

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.

\$3 Per Annum IN ADVANCE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1866.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line...

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Charlotte, N. C. Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Rowlett, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

MEDICAL CARD. DR. GIBSON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.

FULLINGS & SPRINGS. Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. Phillips.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. at cost for cash. Our Emperors suits and patterns will be sold at 50% below the market.

Hutchison & Springs. Agents of the most reliable LUBRICATE COMPANIES in the United States.

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets. Trimmed and unfurnished; Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, &c. very handsome, at May 14th.

Grain and Grass Scythes. Scythe blades, Amer' Shovels and Spades, Collins Axes, &c. at

The Southern Express Company. For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c. for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Tailoring. JOHN VOGLER, PRACTICAL TAILOR. Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice.

PROCLAMATION To the People of North Carolina. In obedience to an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 23rd day of June, 1866, entitled 'An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention,' I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, hereby give notice that on Thursday, the second of August next, polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective counties, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State...

TAX NOTICE. I have received the Tax List of Mecklenburg county for the year 1866. All persons are requested to inform me of any taxables that may not have been returned. I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the taxes:

Charlotte during Court week and on Saturdays. Sharon, Tuesday, July 17th. Sherrill, Wednesday, 18th. Berthill's, Thursday, 19th. Paw Creek, Friday, 20th. Long Creek, Tuesday, 24th. Lemly's, Wednesday, 25th. Deweese's, Thursday, 26th. HHS's, Friday, 27th. Harrisburg, Monday, 30th. Clear Creek, Tuesday, August 7th. Mountain Star, Wednesday, 8th. Providence, Thursday, 9th. June 25, 1866. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

Election Notice. An election will be held on and on the several Election Precincts in Mecklenburg county, on the First Thursday in August next (24 day) for the ratification or rejection of the amended State Constitution. June 25, 1866. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

MURCHISON & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 135 EAST STREET, NEW YORK.

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton and country Produce generally. Consignments intended for our New York house are covered by insurance from point of shipment, and will be forwarded through Wilmington free of commissions.

Genuine Durham SMOKING TOBACCO. The undersigned is the sole proprietor of the above named article, being the successor of the original manufacturer.

ATTENTION People of Charlotte and surrounding country! SELLING OFF BELOW N. Y. COST.

NO HUMB!-NO HUMB! A \$30,000 Stock of Goods must all be sold in three months.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and childrens' Boots and Shoes, a large assortment, all sizes, &c. &c. of every variety; Hats and Caps; Confectioneries; Crackery; Trunks; Valises; a large stock of Notions, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO, for sale a fine, spacious RESIDENCE, with good Garden and out-houses attached. June 25, 1866. H. E. MORSE.

JUST RECEIVED. Some No. 1 Mackerel, large and fine Sacks Liverpool Salt; 500 lbs. Choice superior Corn. A lot of North Carolina Shoes, made at Thomasville, Ladies' and Childrens'.

CATAWBA English & Classical High School. The second Session of five months of this School will commence the 8th day of July.

Tuition from \$10 to \$18, specie rates. Boarding in families from \$10 to \$15, currency. Boarding in clubs from \$6 to \$7, currency.

J. C. CLAPP, A. B. S. N. FINGER, A. B. Two sisters lately met in Baltimore after forty-eight years' separation. They talked thirty-six hours and were still talking at last accounts.

RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA. The United States Commissioner of Immigration having recently addressed a letter to Gov. Worth as to the resources and capabilities of the State, the Governor prepared and transmitted the information contained in the subject mentioned publication. Its publication has been immediately induced by a letter from the President of the American Emigrant and Homestead Company, New York, which will be found below, and which explains itself:

REPORTS have been received by this Company from Europe, that efforts are made there to disseminate the Europeans from immigrating and settling in the Southern States, by circulating statements that the European settlers in the Southern States are treated inhumanly, which can be refuted successfully only by referring the Europeans to the statutory laws of the respective Southern States, relating to the mode of acquiring property, and to the civil and political rights and privileges secured to the new settlers or foreigners locating therein. To enable the Company to do this task effectively, you are most respectfully requested to furnish it with copies of such laws of your State, or to refer it to such other authentic collections thereof, as are actually in existence and in force in your State.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPT. Raleigh, June 13th, 1866. P. C. Wright, Esq., Pres't Am. E. & H. Co.

SIR: In response to your letter of the 5th instant, I write you substantially the same facts contained in a letter of this date, to the United States Commissioner of Immigration at Washington.

Geographically, North Carolina is situated half way between New York and the Gulf of Mexico, being included between the parallels of 34 degrees and 36 degrees. It extends from the Atlantic coast five hundred miles westward stretching more than one hundred miles beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, and contains an area of 50,000 square miles, having therefore the same extent as the State of New York.

The eastern section is mostly covered with pine (Pinus australis and P. taeda); the middle and western with vast forests of oaks (of many species) interspersed with the poplar, hickory, walnut, maple, &c. Seven large rivers, with their numerous tributaries, traverse the State, furnishing unlimited water power as they flow down from the mountains through the middle section; and as they move, with a moderate current, across the glauconic country, on the east, into the chain of sounds which skirt the coast, they furnish, with these, an aggregate of 900 miles of inland navigation, which might be doubled by carrying westward the system of slack water improvements already commenced.

