

# The Western Democrat.

\$4 Per Annum IN ADVANCE

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

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1865.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 687.

## 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 forbid, 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.  
Theo N Ramsay 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 McCullough, 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	6:25 " "	
" Greensboro	10:15 " "	
Arrive at Raleigh	4:30 A. M.	
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Going West.		
Leave Raleigh at	6:00 A. M.	
" Greensboro	12:50 P. M.	
" Salisbury	4:20 " "	
Arrive at Charlotte	8:20 " "	
GOING EAST.		
Leave Charlotte at	5:25 A. M.	
" Salisbury	9:00 " "	
" Greensboro	1:05 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 only. The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure Tickets before entering the Trains, as additional fare will be collected. E. WILKES,  
Aug 14, 1865, Eng. & Supt.

### NEW BOOK STORE.

2d door from the Branch Bank, at the stand formerly occupied by P. J. Lowrie.

### CHARLOTTE, N. C.

School Books, such as Webster's Spellers, Webster's Dictionaries, Davie's series of Arithmetics and Algebra, Ballou's series of Classics, Mitchell's Geography, Cornell's series of Geographies, McGuffey's Readers, &c. &c.

—OUR OWN—series of North Carolina School Books, such as Spellers, Readers, Arithmetics and Grammars.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising the most recent and popular publications, such as paper, copy-books, Arnold's ink, slates, &c.

SHEET MUSIC, 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. DOWNING & CO.,  
Aug 14, 1865, 3m Charlotte, N. C.

### For Sale.

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

### FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The undersigned, representing some of the strongest New York Insurance Companies, are prepared to issue Policies for any amount desired against Loss on Land or Sea of Property or Life, in North and South Carolina. Address  
RUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,  
Sept 4, 1865, Charlotte, N. C.

### NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE.

A. WEILL & CO.

The subscribers respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public to the fact that they have fitted up the store room in Mr. David Parks' Building, on Tryon Street, opposite Mr. Beckwith's Jewelry Store, for the purpose of conducting the

#### Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Clothing Business,

in all its branches. They have just received and offer for sale a large and extensive assortment of

#### Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising every description of Cloths, Cassimères, Laides Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hoisery, Ladies Hats, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

#### Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Our stock of Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is complete. As special and personal attention have been given to the selection of these Goods, and long experience in that line will enable us to give general satisfaction in price, quality and styles unsurpassed by any one.

#### We have Boots, Shoes and Hats,

of every description and make, at very low rates. A call is solicited. We shall always try to please, and take great pleasure in showing our Goods.

#### WHOLESALE BUYERS

will find it to their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases elsewhere, as we have the facility to offer great inducements to that trade. A. WEILL & CO.  
ABRAHAM WEILL. A. B. MAYR.  
Oct. 3, 1865. if

### George L. Wadsworth

Would respectfully inform his old patrons and friends that he may be found at the house of

### HULBERT & McLEAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

#### Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.,

at the Emmet Culberson Store, Corner of Pollock and Middle Streets.

### NEW BERGE, N. C.,

and would be happy to supply all their wants in the above lines.  
New Berne, Oct. 2, 1865. 3m

### O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants  
AND IMPORTERS OF SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES.

No. 6 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.  
Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour, and other country produce are solicited.  
When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 2, 1865—pd

### PETERSBURG, VA.

The subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Planters of North Carolina, that he has established himself in Petersburg, in the

#### Commission and Forwarding Business.

Having a large and commodious Ware-house, he is prepared to receive goods on CONSIGNMENT, or to be FORWARDED. He will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and Tobacco, and other country produce. He begs to refer to

Rev. Dr. Alex. Wilson, Alamance County.  
Maj. J. W. Wilson and Messrs Crawford & Laurens, Salisbury.  
Messrs. Baker, Womble & Co., and Mr. Jordan Womble, Raleigh.  
R. L. Lassiter, Esq., Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.  
GEO. V. SCOTT,  
October 2, 1865 1m

#### NEW GOODS.

We have just received and opened for the Wholesale and Retail Trade, on Tryon Street,

### CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

A large and attractive Stock of Staple and Fancy

#### Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, &c., &c, which we offer to the public at the

#### Very Lowest Cash Prices.

We offer inducements to country merchants, who will be consulting their own interests by examining our stock.  
A call from our friends, and buyers generally, is respectfully solicited.  
Store, opposite Nanson House, between Express Office and Taylor's corner.  
BURROWS, BLAIR & CO.,  
Charlotte, N. C.

