

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

\$4 Per Annum  
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 633.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

Published every Tuesday.  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$4 PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates.  
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until filled, and charged accordingly.  
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

### GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.  
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, and Tod R. Caldwell of Burke, Aids with the rank of Colonel.  
Lewis Hanes of Davidson, Private Secretary.  
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley of Pasquotank, Assistant Secretaries.  
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen of Wake, Clerks.  
Thos. N. Hauser of Wake, clerk and messenger.  
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.  
Donald W. Bain of Wake, chief clerk to Treasurer.  
C. R. Thomas of Carteret, Secretary of State.

### GOVERNMENT OF THE U. STATES.

President--Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.  
Secretary of State--W. H. Seward, of New York.  
Secretary of War--Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania.  
Postmaster General--William Dennison, of Ohio.  
Secretary of the Navy--Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.  
Secretary of the Interior--James Harlan, of Iowa.  
Secretary of the Treasury--Hugh McCulloch, of Illinois.  
Attorney General--James Speed, of Kentucky.  
President of the Senate--Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut.  
Speaker of the House--Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.  
John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.

### SUPREME COURT.

Salmon C. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.  
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.  
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.  
3. Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania.  
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.  
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.  
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.  
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.  
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

### LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, Virginia.  
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.  
Adjutant General, Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.  
Judge Advocate General, Joseph Holt, D. C.  
Quartermaster General, Montgomery C. Meigs, of Pennsylvania.

### North Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.  
On and after Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run until further orders as follows:  
MAIL TRAIN--GOING WEST.  
Leave Raleigh at 7:40 P. M.  
" Greensboro 2:17 A. M.  
" Salisbury 6:45 " "  
Arrive at Charlotte 10:10 "

### GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte at 3:00 P. M.  
" Salisbury 9:25 " "  
" Greensboro 12:50 P. M.  
Arrive at Raleigh 4:30 A. M.

### ACCOMMODATION TRAIN--GOING WEST.

Leave Raleigh at 6:00 A. M.  
" Greensboro 12:50 P. M.  
" Salisbury 5:00 " "  
Arrive at Charlotte 8:25 "

### GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte at 9:25 A. M.  
" Salisbury 1:05 P. M.  
" Greensboro 4:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Raleigh 7:30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

The Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte at 6 A. M., stopping at Company Shops every night.  
The Mail Train will run on Sunday.  
Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the Trains, as additional fare will be collected.  
E. WILKES.  
Aug 14, 1865. if Eng & Supt.

### NEW BOOK STORE.

TO BE OPENED IN A FEW DAYS IN  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
School Books, such as Webster's Spellers, Webster's Dictionaries, Davis's series of Arithmetics and Algebra, Boyton's series of Geographies, McGuffey's Readers, &c. &c.  
"Our Own" series of North Carolina School Books, such as Spellers, Readers, Arithmetics and Geographies.  
Miscellaneous Books, comprising the most recent and popular publications.  
STATISTICS, all kinds and best quality, such as paper, copy-books, Arnold's ink, slates, &c.  
Singer's Sewing Machine, embracing best Instruction Books for instrumental and vocal music, popular Ballads and Operas.  
Schools sending large orders will be supplied at a liberal discount. Send in your orders to  
C. W. DOWLING & CO.,  
Aug 14, 1865. 3m Charlotte, N. C.

### NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

3d Door from Springs corner, Tryon Street.  
The undersigned has just opened a large assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CRACKERY, and Family Salt, all of which will be sold low for cash, at wholesale or retail.  
BAGGING and ROPE just received and for sale.  
J. M. SANDERS & CO.  
August 7, 1865 if

For Sale.  
At Dr. Scarr's Drug Store, a few Bottles of Dr. Fowler's TONIC BITTERS.  
Aug 14, 1865.

## OLD TIMES.

T. H. BREM.

At his Old Stand,  
With a general stock of GOODS, at wholesale and retail, for CASH.

I am permanently settled as a Merchant in Charlotte, and will sell Goods as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST. Come and see my Goods.

T. H. BREM.

We are in the employment of T. H. Brem, and respectfully ask our old friends to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

J. L. BROWN,  
W. E. STITT.

August 28, 1865.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have placed in the hands of Mr. Samuel P. Alexander, for collection, all the Notes and Accounts of Brown, Tate & Co.; Brown & Stitt, and Brown, Stitt & Co. All persons indebted to either of the above named firms are requested to call and make payment to Mr. Alexander while they can do so.

