington. L C Latham Watauga, Wm Horton

Wilkes, AS Calloway, PT Horton

Yadkin, A C Cowles

Yancy, D M Young.

## SCHEDULE OF PRICES

For North Carolina. The period for the publication of the Schedule of Prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

12 50

3 00

7 50

10 00

1030 00

400 00

10 00

4 00

5 00

20 00

35 00

50

1 50

1 00

Apples, dried, good. peeled. per bushel of 28 lbs, \$5 00 unpeeled Axes, with handles, each without handles, each Bacon, per pound, hog round Beans white or cornfield per bushel of 60 lbs Brandy, apple, per gallon peach, per gallon Beef, fresh, nett per pound

" gross, per pound " salted, per pound Candles, tallow, per pound adamantine, per pound Chains, trace, per pair Cloth. woolen, for soldiers' clothes. ‡ yd wide, 10

ounces to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard Cotton, raw, per pound Coffee, Rio, per pound Corn, unshelled, per bushel of 70 lbs Corn Meal, sacks not included, per bushel of 50 lbs 5 26 Drills, cotton & yd wide, 3 yds to pound, per yard

Flour, extra family, per barrel of 196 lbs extra superfine superfine fine Fodder, baled, per 100 pounds unbaled Hats, wool, each

Hay, baled, per 100 pounds " unbaled do Hides, dry extra, per pound dry, per pound " green, per pound Horses, artillery, first class per head artillery, second class per head House rent, per room per month Iron, pig. No. 1, per ton of two thousand lbs pig, No 2 do

oig, No 3 do do smith's square or round do serviceable Railroad, per ton of 2240 lbs Jeans, wool, domestic, per yard Kettles, camp. iron per pound Lumber, good, per one thousand feet Lard per pound Leather sole per pound upper per pound

harness per pound Molasses, cane, per gallon sorghum per gallor Mules, first class, per head second class per head third class per head Nails, per keg Oats, sheaf, baled, per one hundred pounds

" shelled per bushel Osnaburgs, cotton, 1 yd wide 7 oz to yd, per yard cotton. 1 yd wide 8 oz to yd, per yard Onions per bushel Oxen, work, first quality per yoke second quality, per yoke Peas, cow. per bushel of 60 pounds

Potatoes, Irish, per bushel of 60 pounds " sweet do do Peaches, dried pecled, per bushel of 38 pounds unpeeled do Pork, fresh, nett per pound " salted

first quality in country Quinine good per ounce Rice, new per pound

Ryc. good per bushel of 56 pounds Sacks, two bushels, osnaburgs, each Shirting, cotton, 1 yd wide. 41 yds to lb, per yard cotton, & yd wide, 31 yds to lb. per yard Stripes, cotton, 3 yards to pound, per yard Salt. coast, per bushel of 50 pounds " Liverpool

" Virginia Steel, cast per pound Shoes, army, per pair Shoe thread, flax per pound Socks, soldiers' wool per pair Sheep, fat per head Sugar, brown, common per pound Soap, hard per pound

" soit, per pound
Shucks baled per one hundred pounds
Shorts good per bushel of 22 pounds
Shipp stuff, good per bushel of 37 pounds Tea, black, per pound " green per pound Tent cloth, cotton, 10 oz to the yard, per yard Tobacco No 1, extra, per pound

Lugs Tallow, clean per pound Vinegar, eider, per gallon " manufactured per gallon Whiskey good per gallon Wheat good per bushel of 60 pounds " brau. per bushel of 17 pounds Wheat Straw, baled, per one hundred pounds unbaled

No 1

Wool, washed per pound " unwashed per pound Wagons, wood axle 4-horse new, each wood axle 2-horse new, each Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 pounds

Hire of Labor, Teams, Wagons and Horses: Baling long forage, per hundred pounds Shelling & bagging corn, sacks furn, by gov't, per bu. 25 Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations 10 50 furnished by owner, per day Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations

rations furnished by gov't, per day 2 50 rations furnished by gov't, per month 45 00 mals shall be injured. Are you content?" rations furnished by owner, pr month 90 00 Hire of horse, per day The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producers should be allowed to re- be placed in the court," said the Cadi.

tain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone said. will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

they will be strictly obeyed. "No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, staves, or to car-

ry on his ordinary machanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of Feb'y next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C. R. V. BLACKSTOCK Stocksville, NC. WM. H. JONES, Umpire. Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864.

## Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The yankees express a good deal of alarm at the idea of the South employing negroes as soldiers. They know that if we ever put our negroes in the field to fight against the white, black and son, within the conscript age, should be recom-11 50 foreign slaves of Lincoln, they never can subjugate us. A correspondent of the St. Louis Repub-6 00 lican writes from Washington city as follows:

of the policy of drawing upon their able-bodied and wished for more. male slaves for fighting men, is received by many After some desultory discussion, Mr Arendell able minds on our (yankee) side with ominous moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not ganized. Nos. 1 and 2 fire engine houses were 41 25 forebodings of the consequences, while the interest agreed to, year 16, nays 25. 37 50 and attention it is known to excite in-official circles leave no doubt that the (yankee) Government fully original resolution which passed by year 23, nays machine shops, foundries, rolling mills, merchant appreciate the advantages the rebellion will derive 18, as follows: from the proposed measure, and at the same time teels itself poorly prepared to counteract them. Ellis, Grier, Hall, Harris, Horton, Long, March,

\* Mr Lincoln has confessed he cannot succeed McCorckle, McEachern, Miller, Odom, Pitchford, in the war without the assistance of 200,000 ne- Powell, Smith, Speight, Taylor, Wiggins and 1 50 groes now in Federal uniform. Suppose the South Wynne. 1,000 00 puts three hundred thousand negro troops in the Nays-Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Bogle, Dick, 800 00 field, and more than neutralizes the military power Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Lindsay, Patton, Pool, 350 00 of this two hundred thousand? Why, then, ac- Sanders, Snead, Straughn, Warren, Whitford, Win-314 00 cording to his own promises, it will be impossible stead and Wright. 278 00 to put down the rebellion. No wonder the prospect of the South calling on her slaves strikes him with consternation."

This is a strong argument in favor of fighting our negroes against the yankees. And would it not 2 75 be better to use a portion of the able-bodied negro 7 00 population in the army, and release the white men 7 00 over 40 years old and the boys under 18? White men are forced into the army, and why not use a number of negroes rather than submit to ruin and 500 00 subjugation? The yankees are stealing our nein the South. We had much better fight them against the yankees than permit the yankees to 8 00 take them and fight them against us. While some 600 00 white men are obliged to send their sons to the army, it would be nothing unfair to compel others to send their negroes.

MEETING FOR WESTERN DEFENCE.-On Saturday night, the 17th, a meeting of the members of roads in this State for the running of cars and for and his grave is now marked. So, to Father Fully 4,000 teachers are needed in North Caro-Pasturage, first quality near town per head per month 8 00 was held in the Commons Hall, to concert some the injury done in such mode as may be satisfac- of the City Hall, churches, &c. 5 00 measures for the protection of that portion of the tory to him and in a manner conformable to the 7 00 State against the ravages of deserters and tories .- | honor and dignity of the State. 4 00 The attendance was quite large, and among those 40 the Governor. After some discussion of the object hundred and twenty-seven nominations in all be-5 00 of the meeting, a committee of five was appointed 3 00 to take the matter iuto consideration and report a bill to the Senate or otherwise .- Raleigh Conser-1 75 vative.

RETURNED CONFEDERATES .- Among the paroled Confederates who arrived at Charleston on Thursday evening last, by flag of truce boat from tion from taking place in open court, was passed. 10 00 Fort Pulaski, we find the following names belonging to North Carolina Regiments:

Colonel G N Folk, 65th Regiment; Capt D S | was adopted. 1 00 Cockerham, 54th; Capt S J Parham, 54th; Capt J E Gorman, 3d; Lt H T Gash, 6th; Lt J K Gil-4 00 bert, 57th; Lt M C Good, 6th; Lt E E Gath, 34th; exempt from taxation \$1000 worth of property 1 40 Lt E W Barton, 17th.

