

# 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, OCTOBER 31, 1865.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 696.

**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. Ordinary 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.

## SECOND STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

**T. H. BREM, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**  
Is now opening a fresh Stock of Goods which he will sell as cheap as any one.  
He particularly desires the attention of country Merchants to his Wholesale Stock, as he has paid special care in selecting a Stock suitable for the trade.  
His Stock consists of everything to be found in the Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocery line.  
T. H. BREM.  
Oct 2, 1865

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

At wholesale and retail, at  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM'S.  
**HARDWARE.**  
At wholesale and retail at  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM'S.  
**DRY GOODS.**  
At wholesale and retail, at  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM'S.

## MEN'S AND LADIES' HATS.

A large stock, at wholesale and retail.  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM.

## A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land lying on the Statesville Road, about one mile north of Charlotte, containing about one hundred acres. On the Tract is a valuable Gold Mine.  
For particulars apply to me or to W. F. Davidson.  
JAMES M. HENDERSON.  
Oct 9, 1865.

## CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., Principals.  
The current session commenced on the 1st September, and will close the 22d December, 1865.  
Pupils received at any time and charged from time of entrance to end of session.  
For circular containing full particulars as to Terms, &c., address  
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,  
2m Charlotte, N. C.  
Oct 2, 1865

## MERCHANT TAILORING.

We are pleased to inform our former patrons and friends that we are once more on the market, with a nice lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings, together with  
**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,** consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. Also, a select stock of Cassimere and Felt Hats.  
We will be in receipt of our usual stock of  
**CLOTHING,** manufactured by ourselves, in a few days, when we will be able to suit all sizes and tastes.  
From our knowledge of the Clothing business, and facilities for manufacturing, induce us to believe that we will continue to merit the patronage heretofore so liberally given by the citizens of Western North Carolina and the upper Districts of South Carolina.  
FILLINGS & SPRINGS,  
Store under Democrat Office.  
Sept 18, 1865

## New Goods.

**C. M. QUERY,**  
[Next Door to Spring's Corner].  
Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,** consisting of Calicoes, DeLains, Merinos, Poplins, Flannels, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Jaconettes, Lawns, Swiss Muslins.  
**Balmoral Shirts, Hoop Skirts,** Linen Handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs. Also, a complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths' and children's.  
**Boots, Shoes and Gaiters;** together with a great variety of HATS, of all styles and prices, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.  
**A few dozen Cotton Cards.**  
Please give me a call, as I charge nothing for showing my Goods, being determined to please and sell to the public.  
Sept 18, 1865  
C. M. QUERY.

## Gold and Copper Mines FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that Tract of Land known as the "CATHY MINE," 4 miles North of Charlotte, N. C., belonging to the estate of Dr. E. H. Andrews, deceased, containing nearly two hundred acres. It has on it a small dwelling, some out-houses, a fine spring of water, and an orchard. It also has a rich Gold Mine, and perhaps one of the richest veins of Copper ore at the South.  
These Mines have been fully tested, and pronounced by experienced Miners capable of yielding a large amount of rich ore. For immediate purchasers liberal offers will be made.  
For further particulars address or call on my Agent, A. Bethune, Charlotte, N. C.  
S. B. ANDREWS, Administrator.  
Oct 2, 1865

## CORN AND WHEAT.

I want to purchase Corn and Wheat at the Steam Flouring Mill in this place, for which the market price will be paid.  
JOHN WILKES.  
Charlotte, May 15, 1865.

## Dr. J. H. Wayt, DENTIST.

Has resumed practice, and will be glad to see old customers and others at his Office, next door to Springs' corner, up stairs  
June 19, 1865.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**  
I will sell on Tuesday the 31st Oct., at the late residence of Thos. Trotter, deceased, one Horse and five Mules, five Wagons, one Carriage, one Loom, four Milk Cows and other cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.  
Terms made known on day of sale.  
S. P. ALEXANDER, Ex'r.  
Oct 9, 1865.

