

Western Democrat. W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. CHARLOTTE, N. C. August 29, 1865.

CIVIL AND MILITARY LAW.—We occupy considerable space on our outside with a correspondence from Gov. Holden and Maj-Gen. Ruger on the subject of civil and military law. The subject is an important one to the citizens of this State, and we hope all will read the correspondence. We are gratified that Gov. Holden insists on the trial of citizens by civil tribunals instead of by military commissions. The Governor sustains this claim with what we consider an incontrovertible argument, and we are sure that his course will meet the approbation of the people generally. Inasmuch as Gen. Roger contends for the right to try citizens by military courts, the Governor has referred the matter to the President for his decision.

BUSINESS IN CHARLOTTE.—We refer to our advertising columns as evidence that business is increasing in this town. It reminds one of old times to pass through our streets and see the bustle caused by the receipt of New Goods and the Stores crowded with buyers. Houses, both for stores and dwellings, are in great demand. Our merchants are every day receiving Dry Goods and Groceries, and are ready to supply the public "cheap for cash." "There's life in the old land yet."

NATIONAL BANK.—The first National Bank established in North Carolina, will commence business in Charlotte on the 1st of September. That clever and accommodating individual, "Thos W Dewey, Cashier," will be on hand to handle "the paper" and attend to customers.

ARRESTED.—Bishop Lay, of the Episcopal Church, was arrested on Thursday last at his home in Lincoln, by U. S. officers sent for that purpose, and on Thursday passed through this place under guard for Washington.

Bishop Lay was the Bishop of Arkansas, but has been temporarily residing at Lincoln, N. C., for some months past. The cause of his arrest is unknown to all except the authorities.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.—We see it stated by various correspondents that "the Government intends giving Jefferson Davis a fair trial." Therefore we feel it our duty to say that, if the assassination of President Lincoln and the evidence already taken in the case, is to have a bearing in the trial, witnesses can be procured at this place whose testimony will show that Mr. Davis, and members of his Cabinet, expressed decided disapprobation and reprobation of the assassination of the President of the United States. "Fair play is a jewel" at any time and in any place—we believe President Johnson intends to allow "fair play"—and we respectfully request that the witnesses alluded to be summoned and permitted to testify. Certainly no one will object.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.—The citizens of Raleigh intend inviting President Johnson to visit that city, if he should visit Richmond this Fall as it is reported he will. If he visits Raleigh, we hope he will extend his journey in this direction and give Charlotte, the real "cradle of Liberty," a call. Our people would be glad to see a live President, and we know they would give him a handsome reception. This is his native State, and we hope the President will take occasion to visit it, and see for himself that we are not as bad as the Raleigh correspondent of the Associated Press represents us to be.

We learn that the Bank of North Carolina will have but two Banking Houses in the State hereafter—one at Raleigh and the other at Charlotte. C. Dewey cashier at Raleigh, Thomas W Dewey cashier at Charlotte. The effects of the Bank west of Greensboro to be removed to Charlotte, and those east of Greensboro to Raleigh.

W. H. Tucker has been appointed a Director of the Bank at Raleigh, in place of C. R. Thomas resigned.

No man in Virginia, however popular and able, should become a candidate for Congress, unless he feels assured that he can find ready admission into Congress. This we know, no original secessionist or prominent Confederate officer can do. The perils which environ us require that we should speak upon this subject in the plainest possible language, and we have tried to do so.—Richmond Times.

The same may be said of other Southern States. However much a majority of the people might prefer a "Confederate officer" or "secessionist," we think it would be a waste of time to elect such a person.

CONVENTION CANDIDATES.—In Person county, Judge Hendle is a candidate for the State Convention without opposition. Rutherford and Polk counties, Gen. G. W. Logan and Col. C. L. Harris. Guilford county, R. P. Dick, D. F. Caldwell, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson and Jonathan Harris. It will be seen by advertisement, that Professor Kerr and Dr. Fox are announced as candidates in this county.