The late foreign news informs us that Lord Russell had replied to the manifesto of the Confederate Congress, expressing equal friendship for the North and South, deploring the war, and pledging England to strict neutrality.

A meeting held in Bristol, England, to celebrate Lincoln's re-election, was broken up in a row. After cheers for Jeff Davis and Gen. Lee, and groans 7 50 for Grant, Butler and Lincoln, the speakers were driven from the platform.

## MOHEMMEDAN JUSTICE.

A certain merchant left in his last testament seventeen horses, to be divided among his three sons, according to the following proportion: The thrown up one line of breastworks and had com- ken and scattered abroad. The crowning act of first was to receive half, the second one third, and the third a ninth part of the whole. But when they came to arrange about the division, it was Murfreesboro. We attacked him in position about vaults in the cemetery and robbing the coffins of found that, to comply with the terms of the will, 12 00 without sacrificing one or more of the animals, was impossible. Puzzled in the extreme, they repaired to the Cadi, who, having read the will, observed that such a difficult question required time for deliberation, and commanded them to return

13 50 and I find that I can make such a division of the wounded on the field. furnished by government, per day

13 50 and I and that I can make such a division of the Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day

4 00 seventeen horses among you as will give each more than his strict share, and yet not one of the ani-

"We are, O, Judge," was the reply. "Bring forth the seventeen horses, and let them

The animals were brought, and the Judge ordered his groom to place his own horse with them. He bade the eldest brother to count the horses. "They are eighteen in number, O, Judge," he

"I will now make the division," observed the Cadi. "You the eldest are entitled to half; take, then, nine of the horses. You, the second son, publish the following instructions, with the hope that to you, the youngest belongs the ninth part, name- which we hope soon to have in our possession. ly, two. Thus, the seventeen horses are divided among you; you have each more than your share, freesboro and I may now take my own steed back again."

"Mashallah!" exclaimed the brothers with de-The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Lord, Sulciman Ion Daood !"-Notes on Ninerah. advance.

### N. C. LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, December 17. SENATE -Mr Wright, from the Select Committee, made a report that, in the opinion of said committee, the present restrictions on the commerthe meaning of the act of Congress, and recommend Com. Appraisement for State N. C. a resolution instructing the State Congressional make the following report : delegation to procure, if possible, the removal of these restrictions.

The same committee reported resolutions to claim and "insist on" payment for the steamer Ad Vance, and will be suitable for rebuilding, if placed under and recommend S. F. Phillips, Esq , to investigate shelter before freezing weather. There is a quanthe operations of the State steamers in the importation of goods.

The Military Committee reported a resolution North Carolina.

Mr Courts introduced a resolution that no permended for appointment as magistrate, unless ges. In short, every species of machinery that otherwise exempt. Mr Courts said he feared too was not destroyed by fire was most ingeniously many men, who would otherwise be put in the army, would be exempted as magistrates, and stated the large steam boilers, the switches, the frogs, "The agitation of the rebel leaders and the press that one county he knew had already sixty-nine &c. Nothing has escaped. The fire engines, ex-

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the

Yeas-Aycock, Berry, Bryson, Courts, Crump,

A message was received from the House transmitting the names of 427 persons nominated by that body for appointment as magistrates. Mr Pitchford moved the ages of the parties be

declared as the names were read. Not agreed to. The list, as coming from the House, was then read, some few additions made thereto, the whole er. concurred in and the Senate adjourned.