**Administrator's Sale.**  
As Administrator of Wm. A. Owens, deceased, I will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday, 7th November, Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, &c., Library of Law and Miscellaneous Books, and one Fire Proof Iron Safe.  
At the same time will be rented a Dwelling House near the Female College, for the year 1866.  
All persons indebted to said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the estate will present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
J. M. SPRINGS, Administrator.  
Oct 16, 1865

**HORSE STOLEN.**  
Was stolen from my stable in Sharon neighborhood, on Tuesday night the 3d inst., a large sorrel Horse, blazed face, two white feet and some white spots on the back, about 16 years old, and a natural pacer. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery.  
J. W. ROSS.  
Oct 9, 1865 4tpd

## Large Sale of Land and Personal Property AT AUCTION.

Having returned to my home in Virginia, I will sell at Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the 25th instant, my Farm called "Greyhams Place," containing about 600 acres. It is located in the Scotch Irish settlement, in Rowan county, on Third Creek, extending across the same, within three miles of Third Creek Depot; has from 60 to 75 acres of rich bottom land, adapted to both grain and grasses; two comfortable Dwelling Houses and all necessary out buildings; several Peach and Apple Orchards; is well watered with a stream in each field, and numerous springs; abundance of wood and timber. It was originally two farms and can be advantageously divided.  
Also, at same time and place, will be sold the crop of corn, fodder, hay and straw, 4 good mules, 2 horses, 45 fat-d hogs, 50 head of stock hogs, cattle, wagons, ploughs, and all the farming implements.  
Also, will be sold, on Wednesday, the 1st day of November, on my Farm near Salisbury, the crop of corn, fodder, hay, shucks, &c., 20 head of fat hogs, 35 head of stock hogs, 20 head of cattle, including several good milk cows, 20 head of sheep, horses, wagons, ploughs, and all the farming implements. Also, all the household and kitchen furniture, embracing beds, mattresses, stoves, bureaus, tables, &c., &c.  
TERMS: For personalty, Cash; for realty, \$1,500 cash, balance in three equal annual instalments, interest from date—little retained until paid.  
JOHN WASHINGTON, Salisbury, N. C.  
Oct 16, 1865 3t

**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, Cassimeres, Ladies Dress Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Hosiery, Linen, 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.  
Oct 2, 1865. 1f

## Merchant Tailoring.

The subscribers will continue to carry on the Merchant Tailoring business as heretofore, at the store formerly occupied by Thos. Trotter, Jewellers. Prices will be regulated according to the times on the cash system. Country produce will be taken in payment for Cutting or work done. We hope our friends will not ask for credit, as we expect to do up work in the best style for CASH or its equivalent in something to eat or wear.  
JAS. A. CALDWELL & CO.  
P. S.—Persons indebted to us will please call and settle by cash or note, as early as possible.  
June 26, 1865. 1f J. A. C. & Co.

## DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

## Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.

We open the season with a large stock of elegant  
**Clothing and Furnishing Goods** in our Ready-Made Department. We have also secured the services of first-class artists in our Custom Department, which is likely to supply with the finest and best fabrics of the Home and Foreign Markets.  
To those who wish to order by mail, will be sent (on application) Samples of Goods, with Directions for Measuring, which, if correctly followed, will secure a fit in all cases.  
DEVLIN & CO.  
Broadway, cor. Grand St. } NEW YORK.  
Broadway, cor. Warren St. }  
Oct 16, 1865 1m

## DRUGS, &c.

Just received, Camphor, Blue Mass, Bluestone, Indigo, Tartar Emeric, Carb. Ammonia, &c., at the Corner Drug Store.  
All warranted fresh.  
W. F. SOREY & CO.  
Sept 4, 1865