TRUE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Charleston, says:

"It is wrong to suppose, as alleged by some letter writers, that there is at the South a general feeling of hostility towards the blacks. They may act in such a manner as to create such a feeling; but at present it does not exist. We know that there is an earnest desire for their welfare, and a sincere regret that they are not educationally and mentally prepared for the freedom so suddenly thrust upon them. As it is, liberty with them too often runs into licentiousness; and we are certain that in the upheavings of our social fabric, under the transitions of the past few months, the white race has thus far been the chief sufferer, but has nobly and without a murmur stood the shock, and done its full duty kindly and faithfully to those so long accustomed to its care."

FRUIT.—During the present season we have received presents of fine fruit from J. E. Caldwell, M. D. Johnston, R. F. Davidson, Rev. John Hunter, J. N. Lee, J. W. Reid and other friends whose names we do not now recollect. We appreciate their kind remembrance of us.

We are indebted to Mr. L. F. Bates, Superintendent of the Express Company, and to Mr. Whitehurst, Messenger, for papers in advance of the mail.

NOTHING OF IT.—We are informed that the people in some of the surrounding counties have been considerably alarmed by reports of war between the United States and France, and that President Johnson had ordered a draft for 30,000 men in this State. If people would take the newspapers more generally than they are now doing, they would not be humbugged by false reports carried about by ignorant persons. Instead of wanting more troops, the authorities are every day disbanding troops and sending them home.

GEN. LEE.—The Chicago Republican (edited by C. A. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War) contains an article complaining of the terms made by Gen. Grant with Gen. Lee at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. It blames Grant for permitting a parole to be given Lee and his men which protects them from arrest and punishment, but says that inasmuch as the bargain was made the Government decided to stand by it in good faith. The article, we suppose, shows what the opinion of the Secretary of War was at the time of the surrender, viz: hostility to Gen. Grant's terms, and it also shows that the writer entertains malicious feelings for Gen. Lee especially. Here is an extract:

"So long as General Lee remains in this country, and is allowed not only to go about without punishment, but to proclaim disloyal and obnoxious opinions, such as he fought for against the United States, there will always be a feeling of dissatisfaction among loyal citizens. There is something intensely galling in the fact that the articles of convention between him and Grant were so loosely worded as to afford a loophole for the escape of such a traitor from the clutches of the law. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than this clerical lapsus. It tarnishes what would otherwise have been the spotless glory of the surrender on the part of our great General. A little lawyer cunning, a less magnanimous foe and generosity toward a cruel and unscrupulous foe whom he had already vanquished, whose armies were at his mercy, outgeneraled and beaten at every point, would have left the rebel chief, who was the intellect and the heart of the ferocious war waged against us, to be dealt with according to the forms and usages of law.

As the case now stands, Gen. Grant, whose presence in the field is inspiration, and whose battles are conquests, suffered himself to be drawn into an amnesty. The result is, that our Government decided to accept the literal reading of the convention, and to permit that arch-traitor to the Union to go at large, without arrest or trouble."

We think it would be hard work to prove that Gen. Lee was cruel or that he has used disloyal language since the surrender.

FREIGHTING.—It will be seen by advertisement in this paper that the "Southern Express Company" is prepared to transport freight of all kinds in almost any direction. It seems that shippers find it safer to send by Express than by the ordinary Railroad conveyance. Complaints are made that goods are stolen from the cars on the Road between Raleigh and Newbern, and on other lines the delay and uncertainty is so great as to operate to the injury of shippers. This ought not to be so, but if it is, persons are obliged to employ the Express as a matter of security.