J. L. BROWN,  
W. E. STITT.

August 28, 1865. Impd

### BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop to the house below the City, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and dispatch. Having secured the services of the choicest workmen he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

Particular attention paid to the Shoeing of Horses.

W. V. DUNN.

Aug. 28, 1865. 1m

### 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 courtesy of manner and assiduity to duty 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.

R. W. BECKWITH.

N. B.--Highest price paid for one hundred thousand pennyweights of gold dust.

Aug 28, 1865. 6m

### DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The exercises of the College and of the Preparatory Department connected with it, will be resumed on the 28th of September.

As a measure necessary to the support of the Institution in the existing derangement of its finances, the Board of Trustees have suspended for twelve months the privilege of using Scholarships in the payment of tuition.

Tuition \$20 for the Session of five months, and Board \$10 per month--payable in advance in specie or its equivalent in currency or provisions.

It is desirable that Students should bring with them such books as they may require; also such articles of furniture for their rooms as they may be able to transport.

For other particulars address the subscriber, to the care (for the present) of Dr. E. Nye Hutchison, Charlotte, N. C. J. L. KIRKPATRICK, President.

Aug 14, 1865. 7t

### NOTICE.

I respectfully tender my professional services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. Office over the Charlotte Bank.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

May 26, 1865. if

### Charlotte

### FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next Session will begin on the 1st of September, and close on the 22d of December, 1865.

TERMS, payable, strictly, HALF IN ADVANCE:  
Board \$60; Tuition \$20; Music on Piano or Guitar \$25; Singing Lessons (single) \$25; Singing Lessons in classes \$10; French and Latin, each, \$10; Use of Piano \$5.

Boarders will furnish their own towels, table-napkins and ring, one pair of sheets, two pillow or bolster cases, one counterpane, a cup and saucer, a drinking cup, and one dozen candles.

Washing a separate charge at the Laundress' prices.

Provisions will be received at market prices in payment for Board.

For Circular address, REV. R. BURWELL.

July 19, 1865. 2m. Charlotte, N. C.

### Lincolnton

### FEMALE SEMINARY,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

The Fall Session, beginning July 31, will continue 20 weeks.

RATES PER SESSION--Tuition, \$10 to \$15; Piano Lessons, \$20; Board, exclusive of lights, \$80 in currency, or \$50 in family supplies at prices of 1865. Address

REV. S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.

August 7, 1865. 2m.

### MEDICAL CARD.

J. G. M. RAMSEY, M. D. (heretofore of Mecklenburg, near Knoxville, Tenn.) offers his Professional services to the public. He may be found on the farm of Col B W Alexander, nine miles from Charlotte.

Difficult cases and those of long standing shall receive his special attention.

Aug 7, 1865. 8t

### BETHUNE'S TAILOR SHOP,

Up Stairs in the Carson building, next to the N. E. Bank.

Particular attention given to cutting children's clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Produce taken in exchange for all work.

A. BETHUNE.

July 24, 1865

## N. C. PUBLIC DEBT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 3, 1865.

Having completed my report as to the State debt, to be submitted to the Convention and General Assembly, and being applied to almost daily for information in relation to it, and the pressure of my diversified duties making it impossible to answer all these inquiries by letter, you will oblige me and the public, I presume, by publishing the following brief synopsis of it:

Bonded debt contracted before May 20, 1861, \$11,119,500 00

Supposed amount of due and unpaid coupons on same, 2,500,000 00

\$13,619,500 00

Debts contracted since May 20, 1861, Bonds, \$13,121,500 00

Supposed amount of due and unpaid coupons on same, 1,651,132 07

Temporary loans from Banks & individuals, 508,423 00

Interest due on those loans to Oct. 1, 1865, 71,594 29

Treasury Notes in circulation, 5,246,336 25

\$20,598,985 61

The total of due coupons on all our State Bonds is \$4,151,132 07.

I have not the means of ascertaining accurately the amount due on each class of bonds.

Amount of ante-war debt, over 13,619,500 00

Amount of debt contracted since May 20, 1861, over 20,598,985 61

This \$20,598,985 61 embraces the following Bonds which should be allowed as a set off:

Bonds sent to England to be used as collateral for the sale of our cotton bonds, which were not used and will be returned, as I am informed, \$1,500,000

Amount of Bonds held by Commissioners of Sinking Fund, \$2,374,500

Bonds received in part payment of one-half of the Sinking Fund Advance, \$130,000.

Balance, \$16,596,485 61

Total indebtedness, excluding English debt, \$30,215,985 61

Resources of the State are:

Stocks in Railroads, 8,516,900 00

Bonds on Railroads & other corporations, 3,117,789 88

Balance, \$20,684,690 73

I have not yet obtained the requisite information to enable me to state the amount of our bonded debt in England. It is probably about \$20,000.