House.-Mr McLean, from the committee on the supply of salt, reported the following resolutions which were adopted :

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, 100 00 groes and forcing them to fight against us, and if be directed to notify the Governor of Virginia or O'Riley, who refused to give up his parsonage every strong arm is needed to defend you and sour we are subjugated they will confiscate every negro forthwith, that the conduct of the authorities of Virginia in diverting to the use of the latter an houses for quarters, and there being a large num- know, must look for such employment as will be engine and two trains of cars, hired to this State for the transportation of salt from Saltville to Danville, is regarded by the General Assembly, now in | would not allow any houses adjacent to be fired | would urge especially to engage in this work, since session, as a serious departure from the comity of that would endanger them. As a proof of their the compensation must necessarily be less than we States, and as an act of great mischief and injury attachment to their church and love for Father would desire. Teach, not for the pay, and, it may to the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Governor be directed to forbid to the State of Virginia the use of the rail- endangered the whole block, was shot and killed, up in ignorance, if you do not instruct them.

The House then proceeded to the recommenda-

Monday, December 19.

SENATE. - A bill from the House, allowing newy appointed Magistrates to qualify before the County Court Clerk where the county is in possession of the enemy, and prevents the qualifica-A resolution from the House, to adjourn on Friday the 23d inst., till Tuesday the 17th of January,

The revenue bill was taken up for consideration. On motion of Mr Grier it was amended so as to belonging to soldiers, their wives or orphans.

House. - Several bills of a private nature passed their third reading, and some new bills and resolu-

tions were introduced. Rev Dr C F Deems, and M McGehee and D M Carter, were elected Trustees of the University. A T Davidson was elected Counsellor of State.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN, TENN. The Montgomery Appeal publishes the follow-

ing despatch from Gov. Harris: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, near

Nashville, December 5, via Bartow and Mobile, December 10 .- We pursued and overtook the encmenced two others. The enemy evidently intended to hold permanently the line of Franklin and

At dark, we had reached and stood upon the to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, outer edge of their interior and last line of works, where the fight continued until 11 o'clock.

We held our position during the night, expecting to renew the fight in the morning; but, unfor-

of the presence of the women and children in the town. We massed about 100 pieces of artillery that night to open on the enemy at daylight, expecting the non-combatants to have been gotten out before day. We have lost an unusually large proportion of

officers. Gens. Cleburne, Granberry, Adams, Strahl and Gist were killed. Gens. Brown, Quarles, Carter and Scott were wounded.

We have captured about 1,300 prisoners, and have picked up on the battle field about 6,000 stands of arms. We have also captured four locomotives and trains, and are running the Tennessee For the information of all persons concerned, we are to receive one third; take, therefore six; while and Alabama Railroad Other trains are cut off, About 5,000 of the enemy are cut off at Mur-

> The army is in fine health and excellent spirits, and confident of success. light; "O Cadi, your wisdom equals that of our The people are delighted and enthusiastic at our

#### ATLANTA AS LEFT BY THE ENEMY. ATLANTA, GA, December 7, 1864. To His Excellency, Joseph E. Brown, Governor

of Georgia: In obedience to orders of November 25, to incial operations of the State are not warranted by spect the State property in Atlanta, and the city itself, and protect the same, I have the honor to

The property of the State was destroyed by fire, yet a vast deal of valuable materials remains in the ruins. Three-fourths of the bricks are good, tity of brass in the journals of burned cars and in the ruins of the various machinery of the extensive railroad shops; also, a valuable amount of copper requiring the abolition of the passport system in from the guttering of the State depot, the flue pipes of destroyed engines, stop cocks of machinery, &c., &c. The ear wheels that were uninjured by fire were rendered useless by breaking the flanbroken and make worthless in its original formcept Tallaluh No. 3, were sent North. Tallaluh has been overhauled and a new fire company orsaved. All the city pumps were destroyed, except one on Marietta street. The car shed, the depots, mills, arsenals, laboratory, armory, &c., were all burned.