NOT VERY FRIENDLY.—Judging from the following it appears that some of the Northern people don't love the negro so extraordinary well after all. The Louisville Democrat, speaking of affairs in Indiana, says:

"At latest accounts negroes were fleeing from Evansville in all directions, being fearful of being killed by the citizens. The citizens beat them wherever they can catch them, and they seem determined, since the brutal outrage of two negroes upon the person of a white lady on Sunday, to rid the city entirely of them. On Monday night a crowd made a rush for the steamer Carrie to clean out the negroes, but fortunately they were not est. The wildest excitement prevailed when the Lady Grace left there. She arrived here yesterday, and reports that the negroes are scared almost out of their wits. They are coming away on boats and taking to the woods. We learn that the military authorities were attempting to put a stop to the proceedings of the mob. Several negroes have been killed or hung, and an order has been issued compelling all the negroes to leave the town, and that all persons who have them in their employ are ordered to discharge and drive them from their premises."

If this had occurred in a Southern State, the Northern papers would have sent up a terrible howl of indignation.

NORTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENTS.—The President has appointed George W. Brooks, of Pasquotank county, United States District Judge; Daniel R. Goodloe, of Washington City, United States Marshal; and Darius H. Starbuck, of Forsyth county, United States Attorney for the District of the State of North Carolina. Messrs. Dick, Richardson and Mason, previously appointed to fill the above-named offices, could not take the prescribed oath.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

The following table shows the price of gold for Confederate currency in Augusta, Ga., at various times from the breaking out to the close of the war. The record was kept by a broker long doing business in that city:

Table with columns for Gold Premium, For \$1 in Gold, and dates from 1861 to 1865. Shows values ranging from 21.00 to 1,200.00.

THE REASON OF IT.—The Raleigh Standard, Governor Holden's paper, referring to the persistent misrepresentations circulated at the North in regard to the condition of Southern public sentiment, thus forcibly and, doubtless, truthfully exposes the principal motive of those anonymous and other libelers, who have been constantly retailing their slanders through the medium of the Northern press:

"One of the objects of all these slanders was pecuniary gain. It had become widely known that many of the citizens of North Carolina wished to sell their lands; and it was known that many would be compelled to sell, and that the citizens of the State were not able to purchase. The great object, then, in this plan, was to prevent people emigrating from the Northern States to North Carolina; that these lands should thus be compelled to remain in the market without buyers, till the prices required by the owners should greatly decrease, when the very men who had originated and circulated these slanders, would buy up the lands at these reduced rates; and then, letters and telegrams could again be circulated to order, calculated to induce Northern and Western people to move to North Carolina and purchase lands. Enough is known of these schemes to convince any fair-minded man that an extensive association of men, some of them of large means, had formed themselves into bands and societies for this purpose, and what we have seen and read is only a part of this general plan. When we are apprised of the object for which they were working, no man can fail to see the shrewd cunning of the plot, and the probability of its success, if there had been any facts for such a plan to start upon. But happily for us, we are peaceable and united, and such associations cannot work out their schemes without some facts to sustain them."

GENERAL JOHNSON.—General Joseph E. Johnston, of the late Confederate army, arrived in this city on Sunday last from Richmond, and is sojourning at the house of a friend. He has obtained permission to visit Washington, and it is stated he will do so this week for the purpose of having an interview with President Johnson, to whom he has already presented an application for pardon.—Baltimore Sun.

LETTER FROM GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSON. Buffalo Springs Meeklenburg Co., Va., July 17, 1865.

You ask my "views of the future course and future interests of us all." The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We of the South referred the questions at issue between us and the United States to the arbitration of the sword. The decision has been made—and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and kindred, and to restore the prosperity of the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote, if possible—and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States.

This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and is that which I have adopted for myself, as far as practicable. Very truly yours, J. E. JOHNSON.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—New Orleans, Aug. 19.—General Beauregard's house was surrounded a few nights since, and Beauregard, with others, were kept in a cotton press till morning. It was supposed that Kirby Smith was concealed in the house. A gentleman much resembling Smith was mistaken for him. Beauregard complained to General Sheridan of the manner in which the military invaded his house, the officers in command not being in uniform. General Sheridan was greatly annoyed at the occurrence, and righted the matter with General Beauregard.