JONATHAN WORTH, Public Treasurer.

Another State--Kentucky--has decided against the constitutionality of the legal tender act. Judge Robertson, of the Court of Appeals, of that State, gave an opinion, from which the following is an extract:

"Whenever a jurist inquires whether a statute is consistent with the State constitution, he looks into that constitution, not for a grant, but only for some limitation of the power inherent in the people's legislative organ, so far as not forbidden by their organic law."

But, as Congress derives its power from grants by the people of pre-existing State sovereignties, an enlightened inquirer into the constitutionality of any of its acts looks only to a delegation of power by the federal constitution; for that constitution expressly declares that all power not delegated by it is reserved to the States or the people. In this class of cases, therefore, he who asserts the power holds the affirmative, and unless he "maintains it," the controverted act should not be enforced as law by the judiciary.

On the contrary, the party affirming that a legislative act of a State is prohibited by the State constitution must prove it, and unless the proof be clear the contested act must be admitted to be law. The distinctive difference between the two classes of cases is that, in the former, the power must be shown to have been delegated, but in the latter, it must appear to have been prohibited.

And in this case, therefore, the power to pass the Tender act must satisfactorily appear to have been delegated before the judiciary should recognize and enforce it.

INDICTED FOR TREASON--Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright, and Colonel Loumy, late of the Confederate army, were arrested at Memphis, Tenn., by the United States Marshal, to answer an indictment for treason in the District Court found in 1862.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Baltimore, Judge Giles presiding, have returned indictments for treason and making war on the United States against Bradley T. Johnson, Henry G. alias Harry Gilmer, Geo. Freaner, John G. Howard and Thomas Fitzhugh. Johnson is indicted for levying war against the United States at Hagerstown, Md., and Gettysburg, Pa. Gilmer is charged, in two indictments, with having burned the railroad bridge over the Gunpowder river and with assaulting Marcus Hook, a mail carrier at Magnolia. Freaner is indicted for capturing Hagerstown, where he acted as the Confederate Provost Marshal. Howard and Fitzhugh are indicted for the piratical seizure of the steamer Harriet Dafoe, in Chesapeake Bay. On motion of the District Attorney, all the treason cases were remitted to the Circuit Court for trial. They will thus be adjudicated before Chief Justice Chase.

## THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Extract from an Address of HON. K. RAYNER, before the State Agricultural Society, at Raleigh, October 19, 1854.

"One of the happiest results to be produced by these associations is the social revolution to be effected, by the high position to which labor is to be elevated; by investing it, in the public mind, with that dignity to which it is justly entitled. So stubborn is the prejudice of habit, so hard is it to efface the associations of past history, that for centuries manual labor has been identified with degradation and vulgarity. In the military governments that were established, from the very necessities of the times, on the ruins of the Roman Empire, and but of which originated the Feudal system, war was the great occupation of Christendom. Out of the Church, mind was directed to its successful pursuits, either for conquest or defence. It was the only passport to honor and power, the only road to respectability. For several centuries, what are now known as the 'learned professions' occupied a humble position in the social scale--Law, medicine, and divinity were the targets at which literary humor and baronial merriment vented their jibes and sarcasms. The leech, the attorney, and the priest were associated with conceit, cunning, piousness, and the gratification of sensual appetites, in well stored larders and well filled cellars. Merchandise was regarded as the calling of the ignoble and the avaricious. And, although in process of time, these pursuits rose in dignity and importance; when violence yielded to law; when, owing to a progressive civilization, the saving of life was regarded as more useful than destroying it; when the dissemination of a purer faith extorted the tribute of respect for its teachers; when the acquisition of wealth placed the means of luxury and enjoyment within the reach of its possessors--still, mere manual labor, honest, unpretending labor, agricultural and mechanical labor, has continued to languish in obscurity--the byword of the fashionable and the idle--the scorn of the purse proud and pretentious. But, in this respect, a new era is beginning to dawn upon the world. The last quarter of a century has done more to revolutionize public sentiment on this subject, than the eighteen centuries preceding, since the commencement of the Christian era. The diffusion of intelligence, the operations of commerce, and the utilitarian tendency of the age, are beginning to reach mankind, that labor is the source of wealth and prosperity; the means of individual comfort and luxury, the basis of national strength and greatness. When we reflect, that the object of our association is to enlarge the field of operation for labor, to secure to labor the rewards of its toil, to stimulate it to still greater exertions, and to enable it to accomplish the greatest results, by economizing its powers, it is evident that the effect must be to dignify, honor, and elevate labor. It is the laborer, especially, that we invite and welcome to our brotherhood. In our country, above all others, labor must be destined some to reach its proper position. Our institutions recognize no distinctions in industrial pursuits. The road to honor, to wealth and to power, are open to all alike. The framers of our institutions were true to the teachings of a past history. Not only the soldiers who fought our revolutionary battles, but many of their heroic leaders were laboring men, artisans and mechanics. Washington was a land surveyor, Green was a blacksmith, Wayne was a laboring farmer, Morgan was a wagon-driver.

