

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865.

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WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY

OF NEW YORK.

(Cash Assets, Three Million Dollars.)

Issue Policies of Fire and Marine Insurance, made payable in Gold or Currency.

Negotiable and Bankable Certificates of Insurance are issued by this Association.

HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents, Charlotte, N. C. Nov 6, 1865 3m

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, Under 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.

FULLINGS & SPRINGS,
Store under Democrat Office.

Sept 18, 1865

A CARD.

We are gratified in being able to notify our friends and old customers, that we have removed our business, and opened in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Brown, Tate & Co., where we are now receiving and opening well selected stocks of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and Groceries.

A call from our friends is earnestly solicited.

J. C. BURROUGHS & CO.

P. S.—The notes and accounts of Fisher & Burroughs can be found at our store. Greenbacks taken at par. F. & B.

Oct 23, 1865. 2m

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, DeLaines, Merinos, Poplins, Flannels, Alpacaes, Cashmeres, Jacquettines, 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.

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, Shawls, Cloaks, Gloves, Gaiters, Hosiery, Ladies Hats, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Balmoral Shirts, 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.

CALL AND SEE M'LEOD & STEELE,

Who are now receiving and opening a handsome and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,

GROCERIES and CROCKERY,

which they will sell at wholesale or retail, low for Cash or Barter, in the Store lately occupied by J. M. SANDERS & CO, 3d door North of the Springs corner, and 5 doors South of the Charlotte Hotel, on Tryon Street.

A share of public patronage is most respectfully solicited.

Nov 13, 1865—1f

Come on, come all! come big, come small! Come young, come old! and see bargains sold, AT

KOOPMANN & PHELPS'

CELEBRATED OLD STAND.

We would respectfully call the attention of all friends and customers to the fact that we are receiving one of the largest and best assorted

Stocks of Goods

to be found in this place. We intend to do an extensive CASH BUSINESS, and are determined to sell our Goods at the very lowest prices.

THE LADIES are especially invited to call and examine our Stock, consisting in part of

Dry Goods

as follows:—Fancy Goods, Trimmings of all kinds, Blankets, Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Ropes & Bagging, Leather.

Also a large assortment of

Family Groceries.

Country Merchants who desire to purchase from a select and complete stock, are respectfully invited to inspect our goods, before purchasing elsewhere, believing it can be made to their interest to do so.

December 4, 1865.

KOOPMANN & PHELPS.

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 Gum Mine. If you can be pleased.

For particulars apply to me or to F. Davidson. JAMES M. HENDERSON.

Oct 9, 1865.

To the Citizens of Charlotte and the Surrounding Country:

Do not forget me if you want your Buggy or Wagon repaired, or new ones made. It will be to your interest to come to the Red House, on Mint street, opposite the Presbyterian Church, where you will find the undersigned ready and willing to do your work. I have the best of dry material. I want you to try me as I certainly can please you. If you can be pleased.

Nov 20, 1865. 1m

A. H. CRESWELL.

Valuable and Desirable Property for Sale.

On the Twentieth day of December, the subscriber will sell at auction, for cash, the site on the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, where the Clarendon Bridge formerly stood, including Toll House, the Land on both sides of the River, Piers, and whatever is left of the property. The sale will be made on the express condition that the purchaser is to build a new, double track, covered bridge, the length of which will be six hundred feet or thereabout.

The site is very desirable to persons having the necessary capital for the work to be done. There is no bridge tax on the river. The investment of money in this contemplated work, so near as it is to a large market town, must prove highly remunerative.

R. J. LILLY.

A. A. MCKETHAN.

THOS. McDANIEL.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov 27, 1865—4t

H. B. WILLIAMS,

Is now receiving and opening, in the New Book Store of C. W. Downing & Co., 2 doors north of the National Bank,

Fall and Winter Goods,

embracing most of the articles kept in other stores, and many that are not to be found at other places. Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and China Ware. A splendid stock of SHOES of every kind, J. Miles & Son celebrated Ladies, Gents and Children's Shoes. A large stock of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Groceries,

Bagging, Rope, Bale Yarn, Rifle Powder, Shot, &c., White Lead, Sole Leather and Calf Skins, Ladies Hoop Skirts of a superior make, Clover Seed, Flour, Superfine and Extra.

All Goods we have will be sold cheap for cash or cotton. No credit given.

Oct 16, 1865. H. B. WILLIAMS.

RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE.

The National and Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans, Capital \$565,000

The undersigned beg leave to inform the insuring public that they have been legally appointed Agents for the above named Company, and are now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company was organized in January, 1815, and its assets are the most secure in the country.

HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents, Charlotte.

