

The Western Democrat.

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\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1866.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 741.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

Published every Tuesday,

BY WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.
\$2 for six months.

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 forbidden, 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.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session commences on the 1st of October, 1866, and continues until 29th June, 1867.

The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each; the one commencing the 1st October, 1866, and the other the 15th February, 1867.

Expense per Term of Twenty weeks:

Board, including every expense, except washing, \$105 00

Tuition in Collegiate Department 25 00

" " Primary " 20 00

Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting taught by competent and thorough instructors at most prices.

The circular and catalogue containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned.

REV. R. BERWELL & SON, Principals,
July 9, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN,
In the Beige Building, on Trade Street,

Are constantly receiving and keep on hand for sale a general assortment of

Groceries.

such as Salt, Iron, Leather, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Shelling, Bale Yarn, Liquors of all kinds, &c., &c., which they will sell at moderate prices for cash or exchange for country Produce of every description.

H. B. HAMMOND,
J. McLAUGHLIN.
Sept 17, 1866.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250 Acres of LAND in and adjoining the Town of Charlotte, (10 acres in corporation). On the Tract there is a good Mill-site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam recently built, and race dug, and all the large timbers for a Mill House on the ground. The Tract can be divided. It is worth the attention of any one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Any information can be had by applying to the undersigned.

W. F. PUFFER,
Sept 10, 1866.

On Consignment.

400 Bushels white Corn, 250 bushels Meal, 14 boxes ordinary Tobacco, &c.

HUTCHINSON, BURROUGHS & CO'S.,
Sept 10, 1866. Opposite 1st National Bank.

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

Charges collected anywhere in the State.
April 2, 1866.

MEDICAL CARD.

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

From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in promising to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.

Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.

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 the Adams Express Company.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.

Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinley's, American and United States Express Companies for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.
H. B. PLANT, President.

Tailoring.

JOHN VOGEL,
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. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Situated opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Silt's store.

January 1, 1866.

Co-Partnership Notice.

MR. R. MACDONALD is this day (July 1st) admitted a partner in the business of our House at Charlotte, N. C., which will be continued under the firm of STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY,
July 16, 1866.

James River Insurance Company,

HOWARDVILLE, VA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

C. W. DOWNING, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

This old, tried, and solvent company deals liberally, pays promptly, and asks no patronage. See below, to which many others similar could be added.

—RECORD, Va., Feb. 15, 1866.

"In the month of December, 1865, we had Cotton burned which was insured in the James River Company, and its part of loss, amounting to one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, was paid promptly as soon as proof, &c., was forwarded, and over two months before it was due under the policy. Such promptness merits patronage."

A. Y. Stokes & Co.,
April 2, 1866.

CLINCHING A SERMON.

I heard a sermon once from a venerable itinerant preacher on benevolence. I thought the effort very lean, but one thing impressed me a little. "Go," said he, "and do something after I have done preaching. Have it to say, when I come back, four weeks hence, that you have done something, and my word and God's word for it, you will be a better and a happier man." I knew a poor widow living on the edge of some woods about a mile from my home. Her husband had been dead two or three years, and with three helpless little girls she had a hard conflict with poverty. I had often spoken kindly to her and thought my duty ended when the words were uttered; but when the sermon of the old white-headed preacher was done, the resolution was formed to go and do something. Next day I visited the cellar and measured out a bushel of potatoes, a bushel of apples, and a variety of other things, and having put them into a wagon, started for the cottage of the widow. A load of wood, for which I paid three dollars, preceded me. An hour's drive brought both loads in front of the house, and when my explanation was given there were wet eyes and warmer hearts in the parties. The widow wept for joy, and the children joined in, while I, finding my feelings too much for my strength, had to give away also to tears. The act was one that gave me a new spiritual start, and when the preacher came back I thought the discourse one of the most eloquent I had ever listened to. The change was in myself, not in him or his preaching.

J. T. BUTLER,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has just received the finest Stock of GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting of

WATCHES.

Fine Gold Hunting American and English Watches of the best makers. Ladies fine Gold Hunting Geneva Watches; fine Silver American, English and Swiss Watches. Watches of all sorts and all sizes, from Five Dollars to Three Hundred.

I have some of the best, which I will sell at prices to please any one.

CLOCKS.

I would say to the ladies, come and see for yourselves, the finest Stock of Goods in this city, consisting of fine Jewels; fine Gold and Emerald Sets; fine Coral Sets; Lockets Pins, Bar-rings, &c.

SILVER WARE.

Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Forks and Thimbles; plated Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter-Knives and Cups, Castors, &c.