PARDON REVOKED.—We had occasion a day or two ago to express our gratification at the "pardon" of Alexander Dudley, President of the York River Railroad, for the reason that it opened the way to resumption of operations on that important line. We regret now to have to state that Mr. Dudley has been required by General Terry, acting, we presume, under instructions from Washington, to surrender his pardon. We have heard no reason stated or surmised.—The event will have an unfortunate tendency in disquieting others who have received pardons, and who, doubtless felt that they could rely on them as final and irrevocable. It is to be regretted, too, on account of the public work over which Mr. D. presides.—Richmond Times.

We confess to no little surprise at the foregoing. It must, however, be certain that Mr. D. had violated the conditions of his pardon, and that his pardon was revoked because of something going before it. We had supposed that the exercise of Executive clemency was irrevocable. Indeed that the pardoned person alone could null his pardon by some subsequent misdeed.—Raleigh Sentinel.

A bad negro, by the name of Bob Stevenson, was shot and dangerously wounded by the Guard, on Saturday night last, in this place. He had been drinking, was very disorderly and defiant, and in attempting to make his escape, banded the Guard to "shoot and be d—d." A shot was fired at him, inflicting a dangerous wound, which will perhaps cause his death. The case was promptly reported to the military authorities at Salisbury, who justify the punishment. Let evil doers, white and black, understand that they must keep order and refrain from crime, for there is a power that will bring them to punishment.—Statesville American.

We believe that the tone of public sentiment in the State is right—that our people generally take a sober view of things and are decidedly and honest in accepting of the terms of reconstruction proposed by the President. A friend at Lincoln in this State says:

"As far as our people are concerned, every one, as far as I know, is accommodating himself to present circumstances, without repining after what is lost. There is no discontent in this portion of the State, but a longing for a restoration of civil law."—Raleigh Sentinel.

At a public meeting in Chester, S. C., Dr. A. P. Wylie, Maj. C. D. Melton and James Hemphill, Esq., were nominated as candidates for the Convention. Oliver Waters of Cleveland county, N. C., a whiskey pedlar, was killed in an affray at Chester, S. C., a day or two since by a man named Kitter, of said District.

The Washington correspondence of the Boston Post, of the 17th inst., states: "General Schofield, commanding the Department of North Carolina, arrived in town this morning. Those who have conversed with the General state that affairs in North Carolina are much more satisfactory than is represented in the malicious Associated Press despatches from Raleigh."

The Washington Chronicle, speaking of the mendacious Raleigh correspondent of the Associated Press, says: "Will somebody let the world know who is this correspondent of the Associated Press? If he is the same who, during the war, became famous as a manufacturer of bogus news from Newbern, no one will be surprised at anything that may emanate from that quarter. Let us have his name."

According to a paragraph we see in North Carolina papers it seems that the authorities will recognize the Congressional districts based upon the census of 1850, ignoring the districting of the State based upon the census of 1860. This, the Seventh district, is made up of Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Stanly and Cleveland counties, from which a representative will be sent to Congress until the State is re-districted.—Wadesboro Argus.

ALL COLORED TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—There is good authority for stating that all the colored troops now in the service are soon to be mustered out. The idea that they would be retained as a part of the regular army is erroneous. They form simply a provisional corps, which will be discontinued within a few months.

The number of white troops to be retained to constitute the regular army will number 125,000 men.—Raleigh Standard.

The travelling public must not forget that Capt. George B. Baker, of Fayetteville, has established a line of hacks to run three times a week (Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays), from Morrisville to the terminus of the Fayetteville Rail Road.—Raleigh Sentinel.

There is a break, unfinished work, on the Rail Road from Kingsville to Branchville, S. C., of ten miles, and another of forty miles between Branchville and Augusta. The travel from Augusta to Mobile is uninterrupted.