Nov 6, 1865 3m

Charlotte Foundry and Machine Shop.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that I am prepared to build and repair Steam Engines and do all kinds of Machinery work. Also, make Castings in Iron and Brass. I am well-fitted to, and guarantee work to be done as well and as cheap as at any Shop in the State.

Old castings bought or taken in exchange for work.

Oct 16, 1865 6mpd

J. M. HOWIE, Proprietor.

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!!

For sale at

SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

August 28, 1865.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY & UTLEY,

Shipping and Commission

MERCHANTS,

171 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton and all other Southern Products solicited.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY.

WM. B. UTLEY.

Nov 27, 1865. 6m

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.—It will be seen by his Proclamation, that Gov. Holden has empowered and authorized the County Courts to levy a tax for the support of the poor. This is a necessary and humane measure. "The poor we have always with us." They must be provided for.

A NEW STAGE LINE.—The Wadesboro Argus urges the importance of establishing a stage line between Charlotte and the head of the Wil. Char. & Rutherford Railroad, at some point in Richmond county. The distance is about eighty miles, and the Argus thinks it could be traveled in 24 hours—thus giving the people of this part of the State almost direct communication with Wilmington, at less traveling expenses.

Such a stage line, via Monroe, Wadesboro, and Rockingham, we think would pay handsomely, besides affording great convenience to the people along the line. The revenue from passengers and mail pay would make it a profitable business to some one who would carry out the suggestion.

The official vote for Governor in this State, as counted by the Legislature, gives Mr. Worth a majority of 5,939. Mr. Holden carried thirty-five counties, and Mr. Worth fifty-four.

Of the scattering votes, Z. B. Vance received 132, and R. F. Hoke 22.

Mr. Worth cannot enter on the discharge of his duties until the President discontinues the Provisional Government, which we do not believe will be done within the next 12 months.

Gen. Grant, in his official report of the late campaigns of the war, gives Gen. Butler his due by showing that he was unfit for any of the positions he occupied. Butler is charged with impudent assumption of authority, violation of orders, and the grossest incapacity; and his removal was finally demanded. Grant bestows particular praise on Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, and Thomas.

In speaking of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, Gen. Grant says:

"Gen. Lee's great influence throughout the whole South caused his example to be followed, and the result is that the armies lately under his leadership are at their homes, desiring peace and quiet."

It is said that the family of Irbidies, in Mexico, have sold their title to the Mexican throne to Maximilian, the latter to pay to the heirs one hundred thousand dollars each. Irbidie was the first Emperor of Mexico, but was dethroned by a revolution and afterwards executed. It is very doubtful whether the children of Irbidie have any more right to the Mexican throne than any other individual. If Maximilian can maintain a permanent government in Mexico it will be better for the people of that country and for the world.

PROVISIONAL ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—We learn that Gov. Holden has appointed Hon. Sion H. Rogers Provisional Attorney-General of this State. This appointment is peculiarly appropriate, as Mr. Rogers has just been elected Attorney-General by the Legislature, to take effect at the expiration of the Provisional government.

We have heard it intimated that it is the intention of the Governor, if the Provisional government should be continued for any considerable length of time, to start as far as may be in his power the whole machinery of the Courts of the State. In this event the Governor must probably request the Supreme Court just elected by the Legislature to act as a Provisional Supreme Court.—Raleigh Standard.

COTTON BURNED.—We regret to learn that the cotton house of Messrs. Powell & Clark, at their Factory on Catawba river, with upwards of a hundred bales of cotton, was fired and burnt by an incendiary, on a night of last week.—Statesville American.

The Vote of the State on the Anti-Slavery and Anti-Secession Ordinances.—We are requested by Gov. Holden to notify the Sheriffs of Burke, Cabarrus, Cherokee, Davidson, Franklin, Mecklenburg, Moore, Pitt, Polk, Wake, and Yadkin, that no returns have been received from those Counties at the Executive office of the votes of the people on the anti-slavery and anti-secession ordinances of the late Convention. It is made the duty of the Executive to publish the votes of the people on these subjects, and it is important that the returns should be made at once to the Governor.—Raleigh Standard.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the collection of internal revenue taxes in those States agreeing previous to the establishment of collection offices be indefinitely postponed, and that the sales of property under the direct tax law be suspended until the States shall have an opportunity of assuming the payment of the tax assessed upon them.

General Lee writes to a friend in New York in reference to the recent rumor that he had requested permission of the government to retain certain pieces of artillery at Lexington for the use of his students: "I have nothing to do with the Military Institute here; have no use for any guns, and never made an application for them."