> All business houses, except those on Alabama street, commencing with the Gate City Hotel, running East to Loyd street, were burned. All the to appreciate the Government which this one is hotels, except the Gate City, were burned. By referring to my map, you will find about four hundred houses standing. The enemy have destroyed from four to five thousand houses. Two-thirds everywhere blighting the land, it is enough to fill of the shade trees in the Park and city, and of the one with shuddering for the future. Truly the timber in the suburbs have been destroyed. The mental furrows are gaping for the seed, and if the suburbs present to the eye one vast, naked, ruined, deserted camp. The Masonic Hall is not burned, though the corner-stone is badly scarred by some thief, who would have robbed it of its treasure but for the timely interference of some mystic broth-

The City Hall is damaged but not burned. The Second Baptist, Second Presbyterian, Trinity and Catholic Churches and all the residences adjacent between Mitchell and Peter streets running South

churches were saved. The Medical College was your duty. And now we would say a word occupying seats on the floor was His Excellency, tion of persons for appointment as magistrates, four saved by Dr D'Alvigny, who was left in charge of our wounded. The Female College was torn down for the purpose of obtaining the brick with which to construct winter quarters. All institutions of learning were destroyed. Could I have arrived ten days earlier, with a guard of one hundred men, I could have saved the State and city a million of

There were about two hundred and fifty wagons in the city on my arrival, loading with pilfered plunder, pianos, mirrors, furniture of all kinds, iron, hides without number, and an incalcuable amount of other things, very valuable at the present time. This exportation of stolen property had been going on ever since the place had been abandoned by the enemy. Bushwhackers, robbers and deserters, and citizens from the surrounding country for a distance of fifty miles have been engaged in this dirty work. Many of the finest houses mysteriously left un-

burned, are filled with the finest farniture, carpets, pianos, mirrors, &c., and occupied by parties who, six months ago, lived in humble style. About fifty families remained during the occupancy of the city by the enemy, and about the same number have returned since its abandonment. From two to three thousand dead carcasses of animals remain in the city limits.

Horses were turned loose in the cemetery to graze upon the grass and shrubbery. The ornaments of graves, such as marble lambs, miniature my at Franklin, where he had that morning statuary, souvenirs of departed little ones, are broall their wickedness and villainy was committed by our ungodly foe in removing the dead from the 4 o'clock p. m., and successively carried their two the silver name plates and tippings, and depositing the compact of 1787, to resume the full exercise their own dead in the vaults. I have the honor of all her delegated powers by a withdrawal from

W. P. HOWARD.

Do Two WRONGS MAKE A RIGHT .- This proposition has been generally devied; the converse When they again made their appearance, the judge said: "I have considered carefully your case, o'clock the enemy retreated, leaving his killed and right; but a friend mentioned the other night a bit."

I find that I can make a division of the correct teaching of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and '99. of logic which he heard cited recently, and which We were unable to use our artillery, on account | would almost seem to upset the old maxim : Two wrongs never make a right, said one dis-

> putant to another. Yes they do-sometimes, said his antagonist. Never, replied the other colloquist. They do, I tell you, and can prove it. The

other day semebody passed on me a five dollar counterfeit bill. That was wrong, wasn't it? Yes, of course. Wa'al, I wasn't goin' to be cheated out of five

dollars; so I passed it off among some good bills, onto another man. Wasn't that wrong? To be sure—as much as the first. Wa'al that makes two wrongs, don't it?

Jes' so; but it made me all right. Passing the moral of the argument it would, at first blush, appear that the last speaker had the

The woman who undertook to scour the woods has party relations are concerned -these I have often abandoned the job owing to the high price of scap. changed; but principles, never."

#### TO THE LADIES OF NORTH CARO-LINA

The State Educational Association, at its annual meeting in Charlotte, on the 8th of November, appointed the undersigned committee to address the educated ladies of the State and urge upon them the

importance of aiding in the education of the young. As an appropriate introduction to what we would say, we ask an attentive perusal of the following paragraph from the Message of our honored Governor to the Legislature now in session :