## Proclamation BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR, To the People of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a Convention of the people of North Carolina has been chosen in pursuance of the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of date May 29th, 1865, under the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of Government, for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and for the purpose also of restoring said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence: And said Convention having assembled in the City of Raleigh, and adopted Ordinances hereinafter set forth, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of said State, do hereby proclaim and declare, that an election will be held in the various Counties of said State on Thursday, the ninth day of November, 1865, as follows:

1st. For the ratification or rejection of "An Ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May the 20th, 1861."  
2d. For the ratification or rejection of "An Ordinance prohibiting slave in the State of North Carolina."  
3d. For a Governor and members of the General Assembly.  
4th. For seven members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.  
5th. For Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective Counties.

The elections shall be conducted in accordance with "An Ordinance providing for the election of the members of the General Assembly, to be convened on the fourth Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for electing Representatives in Congress and Governor of the State," ratified by the Convention the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and hereinafter set forth; said Ordinance having been passed in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States, of date May 29th, 1865, authorizing said Convention to "prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State." And also, in conformity with the rules and regulations prescribed by the laws of this State concerning said elections, in force previous to the 20th day of May, 1861.

The people of the State are respectfully urged to maintain order among themselves at the election, and to discountenance appeals, the tendency of which may be to produce ill-feeling and alienation towards the Federal government. The policy of the government has been liberal and generous towards North Carolina, and no pains should be spared to secure a continuance of this policy.

And the officers in the various Counties, appointed by the Provisional Governor, are enjoined to exert themselves to preserve the peace among the people on the day of the election; to act with justice and firmness in all matters that may claim their attention; to see that those entitled to vote are protected in their right of suffrage, and that every manifestation, if such manifestations there should be, of hostility to the Federal government, is promptly rebuked and repressed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.  
W. W. HOLDEN,  
Provisional Governor.  
By the Governor: W. R. Richardson, Private Sec'y.

## AN ORDINANCE

To give publicity to the Ordinance ordering Elections on the 2d Thursday in Nov. next:  
Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained, That the Provisional Governor be empowered and requested to take such steps as in his judgment may be necessary to make known to the people of North Carolina the ordinances ordering elections on the 2d Thursday of November, 1865. [Read three times, and Ratified in Convention the 12th day of Oct. A. D. 1865.]  
EDWIN G. READE, President.  
JAS. H. MOORE, Sec'y of the Convention.

## AN ORDINANCE

Declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20th, 1861:  
Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the good people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the twenty-first day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are now and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof, have been in full force and effect; notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, declaring that the same be repealed, rescinded and abrogated; and the said supposed ordinance is now and at all times hath been null and void. [Ratified in Convention, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord 1865.]  
EDWIN G. READE, President.  
JAS. H. MOORE, Sec'y of the Convention.

## AN ORDINANCE

Prohibiting Slavery in the State of North Carolina:  
Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That Slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited within the State.  
[Ratified in Convention, this Ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.]  
EDWIN G. READE, President.  
JAS. H. MOORE, Sec'y of the Convention.

and ordained, That Slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited within the State.  
[Ratified in Convention, this Ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.]  
EDWIN G. READE, President.  
JAS. H. MOORE, Sec'y of the Convention.

## AN ORDINANCE

Submitting to the qualified voters of the State, the ratification or rejection of certain ordinances:  
Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That on the second Thursday of November next, shall be submitted to the voters of the State qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, for their ratification or rejection, the Ordinance passed by this Convention, entitled "An Ordinance declaring null and void the Ordinance of May the 20th 1861," and such persons as shall favor the ratification, shall vote a ticket with the words, "Anti Secession Ordinance, Ratified," and those opposed shall vote a ticket in the words, "Anti Secession Ordinance, Rejected." Also at the same time shall be submitted for their ratification or rejection an Ordinance, passed by the Convention, entitled "An Ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina," and those who favor a ratification of the same shall vote a ticket with the words, "Anti-Slavery Ordinance Ratified," and those opposed shall vote a ticket with the words "Anti-Slavery Ordinance, Rejected."