### JOHN M. TATE,

(Of the late firm of Brown, Tate & Co.)  
WITH  

### BURROWS, BLAIR & CO.,

Will be happy to have his friends call upon him, and to serve them with desirable Goods on the most reasonable terms.  
Sept 25, 1865. 1m

### Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.

Passenger's Office, C. & S. C. R. R.,  
Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 23, 1865. J

Through Line of travel from Charlotte to Washington, Augusta, Atlanta, Ga., and other points South:

Leave Charlotte at	10 a m
Arrive at Winstonsboro at	5 p m
Arrive at Alston at	5 a m
Arrive at Abbeville at	5 p m
Arrive at Washington at	5 a m
RETURNING.	
Leave Washington at	4 p m
Arrive at Abbeville at	6 a m
Arrive at Alston at	7 p m
Arrive at Winstonsboro at	3 a m
Arrive at Charlotte at	2 p m

Connecting with N. C. R. R. train going North at 3 p m. No interruption in line of travel between this place and New York. Connections are made at Washington, Ga., with trains to Atlanta and Augusta. Ample stage accommodations for passengers and baggage. The time between Charlotte and Washington less than two days.  
A. H. MARTIN, Gen'l Agent,  
Oct. 2, 1865. 21 Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE—Obituary notices exceeding a few lines in length, are charged advertising rates, payable in advance.

### N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

#### First Days Proceedings.

The Convention met in the hall of the House of Commons at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, Oct. 24, in accordance with the decision of the informal meeting held at an earlier hour, Mr Lewis Thompson of Berrie President, *pro tem*, in the chair.

Mr Moore, of Wake, moved that a committee of three be appointed to examine into the credentials of persons claiming to be members of this Convention, and report the names and numbers of such as are present and qualified.

Messrs. Caldwell of Burke, Winston and Cowper, composed this committee.

The delegate from Pasquotank, Hon G W Brooks, presented a certificate from the chairman of the Circuit Court and the Clerk of the same, there being neither Sheriff or Coroner for the county of Pasquotank. The committee on credentials reported favorably on the certificate and on motion he was declared a duly elected member of the Convention.

The President *pro tem* announced, upon the highest authority, that if any member present had failed or had not an opportunity of taking the amnesty oath, could now do so, provided they were not included within the exceptions of the President's proclamation.

Mr Moore, of Wake, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That John R. Harrison, a justice of the peace of the county of Wake be requested to administer the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr Harrison immediately in responding to the request of the Convention, appeared at the Clerk's desk, and administered the oath to the members present.

Mr Boyden, of Rowan, moved that the Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person, be elected permanent President of the Convention, and expressed the hope that he would receive the vote of every member present. Mr Reade was unanimously elected.

Messrs. Boyden and Dockery were appointed a committee to escort the President elect to the Chair.

Mr Reade upon taking his seat addressed the Convention as follows:

#### Gentlemen of the Convention:

As representatives of the people of North Carolina, we are assembled at a time of great perplexity to reorganize the Government, which has been disturbed by a protracted and disastrous war.

It is gratifying to know that a virtuous and intelligent people, have chosen a body of men distinguished for their abilities, of much experience and of exalted patriotism—fully equal to the grave matters which are entrusted to their care.

As the interests of our constituents are the same, it is to be hoped that there will be little conflict of opinions among us, and that frank speech and courteous manners will distinguish our intercourse, so that he who has been called to preside over our deliberations, will find but little inconvenience from his lack of experience, and will be enabled to use the position with which he has been honored, as he earnestly desires to do, for its legitimate objects only.