General Wheeler of the late Confederate Army, was assaulted in his bed in Nashville recently, and badly beaten by Col. Blackburn and Capt. Quinn, because he threatened to kill the former if ever he captured him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The President's door was thrown open at the usual hour to-day, and the room was soon filled with a motley crowd of both sexes. As usual two-thirds of those present desired pardons for themselves or friends; but the bearing of the President towards such applicants has been noticeably changed of late. His sense of justice revolts at the bare idea of bribery and corruption being instrumental in obtaining the pardon of any one. The Herald's exposure of an instance last week in which five hundred dollars, paid to Hon. Thos. C. Wain, secured what the applicant seemed otherwise unable to obtain, appears to have first called his attention to the subject and aroused his suspicions. He is now determined to exercise the greatest caution in the matter, and to give each individual case his undivided personal attention. His first step, therefore, was to suspend action in the Attorney General's office upon all applications for pardon until some disposition has been made of those already accumulated.

THE NUMBER OF BATTLES.—The number of battles fought during the late war is given by an exchange who, we think, understates the number, at two hundred and fifty-two. Of these, the soil of Virginia drank the blood of eighty-nine, Tennessee witnessed thirty-seven, Missouri twenty-five, Georgia twelve, South Carolina ten, North Carolina eleven, Alabama seven, Florida five, Kentucky fourteen, the Indian Territory and New Mexico one each. Once the wave of war rolled into a Northern State, and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated, sixteen were naval achievements.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—To avoid the expense and publicity attending suits under this head, a society of young ladies has been formed in a certain portion of our country who have used the following circular letter with great success: "Sir: You may remember that you once waved your handkerchief at me (or sent me a bouquet, or took me out to drive as the case may be.) I beg leave to inform you that I have become possessed of a repeating rifle of great power. You will see the propriety of fulfilling at once the promise which I have every reason to consider that you have made to me. Yours, &c."

Announcement. A number of loyal citizens respectfully recommend for seats in the ensuing State Convention, their worthy fellow-citizens, Professor KERR and Dr. C. J. FOX. August 28, 1865 4t

FOR SALE OR RENT, IN THE TOWN OF GREENSBORO, N. C. The house in which I now reside, containing below stairs five rooms, neatly plastered and paved. Attached to it is a good lot of 2 acres, stable for 4 horses, cow-house, hen, meat, hog, store and smoke houses, with a pump in the yard. Also, three new HOUSES AND LOTS adjoining where I reside—each containing four rooms, kitchen, smoke, hog and hen houses. Each lot contains about 1/2 acre. Also, near to the railroad depot, two NEW HOUSES AND LOTS. Each house has four rooms, hen, hog and store house. Each lot contains about two acres. These houses are now occupied by Mr. Leo and Mr. Hoque. Also, THE FARM near the depot, containing 33 acres, on which is a log house, kitchen and stable. The Farm is in first-rate order, has been newly fenced, drained and heavily manured. On the Farm is one of the BEST ORCHARDS in the country. Also for sale, 2 frigate Mules, 2 frigate Wagons, 2 Cows, Harness, Plow, Shovels, Ladders, Household Furniture, Carpets, Clocks, Paintings, Engravings, Piano Forte, Chairs, &c. TERMS: For the Houses and Land, the terms will be made known on the day of sale. For the Household Property, the terms will be Cash. Application to be made to me in Greensboro, and in my absence, to John A. Gilmer, Esq., Greensboro. August 28, 1865 2t HUGH RICE.