SPECTACLES.

Fine Gold, Silver, Steel, &c., to suit all ages. Guns, Pistols and Cartridges, and Musical Instruments.

The above Goods I will sell cheaper than you can buy them in New York or elsewhere. The highest price paid for

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Watch Glasses only 25 cents. Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind and liberal patronage to me since my return from the army.

Sept 17, 1866. J. T. BUTLER.

READ THIS FOR YOURSELF.

NEW GOODS.

We are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, and we ask the public to call and see our Stock of

DRY GOODS.

consisting of Delaines, Falloons, Poplins, black and colored Silks, Prints, bleached and brown Domestic Drills, Cotton Flannel, Bird Eye Draper, Table Linens, and in fact everything that the public need.

GENTS' GOODS.

Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, black and colored Kerseys, Jeans, Shirtings, Shirt Fronts, Collars, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

of the best style and fashions—well made.

HATS.

Ladies' Hats, in the latest style, Park Hats, Sea Side, Sailors, and every style of the season.

WARDWARE.

Locks, Hinges, Screws, Glassed, Hammers, Planes and Bits, Braces and Bits, Boring Machines with Bits, Avails, Vises, Bellows, and in fact everything in the Hardware line.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, coffee, molasses, cheese, candles, soap, spice, pepper, ginger, and all kinds of Groceries of the best quality.

SHOES.

We ask every body if they want good Shoes to give us a call.

As for prices we only ask a fair show. It is to our interest to deal fair, and our principle to do right. Call and see for yourselves. We thank the public for past patronage, and desire a continuation of the same.

Sept 17, 1866. BARRINGER, WOLF & CO.

NEW GOODS

AT
McLEOD & STEEL'S.

We are now receiving and opening our FALL and WINTER STOCK,

which has been selected with great care. The liberal patronage received from our friends and the public generally has induced us to purchase a more extensive Stock than has at any previous time. We hope to merit a continuation of their kind favors. Our Stock embraces many of the most desirable styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods.

black and colored Cloths, Cloaks, Shawls, White Goods, Embroideries, Trimmings, Ribbons, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Goods, Furs, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hollow and Willow Ware, Hardware,

Groceries and Crockery

Our Stock will compare favorably with any in the market. We respectfully ask an examination of the same.

Oct 1, 1866.

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Charlotte, N. C., and 65 Post St., New York

Prompt personal attention to the sale of the various cotton yarns, woolen goods, &c., and the purchase of merchandise generally.

REFERENCES—John Wilkes and T. H. Brem, Esq's, Charlotte, N. C.; Jordan Womble, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; O. G. Parsley & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; D. Paul & Co., and Robt. Mure & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wilcox & Hand, Augusta, Ga.; Dunlop, Monrore & Co., Richmond, Va.; Tannahill, McIlwaine & Co., N. Y.; Partridge, Wells & Co., New York.

STATE NEWS.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—The Directors of this road held a meeting in this city last Saturday, and we learn that it was determined to go ahead with the grading and completing the road beyond Morganton. This will be gratifying to the people of the west, and the friends of the road generally. The road should be completed by all means.—*Salisbury Banner.*

MILITARY.—We learn that Gen. Robinson, having returned to this city, resumes command in this Department.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

KILLED.—We learn that on last Saturday, at a public sale, near Love's Meeting House, David Martin struck a man named Scivers on the head with a billet of wood, breaking his skull, who has since died from his injuries. The parties were brothers-in-law. Martin has been arrested and placed in jail to await his trial.—*Winston Sentinel.*

A negro named Bob Davis was arrested by Constable W. H. Reece on Sunday last, having on his person \$1290 Coupon Bonds of the State of North Carolina and the county of Craven; \$170 in Greenbacks; \$4 in specie; 2 fine gold watches; a silver watch; some silver spoons, knives and forks; a number of keys and other articles of smaller value. The most of these articles were identified by W. W. Fife of Thomasville, and A. C. Murrow of this county as belonging to them respectively. The negro was committed to jail to answer a charge of burglary.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

His Excellency Gov. Worth, accompanied by the members of the Internal Improvement Board, has gone on a tour of inspection through the Albemarle and Chesapeake ship Canal.

