

# WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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## LETTER FROM GEN. HAMPTON.

From the Columbia Phoenix.

SIR: Numerous communications having been addressed to me, proposing to form a colony to emigrate, I take this method of answering them, not only on account of their number, but because of the want of all mail facilities. The desire to leave a country which has been reduced to such a deplorable condition as ours, and whose future has so little of hope, is doubtless as wide spread as it is natural. But I doubt the propriety of this expatriation of so many of our best men. The very fact that our State is passing through so terrible an ordeal as the present, should cause her sons to cling the more closely to her. My advice to all of my fellow-citizens is, that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education and the rebuilding of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State. War, after four years of heroic but unsuccessful struggle, has failed to secure to us the rights for which we engaged in it. To save any of our rights—to rescue anything more from the general ruin—will require all the statesmanship and all the patriotism of our citizens. If the best men of our country—those who for years past have risked their lives in her defence—refuse to take the oath, they will be excluded from the councils of the State, and its destiny will be committed to those who forsake her in her hour of need, or to those who would gladly pull her down to irretrievable ruin. To guard against such a calamity, let all true patriots devote themselves, with zeal and honesty of purpose, to the restoration of law, the blessings of peace and to the rescue of whatever of liberty may be saved from the general wreck. If, after an honest effort to effect these objects, we fail, we can then seek a home in another country. A distinguished citizen of our State—an honest man and a true patriot—has been appointed Governor. He will soon call a convention of the people, which will be charged with the most vital interests of our State. Choose for this convention your best and truest men; not those who have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who have worshipped Mammon, while their country was bleeding at every pore—nor the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who laid their all upon the altar of their country. Select such men, and make them serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be wantonly sacrificed, nor your liberty bartered for a mess of pottage. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Besides the obligations I owe my State, there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country at present. I shall devote myself earnestly, if allowed to do so, to the discharge of these obligations, public and private. In the meantime, I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colony, in case we should ultimately be forced to leave the country. I invoke my fellow-citizens—especially those who have shared with me the perils and the glories of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly. The Roman Senate voted thanks to one of their generals, because in the darkest hour of the Republic, he did not despair. Let us emulate the example of the Roman, and thus entitle ourselves to the gratitude of our country. Respectfully, yours,  
WADE HAMPTON.

THE SHENANDOAH.—A telegram from San Francisco of the 20th says:

"The whaling bark Milo has arrived, in twenty-eight days from the Arctic, with the crews of several whalers destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah last month. The whalers Edward Casey, Hector, Abigail, Euphrates, William Thompson, Sophia Thornton, Jireh Swift, and the Susan were captured, and the most of them burned. The Milo was bonded for the purpose of taking off the crews. The Shenandoah was continuing the wholesale destruction of whalers, and would probably soon destroy another fleet, numbering sixty vessels. Her commander was informed of Lee's surrender and of the collapse of the rebellion but did not believe it. He believed in Lincoln's assassination, for he expected it. The Shenandoah was manned by English and Irish sailors. Some of the captured whalers joined her.

[It will be remembered that the Shenandoah was a war steamer of the Confederate Government.]

## IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times writes:

BROWNSVILLE, July 8.—Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Maj. Gens. Magruder and Price, and Brig. Gens. Jo Shelby, Douglas and Jackman, with four hundred men and officers, two pieces of artillery and a large wagon train, are moving from San Antonio, Texas, towards Eagle Pass, with the intention of entering Mexico. This information is from a gentleman of integrity, who traveled with the party, and who arrived at Ringgold Barracks on the 5th inst. Ex-Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and Murrah and Clark, of Texas, and a number of lesser dignitaries, are in the party.

Brownsville, July 13.—Maj. Texier, of Cortina's staff, has just arrived from above, bringing intelligence of the capture of Gen. Kirby Smith and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender.

The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

The Washington Chronicle publishes a long letter from Texas, in which the following paragraph appears:

"I am now lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande, opposite to Bagdad. The Mexicans under Maximilian guard the opposite side and our troops this. The respective pickets are not forty yards apart, and there is a good deal of unfriendly feeling between the two armies, so that they cannot long refrain from blows. On the 4th of July our officers went over and many rows occurred. I heard this morning that General Brown the commander at Brownsville, yesterday had an interview with President Juarez, and promised him the assistance of the United States troops, and had ordered the 4th Indiana regiment to cross the river. General Steele, the department commander, went up by a dispatch boat to counteract the order if possible, but even if he succeeded, things cannot long remain as they are.