WATCH-MAKING & JEWELRY. Having secured the services of Mr. G. D. FERGUSON, who has had an experience of over twenty years in some of the largest establishments North and South, I am prepared to attend to Watch-making in all its varieties. Chronometers, duplex, horizontal, patent detached levers and every other kind of Watch known will be promptly repaired. Also, having associated with me in business, Mr. D. W. SIKES, whose country of manner and assiduity to and efficiency in business in all its departments, justify me in hoping that with my own revived attention to business, that my old patrons and friends will rally beneath the expanded wings of the time-honored Eagle which soars above them and my door. B. W. BECKWITH. N. B.—Highest price paid for one hundred thousand pennyweights of gold dust. August 28, 1865. 6m

WILLIAM L. JONES, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF Crockery, Glass-Ware, Lamps, &c. No. 207 Greenwich Street, between Fulton and Vesey, NEW YORK. August 28, 1865 6m

FORM OF THE PARDON GRANTED BY THE PRESIDENT. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to all whom these presents may come, greeting: Whereas, of _____, by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the U. S. States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties; and whereas the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of Executive clemency. Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers good and sufficient reasons me thereto moving, do hereby grant unto the said _____ a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows: That this pardon to begin and take effect from the day on which the said _____ shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if he said _____ shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor; and that he first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings hitherto instituted against his person or property. And upon the further condition, That the said _____ shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 90th. ANDREW JOHNSON By the President, Wm H Seward, Sec'y of State

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.—The Constitution Amendment Abolishing Slavery Passed.—The following constitutional amendment has just passed the Convention by a vote of 86 to 11: "The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery or involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State, and the Legislature, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare shall require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

Jackson, Aug. 22.—The State Convention today passed an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, and repealing all ordinances enacted by the Convention of 1861, except the revenue ordinance, which is left for the action of the Legislature. No other business of importance was transacted.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 17th instant, by Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Mr. Joseph L. Weeks to Miss Maggie R. daughter of James B. Robinson, Esq. In Winston, on the 15th instant, Prof. Theo. F. Wolfe, formerly of Raleigh, to Miss Addie F. Sussard.

TAKE NOTICE. The Committee to administer the Amnesty Oath for Charlotte and Harrisburg Bents, will meet at the Branch Bank every Friday and Saturday till the day of election. Persons intending to qualify as voters must not wait until the eve of election to do so. B. W. ALEXANDER, THOS. W. DEWEY, WM. TRELOAR. August 28, 1865 4t

SCHOOL. MISS HARRIET MOORE will open a School in Judge Osborne's Office, on Friday the 1st of September. The ordinary English branches will be taught. Charlotte, Aug. 28, 1865 2tpd

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!! For sale at SCARR'S DRUG STORE. August 28, 1865.

FOR SALE, Three fine DWELLING HOUSES, one already well furnished. For particulars enquire at this office. August 28, 1865. 1t

First National Bank of Charlotte. This Institution will commence operations on or about 1st September. It will discount inland and foreign Bills of Exchange, receive deposits, attend to collections, and do a general Banking Business. THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier. August 28, 1865 4t

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LIFE INSURANCE. The North Carolina Life Insurance Company having re-organized and resumed business, is now prepared to insure persons for a term of years, or for life to amount of \$5,000. Applications received at Branch Bank of North Carolina by THOS. W. DEWEY, Agent. August 28, 1865. 4t

North Carolina Land Agency OF BATTLE HECK & CO. Dwellings, Plantations, Mining and Manufacturing Property sold by this Company. Property entrusted to us will be advertised free of cost in the N. C. Advertiser, which circulates all over the Union. For further particulars apply at Branch Bank to THOS. W. DEWEY, Agent. August 28, 1865. 4t

BANK NOTES WANTED. The highest market price paid for Bank Notes, Gold and Silver and old N. C. Coupons. Apply to THOS. W. DEWEY, at Branch Bank N. C., Charlotte. August 28, 1865 4t

Tanners Wanted. I wish to employ two Tanners, white men. Address me at Cureton's Store, S. C., via Pineville, N. C., or apply at the Democrat Office. B. J. CURETON. August 28, 1865 4t