These navigable waters is interlarded the Railroad system of the State, amounting to 985 miles completed, and 400 more in progress, which, with about 350 miles of plank roads and turnpikes, brings the sea coast into ready communication with every part of the State.

The soil is very fertile, alluvial and peaty accumulations abound near the coast and along the rivers, while in the middle and western regions the soil is mainly of granitic origin, and represents every grade of sandy and clayey loam of various fertility.

The Climate has also a wide range, being tempered on the seaboard to something like the mildness of that of the Gulf States, while in the mountain region it approaches the rigor of New York. In the middle section, which constitutes the larger part of the State, and represents the average climate, the mean annual temperature is 60 deg (Fahrenheit)--the mean Summer temperature 70 deg, mean Winter 43 deg, extreme Summer (diurnal) 89 degrees, average absolute maximum 99 degrees, extreme Winter (diurnal) 20 degrees, average absolute minimum 12 deg. The annual fall of rain is 45 inches.

The Vegetable Productions are very various. The most important are wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, rice, cotton, tobacco, turpentine, grapes and fruits. Wheat and corn are produced with facility and abundance in all parts; rye, oats, potatoes flourish in the middle and Western regions; rice, sweet potatoes and peas in the Eastern; tobacco in the middle; cotton in the Southern counties of the middle and in the Eastern sections; turpentine and pine lumber are peculiar to the East. The fruits most extensively and largely cultivated are the apple, peach, pear and cherry, represented by numerous varieties. No part of the Continent is better adapted to these than the mid-

dle and Western regions. The principal grasses are the orchard, berds', timothy and blue, to which must be added clover and lucerne. All these flourish in the middle and Western regions, and some of them grow wild; hence, stock raising is easy and profitable. The stock chiefly raised are horses, mules, cows, sheep and hogs. The grapes usually cultivated, besides foreign varieties, are the Seuppernong, Catawba, Lincoln and Isabella, all natives of the State, the first three being excellent wine grapes. The Seuppernong is peculiar to the Eastern section. The following abstract, from the United States Census report, for 1860, will best show the productions and capabilities of the State:

Table with 2 columns: Live Stock, What? and Annual product. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Peas, Sweet Potatoes, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wool, Huncy, Turpentine.

The amount invested in the manufacture of cotton is 2,250,000 dollars; lumber \$1,000,000; turpentine \$2,000,000; iron \$500,000; wool \$350,000.

Fisheries abound in the sounds and rivers of the eastern counties. The species of fish mostly taken are the herring, shad, blue fish, mullet, and roek. The number of barrels annually packed for market is about 100,000, on the waters of Albemarle Sound. Considerable quantities are packed at other points.

Minerals--The most important of these are coal, iron, gold, copper, silver, lead, plumbago, limestone, marble, agalmatolite, soap stone, manganese, wet-stones, grind-stones, roofing-slates, porcelain clay and fire clay.

A chain of silver and lead mines (containing gold also) traverses the central portion of the State.

The Population in 1860 was 992,622, of which one-third are colored, 3,298 are of foreign birth. One-tenth of the population live in towns and cities.

Lands--According to the census of 1860, there were 6,500,000 acres of improved land, being about one-fifth of the area of the State. The price at which these lands are held ranges from about 3 dollars to 100 dollars per acre; the average would be about \$7 1/2.

The only qualification necessary to enable a foreigner to own land, is that he take the oath of allegiance to the State, or have become a citizen of the United States.

Public Schools were maintained in the State, by the means of the Literary Fund, which amounted to \$2,500,000 in 1860. About half of the fund has been swept away by the war; and the system of District schools, which had brought a rudimentary education within the reach of all, free of cost, has been entirely prostrated for the present, but will doubtless be revived in a few years.

The State may be reached directly from Europe through any of her ports--Wilmington, Beaufort or Norfolk, from which railroads penetrate every part of the State. From New York the distance by railroad or steamer is about 20 hours. The number of newspapers published in the State is about 70; all in the English language.

The above statistics have been prepared with much care, by the State Geologist, Prof. W. C. Kerr, whose information and research will vouch for their entire reliability.

You state that "reports have been received by your Company from Europe, that efforts are made there to disseminate the Europeans from immigrating and settling in the Southern States, by circulating statements that the European settlers in the Southern States are treated inhumanly." &c

Nothing could be more unfounded than such a report, so far as this State is concerned. Citizens of foreign birth have the same protection of person and property under the laws of North Carolina as her native citizens--and where they are as industrious and honest, they are as thrifty and as highly esteemed--many such occupying positions the most honorable and influential.

To foreign settlers of honest, energetic character, the State extends a cordial welcome; and I can assure you, when such come, instead of being "treated inhumanly," they will be offered the same rights and privileges, and the same support and countenance, enjoyed by our native citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of N. C.