Fellow citizens, we are going home. Let painful reflections upon our late separation and pleasant memories of our early union, quicken our footsteps towards the old mansion; that we may grasp hard again the hand of friendship which stands at the door; and sheltered by the old homestead, which was built upon a rock and has weathered the storm, enjoy together the long bright future which awaits us.

With the guidance of infinite wisdom and the care of a merciful Providence, which I earnestly invoke for the Convention, and for each individual member, I invite you, to the calm consideration and wise solution of the important questions which are to result in the prosperity and happiness of ourselves and of posterity, and of the strength and grandeur of our nation.

The Convention next proceeded to elect a principal clerk. Mr Moore, of Wake, put in nomination, Mr J H Moore, of Halifax, who was elected by acclamation. Mr R C Badger, of Wake, was elected Assistant Clerk, also by acclamation. Mr H P Kingsbury, of Forsythe, was placed in nomination for Principal Door-keeper, by Mr Starbuck, Mr Mark Williams, of Wake, by Mr Moore, of Wake, and Mr McGowan, of Wake, by Mr Grisson, of Granville. The vote stood: Kingsby, 74; McGowan, 14; Williams, 13. Mr Kingsbury elected.

Mr John H Hill, of Randolph, was elected Assistant Doorkeeper by a vote of 87 to 15 for Mr P P Williams, of Wake.

Mr Theo. H Hill, of Wake, was elected Enlarging Clerk, by the following vote: T H Hill, 55; Jacob W Bowman, of Yancy, 21; Thomas S Keenan, of Duplin, 19.

Messrs. Cannon & Holden, of the Standard, were put in nomination by Mr Moore, of Wake, for Printers, and were elected by acclamation, upon motion of Mr Settle.

Mr Giles Mebane moved that a committee of seven be appointed to adopt rules for the Convention. Messrs Mebane, Thompson, Boyden, Gilliam, Phillips Manly and Wilson composed this committee.

Upon motion of Mr Caldwell of Burke, a committee of three were appointed to wait on his Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the Convention was fully organized and prepared for business. The President appointed Messrs. Caldwell, of Burke, Pool and Eaton to compose the committee.

### CONFLAGRATIONS IN RUSSIA.

A communication from St. Petersburg, dated August 26, says:

The Russian journals continue to announce conflagrations which desolate the whole extent of the empire. The population are almost always warned beforehand, that on a certain day the town or village which they inhabit will be set on fire if a certain sum of money be not deposited at a stated place. The threat rarely fails to be executed. Kremenchoug, a town in the South of Russia, has had to contend against twenty fires in a short space of time. The inhabitants, after removing all movables from their houses, which are built of wood, have left the town, panic stricken, and have encamped in the fields. In the town of Orel, letters have been received imperiously demanding that certain citizens, mentioned by name, should deposit a sum of money in a particular place, and threatening that in case of refusal their houses would be burned. Moreover, a proprietor residing at Orel received notice that he must not rely upon any assistance from the citizens, since all the men belonging to the fire brigade had been ordered, under pain of death, not to attempt to subdue the flames. Thanks to the energetic measures of the inhabitants of Orel, these threats have not been carried out. The police have been most active in their efforts to discover the authors of the outrage, but had not yet succeeded in elucidating the affair, notwithstanding that they have arrested several individuals armed with revolvers and provided with inflammable material. In the village of Monastyrka-Sloboda a sum of money was demanded, of the inhabitants, and this demand not being complied with, the village was set on fire, and in great part destroyed, notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions taken by the inhabitants. A large number of towns and villages have become a prey to the flames under similar circumstances. It is also announced that a large portion of the Resenie, chief town of the district of two hundred houses, the town hall, the synagogue, the public court, and two churches were reduced to ashes. The manufactory of fire-arms at Tiowski has been burned down. Letters from Lemberg, Galicia, state that scarcely a day passed without a fire taking place in some town or village in Galicia. Both the Christian and Jewish population were taking refuge in the fields. The czar announces the burning on the 15th of August of a sugar refinery in the village of Leonon, district Woclawek. It was the property of the banker Goldstank, of Warsaw, and is the third refinery recently destroyed in the kingdom of Poland. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000fl.