WARLIKE RUMORS FROM MEXICO.—A dispatch from Cairo, dated the 20th ult., conveys the following warlike intelligence:

The Galveston correspondent of the Houston News writes under date of July 1, as follows:

Orders have been issued to the officials of Matamoros, to prepare accoutrements for thirty-five thousand troops of the empire, the troops to consist of French, Austrians and Belgians.

The reason given for this collection of troops is because the United States has a similar number at Brownsville and adjacent points.

French officers assert that there is no reason why the United States should send an army of eighty or a hundred thousand men to Texas, unless it was designed to make aggressive movements upon Mexico.

The spirit of the two armies is described as being exceedingly hostile, and there is no affiliation between our officers and those of the Empire.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—We learn from a gentleman just from Newberry, that a most unfortunate shooting affair took place near that place on Saturday last. It seems that a watermelon patch of a Mr Hare was depredated upon by some persons unknown, and that Mr H. employed a gentleman by the name of Reynolds, (a Confederate soldier,) to stand guard and see that no one intruded upon the premises, and while Mr Reynolds was fulfilling his contract, two soldiers of the 56th New York regiment, on provost duty at Newberry, entered the place and commenced plugging melons for the purpose of getting ripe ones, when they were fired upon by Mr Reynolds and one of them mortally wounded. The other surrendered himself up, and was taken to headquarters. Our informant states that both Mr Hare and Mr Reynolds were arrested and lodged in jail.

Mr Hare's dwelling house, at his plantation near Newberry, was subsequently burnt down by some of the comrades of the wounded man, in retaliation, as was told us, for the shooting of the soldier.—*Winsboro News.*

The Congressional committee on the conduct of the war have exonerated Gen. Benj F Butler from all blame in connection with the withdrawal of his troops after the first attack on Fort Fisher below Wilmington. We see it stated that Butler and Col. Mosby of Va., are going to form a copartnership for the practice of law.

From the New York World.

## MAGNANIMOUS TEMPER OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

The bearing of the southern people under their defeat and the immense loss of property involved in the emancipation of their slaves, is more generous, manly, and self-respecting than we had any reason to expect. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there is not a guerrilla band, nor any demonstration of resistance to the federal authority. The influential statesmen of the South, and their trusted military leaders, are disposed, to a man, to acquiesce in reunion and make the best of the situation. General Lee, whom the southern people revere, is an open applicant for pardon and lends his weighty example to a sincere and faithful submission to the laws. General Johnston, who stood next to Lee in southern consideration, has publicly given as rational advice to his fellow-citizens as could have been dictated by the staunchest friends of the Union. Mr Boyce, of South Carolina, Governor Brown, of Georgia, and other southern statesmen of equal distinction have made addresses counseling acquiescence in the abolition of slavery, and fealty to the federal government. The southern newspapers are almost universally conducted in the same admirable and manly spirit. There is no contumacious sullenness, no captious refining on the Constitution, no refractory assertion of state sovereignty, no harsh criticism of the policy of President Johnson, none of the hasty tone of self-assertion once so characteristic of southern public men. And yet there is nothing servile or craven in the general tone of acquiescence and submission. It is the simple manifestation of good sense and manly feeling, which accepts the inevitable without womanish petulance, and seeks, in a straight forward manner, to adapt itself to the actual situation.

As Americans, the South has given us no reason to be ashamed of our countrymen. They made, to be sure, a terrible mistake in going into this contest, but once in, they bore themselves with a resolution, gallantry, persistence, and fidelity to each other, which did no discredit to their public spirit and soldierly qualities. The herculean and protracted exertions we were compelled to make to subdue them attest their vigor and valor; and, after so tough a contest, we cannot deny them the possession of great qualities without humiliating self-disparagement. But the frankness of their submission, when they saw they were beaten, is as conspicuous a proof of magnanimity as the chivalric determination with which they fought against superior odds. It adds to our sense of national strength that, in future wars with foreign powers, we shall have the support of men who understand so well the duties of soldiers and citizens.

