

# WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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THE  
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## HOW BOOTH WAS CAPTURED.

The following account of the capture of Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, was given by Sergt. Corbett before the court-martial at Washington:

"When I arrived at the house, my superior officer, Lt. Docherty, told me that Booth was there, and directed me to deploy men to the right and left round the building, and see that no one escaped; by this time inquiries had been made at the house, and it was ascertained that Booth was not in the house, but in the barn. The greater part of the guard were withdrawn from the house and placed around the barn, and orders were given to allow no one to escape. We had been previously cautioned to see that our arms were in readiness for use. After being ordered to surrender, and told that the barn would be fired if they did not, we remained there some minutes. Booth inquired who we took him for; he said his leg was broken, and what did we want with him. He was told that it made no difference who we were; that we knew who they were and that they must surrender themselves as prisoners. He wanted to know where they would be taken if they gave themselves up; no reply was given. The parley lasted much longer than the time first stated, about half hour. In the course of that time many words passed, and Booth positively declared he would not surrender. At one time he said, 'Well, my boys, you may get a stretcher for me;' at another time he said, 'Well, Capt. make quick work; shoot me through the heart,' or words to that effect; so that I knew he was perfectly desperate and would not surrender. After a while I heard whispering there; Booth had previously declared there was no other person in there. The other person, who proved to be Harold, seemed to be trying to persuade Booth to surrender—we could not hear the words. After a while Booth sung out, 'Captain, there is a man in here who wants to surrender.' Words followed, but I could not hear what they were. Booth said, 'Oh go out and save your life;' he then called out, 'I declare before my Maker this man is innocent of any crime whatever,' or words to that effect. Further words followed, in which Harold seemed to tell Booth that he would not surrender. He was told to take his arms and come out; Harold declared he had no arms; Booth also declared that this other man was unarmed; that the arms belonged to him. Immediately after this, Harold having been taken out without arms, detective Lt. Col. Cauder came over to the side where I was and directed the barn to be fired. I had previously been standing before a crack in the boards large enough to put in your hand; I knew that Booth could see us, and could have picked us off, and he in fact once made the remark 'I could have picked three or four of your men off, just draw your men off fifty yards and I will come out;' he used such words many times: when the fire was lighted (which was almost immediately after Harold had been taken out of the barn), I could see him distinctly in about the middle of the barn; he started, at first towards the door, and I had a full front view of him; I could have shot him much easier than at the time I did, but, as long as he made no demonstration I did not shoot him; I kept my eye on him steadily; he turned toward the other side; he brought his piece up to an aim, and I supposed he was going to fight his way out; I thought the time had come, and I took steady aim upon him, and shot him; the ball entered his head a little back of the ear and came out a little higher on the other side of the head; he lived I think until about seven o'clock that morning, perhaps two or three hours after he was shot; I did not hear him speak after he was shot, except to say out when he was shot; others stated that he did utter words after that, but I did not hear any after I shot him.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, we understand, is about to resume business. The effects of the Bank remaining are being removed to the new place of deposit.—*Richmond Whig.*

## THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER RELATIVE TO VIRGINIA.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Washington City, May 9, 1865

Executive Order to Re-establish the Authority of the United States, and execute the Laws within the Geographical limits known as the State of Virginia.

ORDER:—First, That all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion, within the State of Virginia, against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates, or under John Letcher or William Smith and their confederates, or under any pretended political, military or civil commission or authority issued by them or either of them since the 17th day of April 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Second, That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third, That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, without delay, to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found, residents of the districts, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth, That the Postmaster General shall proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth, That the District Judge of said district proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters, civil and criminal, within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth, That the Secretary of War assign such Assistant Provost Marshals General, and such Provost Marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

Seventh, The Secretary of the Navy will take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Eighth, The Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

Ninth, That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of State government and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Peirpont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

A GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.—Europe, alarmed at the strength of the reunited States, would be only too glad to accept President Johnson's invitation to an international congress. The Mexican question, the Canada question, the Italian question, the Polish question, the Pope of Rome question, and all the questions which vex both continents could be settled in that congress without any trouble. Let President Johnson make the proposition.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## MEXICO THE MOSCOW OF NAPOLEON III.

The termination of our great war promises to bring about events that will recall to mind very forcibly that grand blunder in the career of the first Napoleon, the campaign to Moscow. Recent reports represent that the French government is making preparations to send to Mexico, as the necessity may arise, a body of eighty thousand troops. It will want them all, and more; for what the disease of the country do not kill will hardly escape the Mexicans, reinforced, as they will be, by emigrants. Migration towards Mexico already assumes proportions that have not been equalled by any similar movement of the people since the great exodus to California in 1850; but the present is a migration that is likely to be of another character from that.

At the time the last battles were fought the United States had in service about seven hundred thousand soldiers. The rebels at the same time had, everywhere, one hundred and fifty thousand men; and there were in the Southern States, on the computation of Davis, three hundred thousand men that had formerly been in the rebel army but had deserted it—eleven hundred and fifty thousand men in all. There will be recruited in the United States service, about one hundred and fifty thousand men, and thus there will be suddenly put out of employment and thrown upon society about one million men trained to war. To these men there is suddenly opened a channel of employment—a field for new adventure and for the pursuit of the career that they have become attached to, and the promise of a wonderfully rich reward for service. Hundreds of thousands will avail themselves of this opportunity. The Southern soldiers will take it up even more eagerly than the Northern ones, as the romantic love of adventure is stronger in them; and as also it will be more difficult for them to find peaceful employment. The Mexican army of liberty will be abundantly officered by that large number of Southern men who have "nothing left but their swords." Sixty thousand such soldiers, as fought the battle of Gettysburg on either side will not only annihilate any eighty thousand Frenchmen ever seen, but they will beat out of Mexico every man that France can put in it.