The official journal of Warsaw publishes intelligence of the burning of a village called Solecin, in the district of Ostroleka. All the buildings of a farm, four hundred and fifty sheep, the principal part of the year's crops, and the agricultural implements all fell a prey to the flames. Two hundred houses of the town of Siedlec have also been burned down.

### COLONEL JACQUES.

An Eminent and well known Divine in Trouble

[Louisville Press, September 25.]

The fall of such a man as Colonel Jacques is sufficient to arouse the sorrow of every man who knows the former worth of the gallant Jacques. He was one of the first and most influential of the Methodist denomination in Illinois. When that body established a female educational school in Jacksonville he was placed in charge of it. He managed it with such talent and success that when a greater educational enterprise was projected he was transferred to it. He was engaged in this when the rebellion commenced. Colonel Jacques was a man of intense loyalty, of commanding influence, and great oratorical ability. He took the field in behalf of the Union, and speedily raised one of the finest regiments that Illinois gave to the service of the Union. It was called the preachers' regiment, on account of the number of preachers enlisted in it. Of this regiment Jacques was made Colonel, and he served with great distinction.

During the progress of the war Colonel Jacques had numerous conferences with Bishop Simpson, and both were well satisfied that if a Methodist of proper position in the North could get among the Southern Methodists much might be done toward extinguishing the rebellion. This mission Colonel Jacques undertook with the approval of Bishop Simpson and of Mr Lincoln. Colonel Jacques bravely met the peril, and traveled extensively among the Southern Methodists. He returned just before the battle of Chickamauga, and took a conspicuous part in that battle.

Colonel Jacques was the companion of Mr Gilmore in a visit to Richmond for an interview with Jeff. Davis, in which mission they succeeded. This visit was intended to bring about peace.

The Colonel has recently been detailed for breaking up the negro camps, such as Camp Nelson. This is the cause of his presence in Kentucky.

On Friday last Colonel Jacques employed a fellow calling himself Dr. H. G. Miller to procure abortion in the case of a Georgia woman. The Colonel was present during the tragedy, and was arrested with the female abortionist, at whose house the murder was perpetrated, and with Miller, the abortionist, the murder of innocents. The victim died in eight hours after Miller commenced his proceedings. The whole party were arrested in *Aggravate Delicto*, and are now in jail, the coroner's inquest having amply confirmed all the suspicions that led to the interference of the police. Mr Turner, the policeman, saw signs of the outrage in progress, and made his preparations for arresting the guilty parties, in which, as we have said, he succeeded. We do not rejoice in iniquity, and we cannot but drop tears of sorrow over the fall of such a man as Colonel Jacques.

[Colonel Jacques was a political preacher—no wonder he disgraced himself. Jacques is the man who visited Richmond during the war and went back North and made a false report of his conversation with the Confederate authorities.]

### CIRCULAR TO THE FREEDMEN

OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,  
And adjoining Districts of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS FREEDMEN'S BUREAU,  
Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 1, 1865.

Knowing that many of you have wrong impressions relative to your freedom, I send this Circular that it may correct many erroneous ideas which are operating very much against your interests. I have learned that many of you have the foolish idea that at Christmas you are to receive lands, horses and farming utensils; that you expect the United States Government to give to you a portion of your former master's property or plantation. As to this, let me say to you all that the Government has no land in this portion of the State, and that all plantations and property of all kinds (except the negro) belong to your masters as heretofore—the Government having no claim upon them whatever. Any of you having such expectations, must at once and forever abandon such preposterous and absurd ideas; and any person or persons trying to make you believe anything of the kind are either fools or knaves, and are imposing upon your ignorance.