Considering their present admirable bearing, ought we to treat them as friends or as enemies? When we separated from Great Britain, we proclaimed to the world, in the Declaration of Independence, that we should hold the Britons, like other foreign peoples, "enemies in war, in peace friends." Shall we treat our own repentant brethren with less magnanimity than foreign nations practice toward each other? Having treated these brave and misguided fellow-countrymen as enemies in war, shall we refuse to treat them as friends in peace? Why should our newspaper's teem with calumnies on their character? When they so frankly accept the new order of things, and the mighty revolution in their social system, what sense, what magnanimity, what decency even, is there in subjecting them to needless humiliation and indignities? Nobody fears a new rebellion; nobody believes that the frank submission of the South is feigned; and it is unworthy the character of a great nation to practice a mean, suspicious, and irritating surveillance over a proud and spirited community, who bear themselves with such self-command under one of the greatest trials through which any people was ever called to pass.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—There has been considerable misunderstanding between the internal revenue collectors and certain lawyers, claim agents and others, the latter contending that the Internal Revenue act did not require them to take out individuals licenses when they were members of firms, their copartnership licenses being considered sufficient. The collectors took the opposite view, and the matter was referred for adjudication to United States Commissioner Osborn, who yesterday rendered his opinion, deciding that persons of the classes in question are required by the law to have individual as well as copartnership licenses.

The Postmaster General has arranged the compensation and other preliminaries for the resumption of the mails in the South.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF LABOR.

Many of our young men and young women seem loth to go to work. Too many young men are looking for clerkships, or for something to happen by which they can live without manual labor. Young men, you are burning, wasting precious daylight. You will have to work, and the sooner you begin the better. A population will soon crowd in here, from the North and from Europe, that will outstrip you, and leave you as drones in the great hive, unless you go to work now. By beginning now you can place yourselves in a situation to compete with the population referred to; but if with your habits, and your ideas of labor, you wait until that population pours in, and you then take only an even start with it, you will be left hopelessly behind.

No one should be ashamed of labor. It heightens the bloom of the young woman, and is a pledge that she will make a good wife. The habit of labor thus formed, she will impart to her children, and they will be "jewels" indeed, if reared in the practice of industry, temperance, and the fear of God. Diligence in business is a crown of glory to the young man. He may be humble in his circumstances, and may feel at times that no one thinks of or regards him; but let him toil on, conquering by labor, and maintaining a good character for integrity and morality, and applying himself, whenever he can, to his books, and a measure of success will at length be his, for which he had not even hoped in the outset. Poor young men, struggling to better their condition, often think that they are not noticed or appreciated by the leading, substantial men of the community. In this they are mistaken. In almost every instance they are known, and talked of, and the time at last comes when they are taken by the hand and led up higher in the sphere of life, and in the road to success. Labor is invincible. It conquers everything. The power of application, physical and mental, made Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Henry Clay, Thomas Ewing, Nathaniel P. Banks, Horace Greeley, Francis P. Blair, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson men of great usefulness and great renown. Whenever we hear that young men are complaining of hard labor, and that they are disposed to regard it as dishonorable, we feel like saying to them, "Look at Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter, and Andrew Johnson, the tailor, and at Gov. Holden, the printer; and go thou and do likewise."

Slavery has been abolished, and our young men and young women can no longer depend on slave labor. If they will realize at once their situation, in this and other respects, and will go to work, and cultivate habits of industry and self-reliance, it will turn out, in the end, that the abolition of slavery has been a blessing rather than an injury to them. But work they must, or they will become the inferiors of the thrifty and energetic populations that will soon pour in; and instead of controlling society and the affairs of the land of their birth, they will find themselves poor and without influence. This is the truth. We feel that it is good advice, and we trust it will be taken and acted on.—*Raleigh Standard.*

SEDUCTION AND MURDER.—A telegram to the N. Y. Herald from Nashville, of the 27th ult., says:

One of the most horrible tragedies ever recorded was enacted here this evening, resulting in the murder of Captain M. S. Allen, by H. B. Payne, and the wounding of a citizen named Cochrane. The circumstances are as follows:—About one year ago Allen seduced Payne's wife. Last winter Payne sued for and obtained a divorce from his wife, but swore he would kill Allen. About six o'clock this evening Payne met Allen at No. 64, South College street, and immediately drew a revolver, firing three times, the first shot taking effect in Allen's shoulder. The second shot missed Allen and wounded Cochrane severely in the hand and thigh. The third shot broke Allen's third rib on the left side, passing through his heart, and, of course, caused instant death. The affair caused great excitement, as both parties were among the oldest and wealthiest citizens. Payne is in jail awaiting his trial. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts.

Ten boxes, containing over 7,000 Amnesty oaths, were received from Georgia in Washington, on the 28th; and two others containing about twice as many oaths from Virginia. The clerical work of registration is very heavy.

One firm in London advertises to the amount of \$200,000 per annum. Of course all the partners have grown immensely rich.