"The subject of Common Schools is one which I beg you will not forget amid the great concerns of the war. The efforts making by the friends of education with our zealous and indefatigable Superintendent at their head, to prevent the public from losing sight of this great interest, is worthy of our admiration. I earnestly recommend to your consideration the whole subject, and especially the system of graded schools advocated by the Superintendent, for which memorials will be presented by the Literary Board, and the Educational Association of North Carolina. I also suggest that regular teachers be exempt from State military daty whilst employed in teaching. Though fully aware of the importance of their vocation, I have not felt at liberty to excuse them under existing laws. The Common Schools should surely be kept going at every cost, and if sufficient inducements cannot be offered to disabled soldiers and educated women to take hold of them, the necessary males should be exempted. Surely, though, if convinced of the great necessity, our patriotic country women would assist, in the absence of these male instructors in preparing the minds of the rising generation bleeding to establish. When we see so little doing to educate the youth soon to succeed us, and behold abroad the vicious and demoralizing influences good be not put in the crop of evil will be spontapeous and fearful. It is with pride that I observe the publication in our State of various new school books, creditable alike to the authors and to the public which has demanded them. Our great system of Common Schools is, after all, our only true and solid foundation for public education, and demands your constant and fostering care."

If no other inducements can be offered that will prevail upon you to devote your time to this laboriof East, and Loyd and Washington streets run- our but noble work, will you not as patriots come ning South of West are safe, all attributed to Fat! - forward in this hour of your country's trial, when to Yankee officers, who were looking out fine homes from a merciless foe? Many of you, we ber of Catholies in the Yankee army, who volun- remunerative; but there are many others who are teered to protect their church and parsonage, and not compelled to labor for a support. These we O'Riley, a soldier who attempted to fire Colonel be, not for the love of the work, but teach for the Calhoun's house, the burning of which would have sake of the children of our State who must grow

the General Assembly from the Western counties any transportation, unless reparation be made for O'Riley the country is indebted for the protection lina, and 4,000 able-bodied men can not be spared from our armies to do this work, which the ladies Dr Quintard's, Protestant Methodist, Christian can do so well. Consider the subject well, and do and African Churches were destroyed. All other what your conscience and your patriotism say is

## TO THE PARENTS.

It is well known to every one who will reflect, that the small amount paid the teachers of our public Schools will not supply them with food and clothing, and for this reason few are willing to teach except such as desire by this means to be exempt from military service. You feel the necessity of having your children taught, you are unwilling that they should grow up in ignorance, and be unfit to enjoy and maintain the independence for which we are so carnestly striving.

Is it not your duty then to see that those who devote their time to the instruction of your children, receive a competent support, so far as you are able to give it? Let some one in each neighborhood secure such contributions as the parents can give especially in provisions and articles of necessity, to be added to the public funds, and we feel sure that every District in the State can support a teacher, and some competent lady can be found to teach every school.

J. D. CAMPBELL, ) T. R. GAINES, Com'tee. S. J. STEVENSON, )

HON. A. H. STEPHENS AND THE RIGHT OF SECESSION .- In a letter of a recent date, which we find in a Georgia newspaper, Hou. A. H. Stephens makes the following clear and emphatic remarks:

"It is also true that I opposed secession in 1850, as a question of policy, but not as a matter of right. The charge that I ever, at any time, or on any occasion, uttered the sentiment that secession would be "a crime," is entirely without the shadow of foundation. The clear right of a State, under the Union whenever her people in their deliberate and sovereignly expressed judgment should determine so to do, was never questioned by me. This was the doctrine of the States Rights party of Georgia, under the lead of the illustrious and re-In these principles I was reared; by them I have ever been governed in my political acts, and by them I expect to live and die, Hence when Georgia seceded in 1861, even against my own judgment, I stood by her acts. To her slone I owed ultimate allegiance. Her cause became my cause; her destiny became my destiny. From that day to this that cause has engaged every energy of my heart, head and soul, and in it they will continue to be culisted to the bitter end. Should that end be the establishment of this principle of "the ulrimate, absolute sovereignty of the several States," it will in my judgment more than comwar so unjustiy waged against her and her confederates, great as it has been or may be. This doctrine once firmly established, will, I doubt not, prove to be the self-adjusting principle-continental regulator-in our present or any future system of associations or confederations of States that may arise. I make no boast of consistency, so far as