The Government has given you your freedom, and you must not expect any thing further from it. The Government expects you to labor and work up your own salvation, and unless you do you go back to slavery or a condition far worse. Any property that you may possess hereafter you must acquire by labor, industry and honesty. At the end of this year, those who have remained with their former masters, and worked faithfully, will be paid liberally for their labor, and will be able to provide clothing and food for themselves and families for a portion of another year, and will, in the mean time, if they have so conducted themselves as to gain the confidence and respect of their employers, be able to retain their places for another year, or to obtain of others good situations and good pay. Many of those who have left their former homes and idled away the proper season for the making of crops, will, at the end of the year, find themselves destitute of food and clothing, and in a situation far worse than slavery. A long Winter is before you and unless you provide for that time your families must suffer—yes, many must perish.

Many of you are under the impression that the Government will feed you. This is not so. Government will not feed any who have had an opportunity and are able to labor. You have had four months of freedom, and all that wished could get work for themselves and families; and those who have not improved the past four months of their freedom must abide by the consequences.

Ere long the troops will be withdrawn from the State. You will be left to provide for and protect yourselves. By your labor you can provide, and by your good behavior you will secure protection. You must know that your freedom has taken away that interest which your former masters had for you. When in slavery you were their property—they valued you as dollars and cents—and it was their interest to feed, clothe, and nurse you in sickness; but now that interest has gone. The responsibilities that then rested upon them, now falls upon you and you only. Your first step now should be to establish for yourselves a character for industry and integrity, and unless you do so, your fate will be that of the North American Indian—your race will pass away and you will be known only in name.

Then let me entreat of you, as a friend, ere it is too late, to think of these things—to look upon your positions as it is, and make the resolve that you will make a good name and a place in this great and free government.

The Government has guaranteed to you certain rights and privileges. In those rights you will be protected. Your rights consist in your freedom, which is freedom to make your own contracts, to receive the benefit of your own labor, to choose your own employer, to keep and govern your own families, to educate your children, and to worship God after your own manner. The same powers that gave you these rights and privileges have imposed upon you certain and new duties, compelling you to labor to support your families, to obey the laws of your country, to show respect and cheerful obedience to your employers, to fulfill and respect all contracts, to have the marriage ties sacred, and to so conduct and deport yourselves as to win the respect and confidence of all men—Fulfill, then, these requirements, and all will be well. Reject them, and your condition will be a far worse one than you ever experienced when in slavery. It is true that there are some bad men that will take advantage of your ignorance and impose upon you. Some may try to defraud you of your wages, and a few wicked and cowardly enough to revenge their losses upon you by violence; but have patience, and ere long these matters will regulate themselves. But good behavior on your part will ever gain for you the respect and protection of all good and just men.

Since I have been among you I have discovered that a majority of you look upon your former masters as your enemies, and upon the "Yankees" as your only friends. In this you are mistaken. I am from the North, and know well the feeling that exists there towards the negro. I know that a majority of the Northern people will not willingly consent to your becoming citizens amongst them. The Government, through a military necessity, has given you your freedom, and in that freedom the people of the North will ever protect you, unless you become unworthy of their protection.

The South is your natural home, and Southern men will be your friends. The majority of you were raised, have grown up on the same plantations with your former masters, and I know it to be a fact that there is a feeling, sympathy, existing between you and the people of the North. If Southern men are your enemies it is your bad behaviour that has made them so. The fact is that you know not how to

appreciate your freedom, and have grossly abused it.

Become respectful, obedient and honest to your employers, and you will find them first in paving the way for your future welfare. To become a prosperous and intelligent people, many of you will have to pursue a far different course from that of the past four months of your freedom. It is true that some have realized the responsibilities that freedom has brought upon them, and have been faithful and obedient to their employers. But many of you have become impatient, lazy and disrespectful to those to whom you must look for your support—Many are idling and loafing away these same around towns and camps, while their families are suffering for food and clothing, and many without shelter. You alone are accountable for the sad fate that awaits you.