The Norfolk Day Book says "Tony Nelson; an old negro man, died near Suffolk, and was buried on the 4th instant, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. This old man was formerly a servant in the Washington family. He has been the husband of twenty-one wives, six of whom are now living, and yet, in his extreme old age and last sickness, no one of them would nurse him. Being freed by the proclamation of the President, and subsequent action of the State, he died in extreme poverty."

THE USAGES OF FASHIONABLE SOCIETY.

Society is essentially rotter at both ends--Great wealth and great poverty are alike unfavorable to the development of pure individual and social morals. All extremes are dangerous, and safety is only found midway between the two. A careful observation of the morals of society as presented in its two extremes of wealth and poverty will satisfy any unprejudiced mind of the truth of these statements. We find in the usages of the fashionable society of our land, many things of doubtful propriety and deleterious moral influence. This will be apparent to any one of close observation, who will spend a season at one of our fashionable watering places. The bad morals of our fashionable society, at the places of fashionable resort, is thus described by an able writer in the N. Y. Round Table: By common consent, the formal inauguration of the watering place season was to have occurred on the first of July; but the warm weather of the past week or two has caused a change in the programme. Practically, the watering-places were opened by the middle of June, at which date the crowds of visitors began to arrive. As we have before noticed, the summer exodus from the cities have been more general than ever before, and the indications are that the watering-places hotels and boarding-houses will have an unprecedented business. It may be observed, however, as one of the signs of the times, that the number of private villas throughout the country has largely increased during the year, and that hundreds of families who used to resort to hotels have now purchased or rented rural cottages. In these retreats it is to be found the genuine enjoyment of the summer; for life at the watering-places, however fashionable it may be, is generally anything but comfortable. The letters from Jenkins with which the newspapers now attempt to amuse their readers give but a vague idea of the routine of watering-place existence. In fact, the correspondents, who are usually dependent upon the landlords for their board and lodgings, dare not tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, concerning the establishments at which they are rusticated. When a grand ball is to be described or a famous belle arrives, Jenkins is in his glory, and flourishes his pen vigorously; but we look in vain for any criticisms upon the miserable cookery, the champagne manufactured from cider, the exorbitant bills, and the impudent and inattentive waiters, which are the most prominent features of the summer hotbeds. These facts are quite out of the province of Jenkins. He revels in the fictions of impossible dresses and of entertainments which are only splendid to those who were not present; or whose imaginations are sufficiently vivid to enable them to enjoy a Barbedee feast.

All the watering places the summer is passed in very much the same way. There may be a few local variations; but these amount to very little. You rise and dress, and sit down to a shabby breakfast. After that, you promenade to the beach or to the springs and take the water, inwardly at Saratoga and Sharon, and outwardly at Newport and Long Branch. This consumes the time until about ten o'clock. Then there are billiards, bowling, music in the parlor, long walks for young lovers, and repairing of dresses for the elder female folk until one o'clock. At that hour lunch is served, and is usually remarkable for the absence of catfish. The guests follow the lunch. Then everybody dresses--Some go out to drive and others to sail, and sit down all gather upon the lawn and the portico and await the signal for dinner. This is the great event of the day, and every lady knows that her costume must be prepared for the severest criticism. Woe to the woman who wears the same dress at two consecutive dinners! Sometimes a clever person will manage to appear in the same robe twice a week by adroitly changing the trimming; but it is very seldom that such devices escape detection and exposure. Dinner over, there is dancing in the hotel parlors, which is kept up until after midnight, especially upon Saturdays, when are late-days at the watering-places, for then the young men come from the city to stay over Sunday, and the chances for good partners are better.

This is the regular routine at the watering-places, and it is repeated day after day with wonderful consistency. The excitements which divert the minds of the ladies and gentlemen, follow the lunch. There everybody dresses--The ordinary rule is that the ladies change their costumes five times in every twenty-four hours, and the gentlemen three times, although many exceed this number. The mammoth size of the summer traveling trunks is, therefore, easily accounted for. Filtration is at once the occupation and the relaxation of all the watering-places visitors. They are engaged in it from morn till noon, from noon to davy eve, and from davy eve until long after the hour for retiring. The young people flirt as the dogs delight to bark and bite, for 'tis their nature to do so; but elderly people and married people flirt also, and often more assiduously. Scandal, the twin sister of filtration, is continually busy. Few names are left unscathed when the season is over. But worse than this is the universal drinking. Ladies, whose greatest excess at home is a glass of sherry or champagne, indulge in cock-tails, clubbers and mint-juleps every day at the watering-places, and we regret to add that the most mournful spectacle in the world--an intoxicated woman--is of not infrequent occurrence at these summer retreats. We are not writing a sermon, and shall not attempt to picture the dreadful consequences of such indulgences. The customs at the watering-places are all fashionable; and, as society is now constituted, it seems useless to protest against them. But still we cannot help wondering that people as sensible as American men and women should willingly consent to exchange the comforts of their city homes, or the real delights of the fresh, pure and healthful country, with its air, its flowers, its fields, its woods, its shady lanes, and its beautiful lakes, for the close, inconvenient rooms, unbecomingly dangerous flirtations, and immoral dissipation of a summer at a fashionable watering-place.