Our government, then, in its organic structure, has done for labor all it could. It is for voluntary association, then, to elevate labor in the social scale. I am pandering to no spirit of political socialism, when I say that I have long thought society needed a radical reformation in regard to the estimate placed on labor. Why should the laboring man be excluded from the saloons of fashion, the hospitable board of the wealthy, the companionship of the great--I mean merely because he is a laboring man? Why is it that the young man who returns home from College, with an education secured by the economical savings of an industrious father, thinks it beneath his dignity to assist the father in the routine of his domestic occupations? Or the young lady, whose 'accomplishments' have been paid for by the self-denial of an indulgent mother, thinks it a reproach to aid that mother in the discharge of the duties of a diligent house wife? It is because public opinion is all wrong in associating labor with degradation.

Why is this? Labor is the first great law of nature. Nature herself is a great workshop, where chance, renovation, and development are constantly going on. Inspiration tells us that the Great Author of all things 'rested from his labors' on the seventh day. The Redeemer of the world was known as the 'carpenter's son'--and it is thought by most biblical critics that he worked at the same trade until he entered on his great ministerial mission. The great Apostle of the Gentiles was a tent maker; and all the wisdom received at the feet of Gamaliel did not make him ashamed of his calling. And, yet, strange to say, how many are there who profess the religion of the Saviour and his Apostles who think it degrading to associate, even around the altar, with artisans and laborers, whose very hands may have reared the temple in which they worship?

How little do the sons and daughters of extravagance, of luxury and of ease, reflect, that after all, it is to the mechanic, the artisan, the laborer, they are indebted for the means of their enjoyment! How seldom do they think of the poor pittance of wages received, and the pangs of penury and want endured by those to whose toil, ingenuity and skill they are indebted for the sumptuous viands on which they regale their appetites, or the costly habiliments in which they deck their persons! The purse proud coxcomb, who treads on downy carpets, does not reflect that they are the product of the loom of the humble weaver--fashioned into beauty and softness by his industrious hand, whilst his children were crying around him for bread.

The gay and heartless female votary of fashion, who identifies labor with vulgarity, does not reflect that the costly gossamer-trail of laces and needle-work, in which she flaunts through

the purlieus of dissipation, were wrought in some lonely garret by fingers attenuated with want, in hurried moments, divided betwixt the exactions of a cruel task-master and the attentions upon a dying parent on a bed of straw. This is no sketch of fancy; it is stubborn fact."

## OUR NATIONAL SECURITIES.

Their Style and Character.

1. The "Seven-thirties" represent a Currency Loan, having three years to run, then convertible into a Gold Interest 6 per cent Stock having 20 years to run, but with the right reserved to the Government of paying off the Loan, in Gold, at any time after 5 years. The term "Seven-thirties" is derived from the rate of Interest which these three years convertible notes bear, to wit: two cents per day on each \$100, or for 365 days seven dollars and thirty cents on each \$100.

2. The term "Five twenties" is applied to the 6 per cent Gold bearing Bonds of the United States, to which twenty years half-yearly Coupons are attached, but which may be paid off, in gold by the Government, on due notice to the holders, at any time after five years, in the not improbable event the Government should be offered the money on a new loan at a cheaper rate than 6 per cent.

3. The term "Ten-forties" is applied to the 5 per cent Gold bearing Bonds of the United States, to which half-yearly Coupons are attached for forty years, but which may be paid off in gold, on notice to the holders, at any time after 10 years, in the possible event, the Government should be offered the money on a new loan at a less rate of interest than 5 per cent.

4. The long or unconditional 6 per cent Gold bearing Loan, known as the 6 per cents of 1861, cannot be redeemed by the Government at all, except by purchase, until after the year 1881, making this the most desirable of all the United States loans as a permanent investment.

