

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Terms, \$4 per Annum.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 6, 1865.

Volume 13--Number 669.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

For Terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excluded from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons who had engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:—

I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations, of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the U. S. for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities of agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offenses of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eight, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not since then been kept and maintained the same inviolate:

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and

regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

By the President—Wm H Seward, Sec'y of State.

North Carolina.

Directions for organizing a State Government. W. W. Holden appointed Governor.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence, and

Whereas, the President of the United States is by the constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces, have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and

Whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government,

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practical period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time: And I do hereby direct:—

First—That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

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

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed 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 put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the 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 residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster General proceed to establish 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 residents are not found, then appoint agents from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the judicial district in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act 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 within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy 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 said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE PLAGUE.

An order has been sent to Dunkirk to put in quarantine all ships arriving from Russia. This measure of precaution has been necessitated by the epidemic now raging at St. Petersburg.

The Nazionale of Florence publishes the following communication from Dr. Galligo, director of the medical L'Imparziale, on the serious epidemic now prevalent in Russia: "We have received from Dr. Tilcur, physician to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, who has just arrived from St. Petersburg, some important details respecting the disease now raging in the capital. This malady seems neither to be a fever of an intermittent or cutaneous nature, nor yet a simple typhoid fever; but it certainly is very virulent and dangerous. According to the opinions of the Russian physicians, it is the same fever that was observed for the first time in Scotland, in the year 1819, and denominated in that country the intermittent fever, from the length of the intermissions and the prolonged attacks.

This fever is ushered in by cold shivering, alternating with remarkable heat (from 40° to 41° centigrade, or 100° Fahrenheit,) the pulse being 150. Great prostration and disorder are observable in the nervous action, although the state of the mental faculties remains unaltered; frequent pains are felt in the head and limbs, great pain is also felt in the left hypochondriac region, and an examination of the palpitation proves the spleen to have immediately decreased in volume. The skin is yellow in color, owing to the liver being likewise affected by the malady. The initiatory attack of the fever lasts from seven to eight days, and terminates with a very copious perspiration. After the first paroxysm, an interval occurs of seven or eight days, during which the patient appears to be almost as well as ever, but at the expiration of that period a second attack manifests itself like the first, but accompanied with still greater prostration. This continues also about seven days, terminating like the other with profuse perspiration. Sometimes a third paroxysm declares itself after a further interval of seven days, one of the symptoms being great thirst and complete aneurism and the patient sinks into the most profound state of prostration. The rate of mortality is 8 per cent, and the victims of this malady die during the second attack, usually from a kind of general paralysis, or through serious derangement of the nervous organs, with real decomposition of the blood and an enormous increase in the spleen. The liver also becomes greatly enlarged, but the intestines on the other hand, are either found healthy or else hardly congested.

Everything hitherto has failed to shorten the duration of the febrile attacks. Salts of quinine given in large and small doses, have been quite ineffectual to overcome the attacks characteristic of this malady. In the second paroxysm, in which there is increased prostration of the forces, the most powerful stimulants have been administered—such as moss wine, alcohol, ether, camphor, etc., but they produce little or no effect. The chief cause of this disease is supposed to be the arrival in St. Petersburg of immense numbers of workmen from the neighboring provinces, and even from the most distant towns. It is said that there are just now in the capital 43,000 workmen more than the usual number. The consequence of this is that they cannot find work and are obliged to live in unhealthy localities, and to live upon the blank bread, which contains this year much more horned rye than in previous years. It has been discovered by chemical analysis that this bread contains one per cent. of horned rye in the flour with which it is made. Thus every working man living on the same may be calculated to eat 100 grains of horned rye per diem. Besides this, the oxen, cows, and other animals being no longer slaughtered in St. Petersburg, but at Moscow, whence the meat is dispatched ready prepared, the heads, hoofs, feet, and intestines of these animals, which previously formed one of the staple articles of sustenance of the poorer classes, on account of the cheapness, are no lon-

ger to be had at St. Petersburg, and the poor are now compelled to live almost exclusively upon the above-mentioned bread, which contains injurious substances, partly contributing to produce the disease in question. The malady is exclusively confined to the lower classes."

The epidemic is still committing fearful ravages at St. Petersburg. Official returns as to the number of cases have altogether ceased of late; but from the large sums voted by the metropolitan authorities, or supplied by Government, some idea may be formed of the extent and virulence of the malady. Besides 200,000 roubles contributed by the treasury, 400 additional beds have been placed at the disposal of the town, and large subscriptions made by the princes and aristocracy. The town, too, has opened a new hospital at the cost of 60,000 roubles, considerably augmenting at the same time the funds of the charities, and aiding the convents in the care and reception of the sick. The malady is stated to have broken out originally on the other side of the Ural Mountains, whence it slowly threaded its way towards St. Petersburg, increasing as it went, and culminating at length among the destitute classes of an unhealthy and densely populated capital. In its steady advance towards the west it has now reached the Prussian frontier, and in a milder form, already shown itself in the town of Konigsberg, Dantzic, and Gumbensen. In the Waldai hills, to the south-west of St. Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated.—London Daily Times.

THE SECRET OF GEN. BUTLER'S REMOVAL.

—Many people suppose that the removal of General Butler was caused by his failure to take Fort Fisher. That is not so. The true reason is, this: when General Butler was in command in this city, previous to the last presidential election, a certain article appeared in the New York Herald, which the General did not like. As soon as he read it, he at once despatched one of his aids to the Herald office, to summon the managing editor (Mr Hudson) to appear at his headquarters. Mr Hudson obeyed the summons; and on appearing before the high military official he was informed that the Herald must retract the offensive article, or he (General Butler) would suppress the paper. General Butler was not aware when he made this threat that the relations of Mr Bennett, the responsible editor of the Herald, with the administration, were of a very friendly and confidential character, and, therefore, in making this exhibition of his "brief authority," he "put his foot in it." Mr Bennett, of course, never forgave him; but, on the contrary, managed to have him removed just as soon as the General's superiors could assign a reason that would seemingly justify his decapitation. General Butler is himself aware of this now, although he did not know the secret of his removal at the time it took place. The offer of the French Mission by our late President to James Gordon Bennett and the endorsement of the offer by Horace Greeley must have opened General Butler's eyes. He will probably let the newspapers alone hereafter.—New York Ledger.

Interference with newspapers is a bad business for any one to engage in at any time.

Rules for the Improvement of the Temper.

1. Pray devoutly and incessantly for divine assistance in this great work.
2. Avoid as much as possible all temptations to the indulgence of an unchristian temper.
3. Think no provocation sufficient to justify resentment.
4. If anything occur to excite angry feelings, pause and reflect, ere you give vent to them.
5. Do not suffer yourself to be ruffled by the little cross incidents of life, by which ill-temper is greatly nourished and encouraged.
6. Never correct or reprove children or servants while under the influence of anger; and when you do reprove, let it be done with tenderness and gentleness.
7. Accustom yourself to express your sentiments with modesty, lest your pride be offended by a difference of opinion on the part of others.

The Hon. Jere. Clemens, ex United States Senator from Alabama, died at his residence at Huntsville, Ala., on the 21st.

The Wheat Crop.—We are glad to hear that wheat is looking fair and bids fair for a large yield. The next few weeks, however, will be the critical period for it, as there is always more or less danger of scab and rust at this stage of its growth. We think there was more wheat seeded last Fall than usual. In some sections we know this was the case, as all seed wheat was exempt from being tithed.—Raleigh Progress.