Six Freedmen were whipped at the whipping post in this place, last week, for sheep and horse stealing, and sentenced to be bound out to pay jail fees.—*Statesville American.*

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following interesting item of statistics was prepared in the United States Census Bureau, Department of the Interior, and taken from a report in reference to the area, population and density of population of the United States:—

The land and water surfaces of the United States are equal to 3,250,000 square miles—land 3,010,370, water about 240,000 square miles. The States embrace 1,804,351 square miles of land surface, and the Territories 1,206,019 miles, as exhibited by the eighth census of 1860. The number of inhabitants of the United States returned in 1860 was 31,443,321—in the States 31,148,046, and 295,275 in the Territories—thus showing an average of seventeen inhabitants to each square mile in the States, while in the Territories there are four square miles to each inhabitant, and exclusive of the District of Columbia the territorial area would represent five and one-fifth square miles to each inhabitant. In 1860 Massachusetts had 157, Rhode Island 133, New York 82 and Pennsylvania 62 inhabitants to the square mile, which rate applied to the United States would give 472,000,000 in Massachusetts, 400,000,000 in Rhode Island, 246,000,000 in New York and 189,000,000 in Pennsylvania. Belgium, England and Wales and France in 1855 had 397,307 and 176 inhabitants to the square mile respectively. If the United States was as densely populated as France, our population would number 523,000,000, or if populated as England and Wales 924,000,000; and if according to Belgium's density of population (397 to the square mile) the United States would contain 1,195,000,000, which is 110,086,000 more than the entire population of the world in 1866.

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Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, black and colored Kerseys, Jeans, Shirtings, Shirt Fronts, Collars, &c.

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Ladies' Hats, in the latest style, Park Hats, Sea Side, Sailors, and every style of the season.

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Just Received,

50 Boxes fine CHEESE,
50 Boxes Best CANDLES,

A large quantity of Twine and Rope, for sale at reduced prices by

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
Oct 15, 1866.

Dr. J. M. Davidson,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte, and the surrounding country.

Sept 10, 1866.

IMPEACHMENTS.

Four Instances in the History of the Government.

From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

Since the household of Uncle Samuel was organized, a little more than three-fourths of a century ago, four public officers have been impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors." Three of them were judges and one had been a Territorial Governor. One case was dismissed by the Senate; one offender was convicted and removed from office, and two were acquitted for want of a two-thirds vote of "guilty," although there was a very strong vote against them. None of the offences charged were defined by law. We will briefly sketch these impeachments in the order of time:

1. William Blount, of Tennessee, for some years Governor of the territory south of the Ohio river, having been elected to the United States Senate, was in 1799, expelled from that body by a vote of 25 to 1, and declared to be "guilty of a high misdemeanor, entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a Senator." His offence was an attempt to seduce an United States Indian interpreter from his duty, and to alienate the affections and confidence of the Indians from public officers residing among them. It was believed that he instigated the Indians to assist the British in conquering the Spanish territory adjoining the United States. Two points were made for the defence: First, That Blount had not done these evil deeds in his capacity of a public officer, but as a private citizen. Second, That his being a United States Senator screened him, for an officer elected by a State Legislature, and neither chosen nor appointed nor removable by the General Government, could not be a "civil officer of the United States" within the scope of the impeachment clauses of the Constitution. On these technical grounds the Senate "let him down easy," by dismissing the case. Blount had many friends and backers, the Southwest being then corrupt and turbulent to a degree that foreshadowed the great rebellion lately quelled by the North and West.

2. In 1804, John Pickens, Judge of the United States District Court of New Hampshire, was impeached before the Senate, by order of the House, for drunkenness and profanity on the bench, and refusing to perform his duties in a case where he was called to enforce the revenue laws of the United States. The Judge did not appear; but his son sent a petition, setting forth that his father was insane, and asking leave to be heard by counsel. This was granted, and several depositions were put in going to show insanity. The reply was, that he had brought "rum craziness" on himself. Judge Pickens had raved and blasphemed on the bench in open court; cursed the parties; called people (sometimes perfect strangers) to come up and sit beside him on the bench, threatening to cane them if they refused. We can find no evidence that he compared himself to the Saviour of mankind, or backgarded that branch of the government which voted him his "bread and butter," or called for the hanging of those who differed from him in opinion. But perhaps the whiskey of those times was not so fiery as the Presidential beverage of to day. Judge Pickens having exercised judicial authority during his insanity, and not offering to resign, the Senate voted him guilty and removed him from office—years 20, says G. All the Federal Senators voted in the negative; just as the Democrats of our time, having swung clear "round the circle" in political principles, would now vote on Johnson's case, if he were to be impeached.