Be it further ordained, That the Sheriffs or other Officers who may ascertain the result of the polls in each County shall transmit the same to the Provisional Governor, who is hereby empowered and requested to cause the number of votes each way to be ascertained and proclaimed through as many as three newspapers published in different parts of the State.  
Be it further ordained, That, if ratified, thenceforth said Ordinances shall be the laws of the land, and that abolishing slavery shall become a part of the Constitution of the State. [Read three times and ratified in Convention, October 17, A. D. 1865.]  
EDWIN G. READE, President.  
JAS. H. MOORE, Sec'y of the Convention.

## AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the election of the members of the General Assembly to be convened on the fourth Monday of November, 1865, and for electing Representatives in Congress, and Governor of the State:  
Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a General Assembly of the State shall be convened on the fourth Monday of November, 1865, the members whereof shall hold their places till the next election of such members, which shall be held on the first Thursday of August, 1866.

Be it further ordained, That the Provisional Governor is hereby authorized and requested to issue forthwith to the sheriff of each County, a writ directing that an election be held for the Senators and members of the House of Commons of such General Assembly, on the second Thursday of November next, under the rules, regulations and provisions of chapter 52 of the Revised Code.

Be it further ordained, That immediately on the receipt of the writ, such Sheriff shall summon the Justices of the Peace of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to assemble at the court house on a day appointed by him, which shall be as early as practicable; and they or so many as may assemble, shall appoint inspectors for each place of election, who shall be forthwith notified of their appointment by the sheriff, and they shall conduct the elections and make returns of the polls in the manner prescribed in said chapter.

Be it further ordained, That each member and voter shall be qualified according to the now existing constitution of the State; *Provided, however,* That no one shall be eligible to a seat or be capable of voting, who being free in all respects, shall not before the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, either have voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Amnesty prescribed in the proclamation of President Lincoln, with the purpose to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the United States, and thenceforward shall have observed the same, or shall not have taken and subscribed the oath of Amnesty prescribed in the proclamation of President Johnson, bearing date twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and who moreover, shall not in either case be of those who are excepted from the Amnesty granted by any of the said proclamations, unless pardoned; *but provided also,* That all persons who may have preferred petitions for pardon, shall be deemed to have been pardoned if the fact of being pardoned shall be announced by the Governor, although the pardon may not have been received; *and provided also,* That the payment of a public tax shall not be required as a qualification of the voter in the elections in November next.

Be it further ordained, That for the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposing to vote, the inspectors may and it shall be their duty whenever the vote may be challenged, or they shall have cause to suspect that he is not duly qualified, to examine him and others on oath touching the question.  
Be it further ordained, That at the same time and place, elections shall be held for seven Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Code, which shall be conducted under the rules and regulations therein prescribed for such elections, and the voters in said elections shall be such only as shall be qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, and the Provisional Governor shall give the certificate required by the ninth section of said chapter.

Be it further ordained, That at the same time and place, an election shall be held for a Governor of the State, under the same rules and regulations prescribed in chapter fifty-three of the Revised Code, and the persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons under the ordinance, shall be qualified to vote for Governor.

Be it further ordained, That no person shall be eligible as Governor unless he shall be qualified according to the constitution of the State, and also shall be capable under the provisions of this ordinance of voting for members of the General Assembly.

Be it further ordained, That the Governor thus elected shall continue in office till the 1st day of January, 1867.

Be it further ordained, That it shall be in the power of the General Assembly to modify so much of this ordinance as relates to the provisions for electing a Governor and his term of office. [Ratified in Convention this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.]  
EDWIN G. READE, President.  
JAS. H. MOORE, Sec'y of the Convention.