The fall vote for Governor in S. Carolina was as follows: James L. Orr, 9,770; Wade Hampton, 9,109. Majority for Orr, 667.

THE UNITED STATES LAND TAX.

On the 18th ult., the Commissioners for collecting the direct tax on land began operations in New Hanover county. The tax for the counties of Wake, Johnston, Wayne and Craven has already been collected, and other commissioners are now at work in more distant parts of the State.

The direct tax on land is eighty cents on the hundred dollars, and the appraisal of property of 1860 is taken as the basis of assessment of this tax. This tax is to be collected for only one year.

The Richmond Times announcing the arrival of the direct tax collector in that city, says: "The announcement above referred to was the very first information that our people had that there was such a thing as a direct tax imposed by the United States. Good, easy men, they had dreamed full surely that the prompt and regular payment of the internal revenue imposts discharged all the claims of the Government, when the announcement of the arrival of the direct tax agent undeceived them not agreeably. The direct tax is a stern reality, as all of us that, like Justice Shallow, own land and beehives" shall soon find. This being the case, the history of the tax and the amounts to be paid by the different Southern States is matter of interest. All that it is important to know on the subjects, except the exact amount to be paid by each individual, and the exact date upon which he is required to have that amount ready, is contained in the following paragraph which we take from a Northern paper. The paper predicts that the tax will "cause some trouble." The only trouble to be anticipated is the distress it will bring upon many of our people whose whole property consists in lands which are just now lying idle and unproductive:

"By the act of Congress of the 5th of August, 1861, a direct tax of \$20,000,000 was levied upon lands and houses in all the States in the Union, those of the South as well as those of the North. The amount was apportioned among the States, and full arrangements were made for the collection of the same by the usual machinery of assessment and collection. At the same time privilege was given to each of the several States to assume their proportion of the tax, and pay it at once. This was done by the States not in rebellion, and the citizens of those States were assessed for the amount in their general taxes. Most of them paid it without knowing exactly that they were doing so. Hence, so little was said about direct taxes that the burden was scarcely felt to be one in the loyal States. But in the disloyal States the existence of the tax will, doubtless, be well known hereafter and cause some trouble. The following amounts are charged to the States lately in rebellion: Virginia, \$957,550 66; North Carolina, \$576,194 66; South Carolina, \$548,070 66; Georgia, \$584,367 33; Alabama, \$529,313 33; Mississippi, \$413,014 66; Louisiana, \$388,886 66; Tennessee, \$609,498; Arkansas, \$201,886; Florida, \$77,522 66; Texas, \$355,106 66. By an act passed in 1862, it was provided that the direct tax should be charged upon all lands in insurrectionary districts and remain a lien thereon, and that where practicable the lands might be sold for default of payment whenever possession could be obtained by the United States officers. Under this act sales of lands for non-payment of taxes have been made in the South, but they have been few in number.

INTERCEDING FOR MR. DAVIS.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes:

"One of the privates of the 20th Maine regiment who settled in North Carolina after the close of the rebellion, has reached here on his way to Washington to intercede for the pardon of Jeff Davis, having travelled on foot to Norfolk. It seems that he was found within the rebel lines, captured, carried to the rebel headquarters, tried and convicted of being a spy, and sentenced to be hung. He asked to be allowed to write to Mr. Davis, and the request was granted. Having some doubts, however, of the intention of his captors, he bribed the rebel waiter to take another letter, and through a servant of the household of the rebel President, it reached him. The result was that a messenger was despatched with an order for the Yankee soldier to be taken immediately to the President's house. Upon his arrival the guard was dismissed with an order to return. It seems that while Jeff and wife tarried at Potomac previous to the war, this soldier rendered Mr. D. some service, which he acquired by saving the life of the soldier. Now the latter is on his way to intercede for his deliverer."

A GREAT INVENTION.—By invitation of Dr. A. F. Mallet, we attended, his first exhibition of a Portable Gas Machine, for which he is agent. It deserves to be classed among the wonders of the age. The most brilliant gas is produced without fuel or reborts, but by a neat little machine, which, though apparently complicated, is perfectly simple in its operation. These machines are intended for churches, public and private houses, steamboats, factories, machine shops, &c. The light is brilliant and steady, and not the least attractive feature is the fact that after paying for the machine, it costs but a trifle to generate the gas. Dr. Mallet is a native of North Carolina, and is well known throughout the South from his long connection with the Surgical Department of the Southern army, and we know that he would not introduce and recommend anything to the public without being satisfied of its utility.—Wilmington Dispatch.