3. In 1805 Samuel Chase, of Maryland, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was impeached by the House (73 to 32) and tried by the Senate. He was a gray-haired old man, of powerful intellect, vast legal learning and irreproachable morals. He had sat in the Congress of '76 and signed the Declaration of Independence, and had by his zeal and energy done wonders in redeeming Maryland from British and Tory sway, and bringing her over to the side of American liberty. He had by hard work, sharp "figuring" and legal shrewdness, secured for his State a debt of \$650,000 due her in England before the Revolution. Not a man of greater ability and patriotism then sat on the judicial bench in our land. His faults were ultra Federal notions, an abusive tongue and a quick temper. The great public services of the accused; the national eminence of the tribunal; the excited state of party feeling, well represented by the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, as accuser on the part of the House, and the continuance of the trial for nearly a month—all these things combined to make a most notable and interesting case. It was a State trial deserving the brilliant descriptive pen of Motley or Macaulay. Judge Chase was allowed one month to prepare his defence, and, in consideration of his age and infirmities, he was seated in the centre of the area of the Senate chamber, in front of the Vice-President. That officer was the "black sheep" of our early politics, Aaron Burr, who with prospects and reputation blasted by his Southern filibustering and his murder of Alexander Hamilton, yet presided with all his wonderful dignity, tact and grace. There were eight articles of impeachment. Large numbers of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the forensic displays remind one of Warren Hastings' trial in England, ten years before. Chase's counsel were three most able lawyers—Luther Martin of Maryland; Charles Lee, late United States Attorney General; and Robert Goodloe Harper, a former Federal leader in the House. Randolph had six Representatives to help him manage the case, and he never had a more exciting theme for his peculiar sarcasm.

Article I. charged Judge Chase with unfairness and oppression at the trial of John Fries for treason, in 1800, whereby the accused was condemned to death without having been heard by counsel in his defence. On this article there were 16 Senators for conviction and 18 for acquittal. Article II charged him with arbitrary ruling in regard to a jurymen at the trial of James T. Callender for libel on President Adams,

in 1800. There were 10 Senators for conviction and 24 for acquittal. Article III. charged that at the same trial the Judge had unjustly excluded the evidence of a material witness for the defence. For conviction 18; for acquittal, 16 Senators. Article IV. charged him at the same time with "manifest injustice, impartiality and intemperance," in refusing a postponement; in the use of "unusual, rude and contemptuous expressions towards the prisoner's counsel," "in repeated and vexatious interruptions," and in "an indecent solicitude" for the conviction of the accused. For conviction 18; for acquittal 16. Article V. charged him with illegally refusing to admit Callender to bail. Acquitted unanimously. Article VI. charged the Judge with illegally hurrying up Callender's trial at the term of court when he was indicted. For conviction 4; for acquittal 20. Article VII. charged him with "descending from the dignity of a judge and stooping to the level of an informer," by refusing to discharge a grand jury at New Castle, Delaware, because they did not indict a seditious printer. For conviction 10; for acquittal 24. Article VIII. charged him with making a "highly indecent, intemperate and inflammatory political harangue" to a grand jury at Baltimore, attacking the legislation of Congress, and opposing certain reforms in the State Constitution in Maryland, thus "prostituting the high judicial character with which he was invested, to the low purpose of an electioneering partisan." For conviction 19; for acquittal 15. A two-thirds vote of the Senators present not being given in support of any article of impeachment, Judge Chase was acquitted throughout. He held his seat on the Supreme bench during the remaining six years of his life.

This impeachment, though it fell through in a legal point of view, yet had a good result in checking that judicial arrogance, insolence and spirit of browbeating which some magistrates displayed, as though the majesty of the law needed intellectual ruffianism to support it. No judge for the last sixty years—excepting two or three in fugitive-slave-law times—has ever dealt out political slang from the bench, or attempted to persecute opponents by his ruling.

4. The last case of impeachment was that of James H. Peck, Judge of the U. S. District Court of Missouri, in the winter of 1830-31.—He was charged with "illegal, arbitrary, and oppressive conduct," in his office as judge, towards one Luke E. Lawless, an attorney, by imprisoning his person and depriving him for eighteen months of the practice of his profession. Lawless had published a sharp criticism on Judge Peck's decision in an important land case in which he (Lawless) was counsel, and the pugnacious lawyer was dealt with as above for contempt of court." The matter was brought before Congress, as an unconstitutional interference with liberty of speech and of the press. The House impeached Judge Peck, 123 to 49.—After a wearisome six weeks' trial, the Senate voted 21 for conviction, 22 for acquittal.

A NORTH CAROLINA PRECEDENT.

The Charlotte Democrat publishes a letter from a gentleman in Texas to a friend in Mecklenburg, in which the writer says:

"I have often read, since the termination of this war, in 'Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee,' the account there given of the separation of East Tennessee from North Carolina. I have sometimes thought of writing President Johnson,