We will declare "neutrality" between the two sides. Mexican loans will be negotiated in New York just as Confederate loans were in London and Paris; and if the republicans of Mexico wish to fill the seas with privateers against French commerce they can buy ships in our cities. And then, with French commerce driven from the seas, with the French troops, army after army, beaten out of Mexico, what will be the position of Louis Napoleon at home in Europe? It will be just the position of the first Napoleon after the Russian campaign.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat prints the annexed historic story, and vouches for its truth:

A few years ago, there was living in a northern county in Pennsylvania a poor family. The mother was fond of reading. One day a peddler came along with books to sell, which she wanted, but was unable to buy, for she had no money. He asked her if she had nothing to give in exchange for them, and she said nothing but her children. He said he would take one of them, and a bargain was then struck for a fine looking boy. The peddler dressed him up nicely and took him off. Years rolled round, and the child was not heard from. He had become almost as one dead. Within a few nights, a gentleman living at the county seat in the same county, one night dreamed a dream. He dreamed that somebody had died and left a legacy of six or seven thousand dollars to the brother of the little boy given away for books, and who was now doing business in the same town. In the morning he told the brother of his dream, who laughed, and said he knew no one would leave him that sum of money. A few days afterwards, the brother received notice by mail that he had been left a legacy of seven thousand dollars, and it was by the little boy who had been taken away by the peddler. He had settled in the West, and had died or been killed in the army, after making a will in favor of his brother.

TAKING THE OATH.—We learn the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware are taking the oath of allegiance very rapidly. Within the last few days 993 out of 1000 took the oath. Under the order of the War Department, we presume they will be released, on such terms as the President may deem consistent with the public safety.—*Wilm. (Del.) Journal.*

## REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO RAILROAD TRAVELING.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina,  
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.  
General Orders No. 57.]

The following rules regulating travel on the Railroads in this Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Permits for citizens to travel on railroads will only be granted by the commanding officers of Posts, Divisions, or higher authority, through the properly authorized Staff Officers; and Military Conductors will recognize no passes from any other authority. No restrictions however, will be placed on the travel of citizens from intermediate stations where there is no proper officer to grant passes, but they will be required to procure passes to return, in case they stop at stations where they can be procured.

II. Passes for officers or soldiers to travel within the limits of the District in which they are stationed may be granted by the Commanding Officer of a Post or Division; but passes to go beyond the limits of the District, can only be granted by the Commanding General of the District, or from these Headquarters. Permits for officers, soldiers, or civilians, except furloughs for enlisted men, to go beyond the limits of this Department, will be granted only by the Commanding General.

III. Orders for officers or soldiers to proceed to any point on the railroads, or leaves of absence and furloughs, granted by proper authority, will be regarded by Military Conductors as passes.

IV. Transportation over railroads operated by the companies will only be furnished at the expense of the Government to officers and soldiers traveling on important public business, under orders from a Post or Division Commander, or higher authority, which order must be presented to the proper transportation Quartermaster and a "transportation order" procured, which will be given up to the conductor on the train.

V. The Chief Quartermaster will arrange with the different railroad companies throughout the State to carry officers and soldiers at a rate not to exceed one half the published rates of fare of the respective companies.

VI. Officers and soldiers traveling on the United States Military Railroads, by proper authority, will not be charged any fare. But fare will be charged civilians and all officers and soldiers who do not procure the proper transportation order.

VII. The attention of all officers authorized to grant passes is called to the Circular of May 4th, from these Headquarters, directing that all refugees be encouraged to return to their homes, and not permitted to congregate at Raleigh, or points on the sea coast.

VIII. A Military Conductor, with a sufficient number of Guards, will be placed on each train, and will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this order, and the good order and proper behavior of all passengers. They will also render any assistance necessary in enforcing the regulations of the different railroad companies.

By command of MAJ.-GEN'L. SCHOFIELD:

J. A. CAMPBELL,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Boston Herald of the 10th inst, says that the father of Commodore Winslow, of the Kearsage. Mr Edward Winslow, of Charleston, deceased during the war. He left no will, but a memorandum expressed, the wish that his house servants should not be sold, but the whole of his estate should go to his son, Commander John A. Winslow. An administrator was appointed for the payment of a few small debts, and the whole of the property in South Carolina being personal, and consisting of nine hundred and twenty-two bales of cotton, several negroes and personal effects, was sold by order of court. The administrator now returns his account to Commodore Winslow of \$115,000 (Confederate) in bank, and seven shares Confederate bonds, of \$1,000 8 per cent, invested by him. Other property, consisting of some \$10,000 or \$12,000, in the large cotton mills (Rockfish) near Fayetteville, N. C., and not subject to the order of the court, was burned by Sherman. Thus the whole property is gone, only some five house servants being left. Mr Edward Winslow was a strong Union man, and with Poinsett, Pettigri and Conde, were leaders of the Union party against the Calhoun nullifiers. His boast was that he had never voted in South Carolina, the law excluding him.

RECONSTRUCTION.—There will be no difficulty about reconstructing the Union. The Southern people are all anxious to come back. Southern merchants are already arriving here to pay off their old debts. Throw open the South to trade, and commerce will do the rest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A friend of ours has invented a capital way to prevent the smell of cooking in a house. It is to have nothing for breakfast and warm it over for dinner and supper.