5. The present outstanding totals of each of the above loans are as follows:

1--Seven-thirties,	\$600,000,000
2--Five twenties,	599,545,900
3--Ten-forties,	172,770,100
4--Sixes of eighty-one,	281,561,400

Total, \$1,650,877,400

In addition to the gold interest stocks here classified, there is outstanding \$48,808,891 of the old funded 5 and 6 per cents of United States, upon which the interest is paid in gold and the principal of which will be redeemed in gold when due.

6. The terms "greenbacks" and "legal tender" are convertible. All the greenbacks are legal tender; but \$433,180,569 are of the ordinary circulation, free of interest, and \$226,000,000 bear simple or compound interest, payable on the maturity of the notes, most of them, 6 per cents, payable three years after 1864, the interest compounded in a table on the back of the note every six months--New York Times.

PLEA OF SUPERIOR ORDERS.--Captain Robert Lynne was recently tried before a Federal Court in New Orleans for shooting a "jayhawker" during the war. Two gentlemen testified that Mr. Lynne had been an officer under the Confederate Government, and that he had the power to shoot summarily jayhawkers. The oath of allegiance, and also the amnesty oath taken by Captain Robert Lynne, were filed.

The affidavit of Captain Robert Lynne, deposed that in the early part of the year 1863, being then in the rank of a Major, he received from General Richard Taylor, department commander, through his immediate military superior, orders to collect in camp all conscripts in said parish; and that in case of armed resistance, that all men so found with arms in their hands should be executed.

After hearing counsel the court stated in substance, that it had been proved Captain Lynne had acted under orders of his superior officers, and that the Confederate Government was a Government de facto at that time in that Parish; that to make persons amenable in the civil courts after the war was over, for acts committed during a state of war, would open so wide an arena for endless strife that the consequence would be awful, and tend rather to create endless dissensions than that state of harmony that should now be cultivated; that acting under any other principles, all the soldiers of General Lee's army might be indicted individually; that in the exchange of prisoners and other things, the United States had recognized the Confederate Government as entitled to the rights of belligerents. He, therefore, ordered the release of Captain Lynne from all the charges preferred against him.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.--We learn from the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser that the branches of the South Carolina Railroad between Branchville and Johnston's Turn Out, and from Orangeburg to Columbia, are under contract, and are being rapidly pushed toward completion. The Greenville and Columbia road is in running order from Greenville to Alston, and the remainder of it, which is not of much length, is being rapidly put in order. The North Eastern Railroad is now running its entire length from Charleston to Florence. The Wilmington and Manchester road is running from Kingsville 97 miles of its length, and will be in order its entire length, it is said, during this month. The Cheraw and Darlington road also is now running its entire length. The Columbia and Hamburg road has a large force of work men on it, and is rapidly being pushed forward. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is running its whole length.

The managing director of an influential company in France, formed under the auspices of the French Government, engaged in developing the resources of French Guiana, South America, has applied to the Bureau of Freedmen to know if it is possible to obtain, in large numbers, the freedmen of the South to go to Cayenne with their families, where they would be well fed and treated, and where the prejudice of caste is not so strong against them as in this country. No action has yet been taken on the proposition.

## CONCERNING PARDONS.

The following letter, addressed to the Governor of Virginia, has been furnished for publication. It explains itself:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, August 27, 1865.

SIR: I am directed by the Attorney General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and to say in reply, that as far as his office is concerned, you have his full authority for saying that the only influence possible to be exerted in the matter of pardons by any agent or attorney, whoever he may be, is to delay the petition. All cases coming under the 13th exception, and all petty civil officers, having your recommendation need nothing further. They are approved by the Attorney General as a matter of course. The President declares that any intimation that money can assist a petitioner is a gross insult to his whole office, from himself to his humblest messenger.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
M. F. PLEASANTS,  
Pardon Clerk.

DEATH OF J. D. CAMPBELL.--We are deeply pained to record the death of Mr. J. D. Campbell, of the publishing house of Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, of this town, which occurred on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Campbell has been long and favorably known as editor of the N. C. Journal of Education, and as one of the authors of the series of popular school-books published by the firm of which he was a member. He was an enterprising man, and a useful citizen, and his death will be a serious loss to the community and the State.--Greensboro Patriot, 2d.

PARDONS.--We are requested by Gov. Holden to state that pardons are in his office for the following persons, and may be obtained on application: Lewis P. Old, John H. Stevenson, J. M. Parrott, Anthony Davis, Robert O. Henry, D. A. Murphy and John S. Shepperd--Raleigh Standard.

The following from General Sherman's late speech at Lancaster, Ohio, fixes pretty clearly