Since I came among you I have learned the fact that as a people you have very little regard for the truth. In fact, I have lost all confidence in your veracity, and know not when or whom to believe. I find that you are disposed to utter falsehoods when the truth would answer your purpose far better.

Hereafter those coming to me for the purpose of getting justice in cases between themselves and employers, must come with the truth; if not they must not expect me to assist them in their difficulties. Such lies as you tell are not only impositions upon me, but upon the public, and must be stopped.

I have ascertained that many of you object to the system of written contracts. This is another evidence of your ignorance of freedom. Written contracts are the only safeguards to free labor. It is simply the binding of two or more parties to fulfill a voluntary agreement or agreement between themselves and employers. These contracts are in no way connected with slavery, but a system adopted by free labor every where. By making contracts in writing, you bind yourselves to do certain labor; the same contract obligates your employer to pay you for that labor. A contract is the proof of your agreement, and I advise that you make all agreements in writing, fulfill them to the letter and the laws will ever see that you have your rights. For another year adopt this system, and by complying with your agreement you will have no trouble in collecting your just dues.

It has been reported to me that in some portions of this district, freedmen are holding secret meetings. This is against the laws, and must be prevented, and any persons holding or participating in such meetings will be arrested and punished most severely. What the objects of these meetings are I know not, but no good can arise from them, but much harm.

I also wish to caution you against one other matter—that is as regards your right to vote. You have other and more important matters to attend to now. Never agitate this question, but leave it for others to settle. In order to vote a man should be educated. You are not. Had you that right in your present situation, it would be a curse to you—you would be as so many tools in the hands of bad men and politicians. So dream not, talk not of things that at this time would be to your disadvantage and to your injury.

In conclusion, let me say that this Circular is sent to you for your good, for your own benefit. Live and govern yourselves by it, and ere six months you will thank me for the advice and instruction contained in it. You must do for yourselves, or I can do but little for you. The opportunity is now offered you of becoming a great and prosperous people. In order to accomplish this you must labor, live honestly, uprightly and in the fear of God.

JOHN C. BARNETT,  
Capt. and Asst. Supt. F. M. B.

### SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE PARDON OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Convention of South Carolina has appointed a committee to draft memorials to be addressed by the Convention to the President of the United States for the pardon and release of Jefferson Davis, the late President, and A. J. Stephens, the late Vice-President of the Confederate States; for A. G. Magrath and George A. Trenholm, citizens of South Carolina, now prisoners of State.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

A wealthy citizen of North Carolina, lately one of the largest slaveholders in the State, is now on a visit to this city, with the object of inquiring into the practicability of procuring supplies of labor from Europe. After several months trial with free blacks, the planters find that they cannot now depend on laborers formerly in their employ, as the latter very generally decline to hire out their services. The prevalent feeling is that they must leave the plantation before they can be free, and they are not satisfied unless they immediately obtain land and "keep house." Being destitute of money, live stock, or implements, and able to promise nothing except a share of their future earnings (and negroes' promises or contracts are not worth much) the freedmen are much perplexed. Their ideas and purposes are very nearly what might be expected of children in the same circumstances of dependence.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

### Queen Victoria and Her Spinning Wheel.

The Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, after announcing Queen Victoria's departure for Germany, relates this piece of gossip: "Before leaving she took a fancy to spinning, and ordered a mechanic of Spitalfields to make for her a spinning wheel. He finished one of so her exquisite workmanship that she ordered one for each of her palaces and castles. The good royal matron resumes the occupation of the simple ladies of the old and unafflicted times, and, be sure, her example will not be lost on the crinolined and jeweled ladies of our age. The inclinations and fancies of Queens dictate the fashion at the spinning wheel as well as at the court toilet."

Sir Morton Peto, one of the distinguished party of European capitalists now in the United States, began life as a carpenter, working for half a crown a day.