A new tanning process has been invented in France by M. Picaud, which is said by Le Novelliste to be cheaper and more expeditious than the old. By a mechanical process in the place of bark, hides are tanned in leather in twelve hours. Turpentine dissolves fat and preserves leather. The material used is fifty per cent. cheaper than bark; the process less laborious; oak forests will be benefited by leaving the bark on the trees, and avoiding the treading down of young saplings. Manufacturers prefer the leather thus made.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Dec. 9th, Mr. Bynum, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report, viz:

The majority of the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the joint resolution of this General Assembly touching the amendment to the Constitution of the United States ratified at the present session, and known as the thirteenth article, having considered the same, beg leave to report:

The General Assembly has ratified the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

"Sec. 1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

It is clear that no after action of this body can change the legal effect of this amendment, or enlarge or restrict the powers of Congress, conferred either by the first or second section thereof. The subject has passed beyond the control of this body, and has become a matter of judicial interpretation only.

It is plain to this committee and to the people of North Carolina, and, as this committee believes, to every fair-minded statesman or jurist, North or South, that this amendment confers no power on Congress to legislate upon the subject of freedmen within the States. While, however, the legal effect of this amendment is so plain to us, the majority of the committee cannot shut their eyes to contemporaneous history. The power to legislate within the States, founded on this amendment, is now claimed, in and out of Congress, by statesmen and lawyers eminent for their abilities and formidable for their numbers, zeal and influence.

The tribunal appointed by the constitution for its own interpretation, has not always proved a barrier to legislative encroachment; nor can a majority of this committee undertake to say that it will hereafter prove a safeguard to the reserved rights of the States.

Mindful, therefore, of the encroachments of power, of the momentous issues involved, and conscious of the rectitude of their own intentions, the majority of the committee, in discharge of a plain duty to themselves, to posterity and to truth of history, desire to spread before the country, in the most solemn form, the sense in which they and, as they believe, the people of the State through them, have accepted and ratified this amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

They therefore report back and recommend the adoption of the following joint resolution.

Resolved, That by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that we have accepted and ratified the said amendment, in the sense given to it by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, to wit: that it does not enlarge the powers of Congress to legislate on the subject of freedmen within the States.

W. P. BYNUM,

For Majority of the Committee.

A message was received from the House proposing to rescind the joint order providing for the administration of the oaths of office to the Governor elect when the votes are counted.

Mr. Wilson said that he had the honor of introducing the resolution, upon which the General Assembly had agreed to administer the oaths of office to the Governor elect. He did so through no disrespect to the Provisional Governor, but from a sense of duty. He believed it right and proper then and he thought so now. Mr. W. read from the ordinance of the Convention and the Constitution of the State, showing the necessity for such action now. His only intention was to provide against the chance of an interregnum in the office of Governor.

The Legislature had, by joint vote, agreed to adjourn from Monday week to the first Monday in February. What if the Provisional Government should end during the recess? What would then be the condition of the State? It was proper, we should provide against the contingency, for no one knew the hour or day at which the Provisional Government might expire. It was proper and legitimate that we should place the Governor elect in the condition to enter immediately upon the discharge of the duties of his office whenever this should occur. We would be derelict should we fail.

Mr. Warren thought that the two Aouses had acted hastily in passing the resolutions.

Mr. Leitch of Robeson, concurred with the Senator from Mecklenburg (Mr. Wilson). There could be no possible objection to the administration of the oaths. I have not proposed to inaugurate the Governor elect, but merely to prevent any difficulty in the way of his entering into the discharge of the duties of his office, should the Provisional government expire during the recess of the General Assembly.

The message was concurred in.

In the House, Mr. Manly from the Judiciary Committee reported against a bill, giving exclusive jurisdiction of breaches of the peace to Superior Courts.

The same also reported and recommended its passage, a resolution inquiring whether all civil Courts can be re-established at once, and if so that Gov. Holden establish the Courts as soon as possible.

The same reported against a bill authorizing Justices of the Peace to levy taxes for working roads.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, from finance committee, a bill to provide for paying the State debt before the war. Recommends the Treasurer, after the 1st of January, 1866, to issue Bonds of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 to the extent of three and a half millions—to run for 35 years at 6 per cent.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, moved a suspension of the rules that the bill might pass its second and third reading. On the question to suspend, yeas 56, nays 19. Rules suspended and the bill passed its second and third reading.

The same reported against a bill authorizing the State to assume and pay U. S. land tax.

The hour of 12 having arrived the Senate and House assembled in the Commons Hall,

and proceeded to compare the recent vote for Governor in the several counties. It appeared that the vote of Anson and Brunswick had not been returned to the Secretary of State, and the aggregate vote of the balance of the State is as follows:

For Jonathan Worth, 31,645

W. W. Holden, 25,704

Worth's majority, 5,939