## AN ORDINANCE

To divide North Carolina into seven Congressional Districts:  
Section 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing representatives in the Congress of the United States the State shall be divided into seven districts, as follows: The first district shall be composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde, and Beaufort; The second district of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Green, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret, Duplin, and New Hanover; The third district of the counties of Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery, Anson and Stanley; The fourth district of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash, Johnston and Chatham; The fifth district of the counties of Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Person, and Caswell; The sixth district of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, and Alexander; The seventh district of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Clay, which Districts shall be entitled to elect one Representative in the Congress of the United States.

Section 2. The election for Representatives in Congress, shall be held and conducted in every respect, in conformity with the rules, regulations and restrictions, as set forth and prescribed, in the Sixty-Ninth Chapter of the Revised Code except that the Polls shall be compared in the first district at the Court House in the county of Chowan, in the second district at the Court House in the county of Lenoir, in the third district at the Court House in the county of Cumberland, in the fourth district at the Court House in the county of Wake, in the fifth district at the Court House in the county of Guilford, in the sixth district, at the Court House in the county of Iredell, in the seventh district at the Court House in the county of Buncombe. [Read three times and Ratified in Convention, the — day of Oct. 1865.]  
EDWIN G. READE, President.  
JAMES H. MOORE, Sec'y of the Convention.

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Be it further ordained, That the Governor thus elected shall continue in office till the 1st day of January, 1867.

Be it further ordained, That it shall be in the power of the General Assembly to modify so much of this ordinance as relates to the provisions for electing a Governor and his term of office. [Ratified in Convention this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.]  
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EDWIN G. READE, President.  
JAMES H. MOORE, Sec'y of the Convention.

## AN ORDINANCE

For the election of Clerks and Sheriffs.

Be it ordained by the good people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That an election be held for Sheriffs and County and Superior Court Clerks on the same day and at the same time and places, that the election for members of the General Assembly shall take place, and in the same manner as heretofore prescribed for the election of such officers: *Provided* that all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons shall be qualified to vote for these officers.

Sec 2. Be it further ordained, That said officers shall have all the qualifications heretofore required.

Sec 3. Be it further ordained, That they shall enter on the duties of their office as soon as the Provisional Government expires, and hold said offices until further provided for by the General Assembly. [Read three times and ratified in Convention the 12th day of October, A. D. 1865.]  
E. G. READE, President.  
JAS. H. MOORE, Secretary of the Convention.

## AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the election of two members of the House of Commons from the County of Cumberland, and one from the County of Harnett:

Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That until otherwise provided by law, the County of Cumberland shall elect two members to the House of Commons, and the County of Harnett one member, the elections to be held in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the election of members to the House of Commons; *Provided*, that nothing in this ordinance shall change the representation of the two Counties in the Senate, until they shall vote together for one Senator, until the next apportionment of Senatorial Districts. [Ratified in Convention this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.]  
EDWIN G. READE, President.  
JAMES H. MOORE, Sec'y of the Convention.

## THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Heretofore when terrible plagues and epidemics have decimated the human family, the domestic animals have been spared. Now, however, the dreaded cholera and the cattle plague both emerged from their Oriental haunts at the same time, and terrible as has been that mortality among the nations smitten by the cholera, the destruction of all kinds of stock and cattle by a species of murrain has been equally fearful. A year ago it was in Egypt, and 1,700,000 cattle perished from the herds of that country. Passing around the Mediterranean, it made its way northward into Russia and the countries on the Danube, Poland, Siberia, Galicia, Hungary, Austria, Bohemia, and Moravia were visited and depopulated of their cattle with astonishing rapidity. In the eagerness to avoid a total loss, the owners of neat stock sold a large number of their animals to be transported to Hamburg and thence to England. In this way the terrible disease has spread over Great Britain. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Vienna under date of August 17th, 1865, thus describes the "Russian Murrain," as the English call it:

"The first symptoms of *pneumonia pecorum epizootica typhosa* are dolefulness and feebleness, with difficulty in breathing. The animals stand with their heads hanging down; their ears are pendulous, their eyes fixed. The inner skin of the nose is pale, the inner part of the mouth slimy; the body, horns, ears and legs are cool, the skin is dry, and the hair rough and bristly. The first stage of the malady, during which there is little or no fever, lasts from a fortnight to three weeks. The symptoms during the second stage are feverish movements, violent shiverings and exaltation towards the evening; increased difficulty in breathing, with a dry, hollow, spasmodic cough. In very many cases there is no cough during the first stage of the malady. The appetite is generally good, though the animals ruminate but little. The cow gives as much milk as usual, but it is thin and of a bluish color. As the malady progresses the animals get very weak and faint; sometimes the extremities are hot, sometimes they are cold, the hair on the back and withers stands on end, the eyes are red and wide open, the neck and head are stretched out, the excretions are partially suppressed. The second stage, during which there is still a chance that the animal may be saved, lasts four or five days. The third stage, during which the fever assumes a putrid character, need not be described, as it invariably ends with death."

This disease is now raging in almost every portion of the world. It is in every part of Europe, and at the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. During the last three or four months it has killed nearly a million of cattle in Egypt, and as many sheep, goats, camels, &c., &c. The bodies of these animals are all thrown into the Nile, and so completely was the river blocked up with their carcasses "that the dogs of Damietta could walk across the Nile on a bridge of dead oxen without getting their feet wet." The disease, like the cholera, travels mysteriously from country to country, and kills about three-fourths of the animals attacked. Of 159,476 oxen who suffered from the disease in Russia in 1864, 104,714 died. A writer in a French agricultural journal states that the disease has recently swept over Europe and Asia. He mentions the years 1817, 1823, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, and 1843. We can find no account of this particular disease having ever found its way into this country, but as in 1745 it crossed the sea from Zealand to Essex county, England, in a cargo of hides, we see no reason why it should not arrive in the rural districts of New York about the time that the Asiatic cholera commences its American campaign in the metropolis of that State. Thus far no very effective remedies have been discovered, but the English and French magazines direct that particular "attention should be paid to the cleansing of all yards, sheds and other places where cattle are kept; and this cleansing should be especially insisted upon where there has been any manifestation of this disease." These places should be disinfected by the free use of chloride of lime, or other allied compounds. It is also of great importance that all diseased animals should be as quickly as possible removed to as great a distance from the healthy as circumstances will allow."

**For whom do Fashionable Women Dress?**  
—The idea that ladies who lavish enormous sums annually in personal decorations dress to fascinate their husbands, lovers, or men in the aggregate, is a vulgar error. A fashionable woman is not half as anxious to win the admiration of the men as to provoke the envy of her own sex. The truth is, that gentlemen, as a rule, know very little about the commercial value of female attire, and (except when they are called on to pay the bills) care less. An elegant and becoming toilet, however inexpensive, generally satisfies them. Not so our first family belles and dashing dowagers. Cost is their standard of excellence in costume. And what consummate snooty critics they are. No tradesman is a better judge of the articles in which he deals than the lady of fashion is of all the articles her sisters wear. With a single side-glance, rapid, keen and searching, she can "reckon up" the habiliments of a rival in the *beau monde* almost to a shilling. No pawn broker, however accustomed to gauge the price of costly trumpery, could come nearer the mark. Imitation cashmeres, simulated lace and false jewelry, however *troussellants*, do not deceive her for an instant. She sees through the cheat as easily as a banker detects a forged bill, and snobs wardly at the vain attempt to cope with her genuine extravagances. She triumphs in the reflection that all her splendors are sterling, and that her "set" sharp-eyed as herself, can distinguish between cheap fine ladyism and the ruinous grandeur it is intended to cope with, as well as she can. But mole-eyed man sees not the difference unless it is pointed out to him. Is it not obvious from these premises that the richly bedight goddesses of fashion's empyrean dress to provoke envy in each other rather than to command manly worship?