WATCH-MAKING & JEWELRY. Having secured the services of Mr. G. D. FERGUSON, who has had an experience of over twenty years in some of the largest establishments North and South, I am prepared to attend to Watch-making in all its varieties. Chronometers, duplex, horizontal, patent detached levers and every other kind of Watch known will be promptly repaired. Also, having associated with me in business, Mr. D. W. SIKES, whose country of manner and assiduity to and efficiency in business in all its departments, justify me in hoping that with my own revived attention to business, that my old patrons and friends will rally beneath the expanded wings of the time-honored Eagle which soars above them and my door. B. W. BECKWITH. N. B.—Highest price paid for one hundred thousand pennyweights of gold dust. August 28, 1865. 6m

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First National Bank of Charlotte. This Institution will commence operations on or about 1st September. It will discount inland and foreign Bills of Exchange, receive deposits, attend to collections, and do a general Banking Business. THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier. August 28, 1865 4t

Branch Bank of N. C., Charlotte. This Institution will resume business at their Banking House on the 1st September. The Notes of the Bank of North Carolina and Bank of the State will be redeemed in Gold at rates to be made known on application. THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier. August 28, 1865 4t

LIFE INSURANCE. The North Carolina Life Insurance Company having re-organized and resumed business, is now prepared to insure persons for a term of years, or for life to amount of \$5,000. Applications received at Branch Bank of North Carolina by THOS. W. DEWEY, Agent. August 28, 1865. 4t

North Carolina Land Agency OF BATTLE HECK & CO. Dwellings, Plantations, Mining and Manufacturing Property sold by this Company. Property entrusted to us will be advertised free of cost in the N. C. Advertiser, which circulates all over the Union. For further particulars apply at Branch Bank to THOS. W. DEWEY, Agent. August 28, 1865. 4t

BANK NOTES WANTED. The highest market price paid for Bank Notes, Gold and Silver and old N. C. Coupons. Apply to THOS. W. DEWEY, at Branch Bank N. C., Charlotte. August 28, 1865 4t

Tanners Wanted. I wish to employ two Tanners, white men. Address me at Cureton's Store, S. C., via Pineville, N. C., or apply at the Democrat Office. B. J. CURETON. August 28, 1865 4t

WATCH-MAKING & JEWELRY. Having secured the services of Mr. G. D. FERGUSON, who has had an experience of over twenty years in some of the largest establishments North and South, I am prepared to attend to Watch-making in all its varieties. Chronometers, duplex, horizontal, patent detached levers and every other kind of Watch known will be promptly repaired. Also, having associated with me in business, Mr. D. W. SIKES, whose country of manner and assiduity to and efficiency in business in all its departments, justify me in hoping that with my own revived attention to business, that my old patrons and friends will rally beneath the expanded wings of the time-honored Eagle which soars above them and my door. B. W. BECKWITH. N. B.—Highest price paid for one hundred thousand pennyweights of gold dust. August 28, 1865. 6m

WILLIAM L. JONES, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF Crockery, Glass-Ware, Lamps, &c. No. 207 Greenwich Street, between Fulton and Vesey, NEW YORK. August 28, 1865 6m

FORM OF THE PARDON GRANTED BY THE PRESIDENT. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to all whom these presents may come, greeting: Whereas, of _____, by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the U. S. States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties; and whereas the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of Executive clemency. Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers good and sufficient reasons me thereto moving, do hereby grant unto the said _____ a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows: That this pardon to begin and take effect from the day on which the said _____ shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if he said _____ shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor; and that he first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings hitherto instituted against his person or property. And upon the further condition, That the said _____ shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 90th. ANDREW JOHNSON By the President, Wm H Seward, Sec'y of State

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.—The Constitution Amendment Abolishing Slavery Passed.—The following constitutional amendment has just passed the Convention by a vote of 86 to 11: "The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery or involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State, and the Legislature, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare shall require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

Jackson, Aug. 22.—The State Convention today passed an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, and repealing all ordinances enacted by the Convention of 1861, except the revenue ordinance, which is left for the action of the Legislature. No other business of importance was transacted.